BARDIC SYNTACTICAL TRACTS

BARDIC
SYNTACTICAL TRACTS

Edited by

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INTRODUCTION

Portions of four MSS are here printed; they are those which deal with the grammar, and—to some extent at least—with the metre of Bardic Poetry. Their whole style and matter make it clear that they were intended as hand-books to be used by the professors in the Bardic schools for the instruction of their scholars in correct Bardic language and versification.

A comparison of each of these MSS with the others strongly suggests that they all derive from a common source, viz., that they contain portions, partly the same, partly different, of a more comprehensive and more detailed work on the subject.

To this conclusion their choice of examples from Bardic poetry would seem to lead. Very remarkable is the extent to which these examples, illustrative of grammatical or metrical rules, are the same in all these MSS. Thus, those in C i 3 are mostly the same as those in C ii 3, and are nearly all found in 24 P 8. Had three or four different men been looking out for appropriate examples to illustrate some point, they could never have agreed so generally in picking out the same ones from the thousands available to them. How notable is this agreement will be realised if one consults the notes on 24 P 8 where references are given in the case of any example occurring in the other MSS.

A still stronger indication of a common origin is offered by the language of the MSS. The words and phrases used by them in explaining some grammatical peculiarity or in commenting on some example have a resemblance so great as to be explicable only by the theory of a common original. Different people working independently could not possibly have happened on such a similarity of diction.

On the other hand, it is equally plain that these MSS are the work of different authors. Their hand-writing, in which at least three different hands are discernible, shows this. Still more striking is the way in which each of their authors has picked and chosen from the matter in his original, changing its order, and varying its language according to his ideas and tastes. Though the examples are evidently being drawn from a common stock, their number varies greatly from one MS to another; so too the language employed in dealing with points of grammar and metre, though sufficiently alike to show a common source, is also sufficiently dissimilar to show different minds at work.

The common source of these MSS must plainly have been more extensive and fuller than any of them ; it probably was a complete treatise on Bardic Poetry and, perhaps, metre.

To this assumed original the MSS stand in various relations.

Though 24 P 8 is the only one of them which appears to have survived whole, its appearance of completeness may well be deceptive ; being later in date than the others, it may be merely a clean copy of a defective MS. Its inadequate and incomplete treatment of some of the matter with which it deals would suggest this ; cf. the notes on 236 20, &c. Besides, it leaves untouched large tracts of matter which, as is shown by the other MSS, were not neglected by the Bardic professors.

C ii 3, as is plain from its pagination, survives in a fragmentary condition. Though it gives much matter which is in none of the other MSS, it is more succinct than 24 P 8 in dealing with the subjects common to both.

C i 3 is also a mere fragment. It agrees—except for certain differences of order and style—with C ii 3, and is much shorter than 24 P 8 where it treats of the same matter.

E iv 1 is merely a single folio ; and, though its beginning shows its kinship with the other MSS, the rest of it gives information found in no other place.

There exists, therefore, some reason for considering these MSS as copies made by various writers of a previous larger work.

Whether this original was a standard work recognised as authoritative over the whole country is a matter for conjecture. There may have been several such standard works, each of them belonging to a different school of poets.

As E iv 1 is shown by the scribal note on its first page to have been written near the town of Sligo, one may hazard the conjecture that it—and consequently its original—was the standard text-book of the Í Uiginn school of poetry. This is borne out by the frequent—almost the exclusive—use of " Ó hUiginn " as the example of the name of a chief of clan.

For the exact dating of any of these four MSS, little information is available. C ii 3 has a marginal note giving the date 1552, but one cannot be quite certain that the page containing it belongs to the portion of the MS which is here printed. As to this portion, all that can be stated for certain is that it existed previously to 1619 at which date a certain Aodhagán wrote a poem on its margin. C i 3 is probably a 16th cent. MS, but its precise date is not ascertainable, while 24 P 8 is of the 17th cent. and equally undatable. E iv 1 (i.e. the one folio of it which is here printed and which is plainly a stray one) may in the note at its foot refer to the events of 1595, but this is by no means certain.

The original, of which I am supposing these four MSS to be partial copies, may go back to 1500 or even further. For its age the only available indications are the quotations from the Bardic Poems. Only a small proportion of these have been traced to their authors, but it is significant that every one of the quotations thus identified is from poets (Donnchadh Mór, Gofraidh Fionn, Tadhg Óg Ó hUiginn, Seán Ó Clumháin, Maolmhuire Ó hUiginn, &c.) who had passed away before 1490.

Of course this original, which is here supposed to have been in the hands of the scribes of these four MSS, may have been the result of many previous editions, each of them containing more and more examples than its predecessor; and these earlier editions may date back considerably further than 1500. Indeed the stability and scientific arrangement of Bardic diction and grammar suggests that something like this may have been the case.

One more remark about the character of these Tracts seems called for. In portions of them (notably C i 3 pp. 66–72) the multiplication of fine-drawn grammatical distinctions is pushed to a point of extravagance; they are so numerous, so complicated and hair-splitting that one finds it hard to believe them intended for the purpose of practical instruction. One is rather tempted to regard them as *tours de force* in which the Bardic professors revelled at times to display their own acumen and the excessive difficulty of their professional knowledge.

In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies which has undertaken the publication of this work; to the authorities of the Royal Irish Academy for the loan of their photostats of manuscripts; and to Rev. Seaán Ó Catháin, S.J., for his reading and checking of the proofs.

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REFERENCES

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With regard to the other reference-numbers used in the Notes a word of explanation is necessary.

As will be seen by a glance at the Table of Contents, the MS E iv 1 deals with the matter of this book in its first page alone; MS C ii 3 deals with it in its pages 7a to 18b and 21a to 22a; C i 3 deals with it in its pages 28a to 29b, 42a to 45b and 66a to 73ab. For shortness' sake, therefore, it is only the pages of these MSS which are referred to, the names of the MSS being omitted.

Thus	1aa	to	1bb	are	references	to	Part	II.
	7a	to	22b	,,	,,	,,	,,	III.
	28a	to	73ab	,,	,,	,,	,,	IV.
	Da	to	Dd	,,	,,	,,	,,	V.

Other references are:

AiD	*Aithdioghluim Dána*, edit. L. Mac Kenna.
AOC	*Tract on Metrical Faults*, Ádhamh Ó Cianáin, Nat. Lib. Ire., MS 3, ff.53 sq.
CB	*Contention of the Bards*, edit. L. Mac Kenna.
DD	*Dán Dé*, edit. L. Mac Kenna.
Desid.	*Desiderius*, edit. T. F. O Rahilly.
DiD	*Dioghluim Dána*, edit. L. Mac Kenna.
Gad.	*Gadelica*, edit. T. F. O Rahilly.
IGT	*Irish Grammatical Tracts*, edit. O Bergin (*Ériu* viii, ix, x). IGT followed by a numeral refers to the number of the noun-types, p. 37 sq.
KM	*Contributions to Irish Lexicography*, K. Meyer.
LCAB	*Leabhar Cloinne Aodha Buidhe*, edit T. Ó Donnchadha.
Mag. MS	*Magauran MS.*
MD	*Measgra Dánta*, edit. T. F. O Rahilly.
PB	*Poems of Pilib Bocht*, edit. L. Mac Kenna.
PH	*Passions and Homilies*, etc., edit. R. Atkinson.
Stud.	*Unpublished Irish Poems*, edit. O. Bergin (*Studies* 1918–26).
TD	*Poems of Tadhg Dall*, edit. Miss E. Knott.
TS	*Three Shafts of Death*, edit. O. Bergin.
VT	Verbal tracts in C i 3, E iv 1.
WW	*Woerterbuch*, Windisch.
ZCP	*Zeitschrift fur Celtische Philologie*.

PART I

24 P 8 pp. 187–242

Capital letters, paragraphing and punctuation have been introduced. Ordinary contractions have been expanded silently where the proper expansion was obvious; where there was room for doubt, the case is noted at the bottom of the page. Length-marks, which otherwise are carefully used in this MS, are rarely employed in it in the case of common unstressed words such as: *ni*, *nior*, *nar*, *da*, *na*, *no*, *ge*, *ca*, *gibe*, *o*, *os*, *O* (in family-names), *ga*, *&c.*; they are here inserted. In some cases length-marks absent in MS have been silently added.

The ordinary signs such as *.f.* ("masc."), *.b.* ("fem."), *.c.* ("correct"), *.l.* ("wrong") have been retained, but *.p.* (with *r* above) has been expanded to *pearsa*, *&c.*, and *.h.* (with line through stem) has been expanded to *uatha(i)dh*.

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A-tú a n-aghuidh bhfir *cóir ó bheith do ghníomh na aghuidh* ; a n-aghuidh fhir *.l. ón chéill sin* ; rachad a n-aghuidh bhfir *as .c. ann* ; a-tú um shuidhe a n-aghuidh fhir *.c.* ; suidhfead a n-aghaidh fhir *.c. ó shuidhe an bhuird agus* a n-aghuidh bhfir *.c. ó shuidhe do thagra na aghuidh.*

A-tá tonn a n-aghuidh Fhilib . fan mbonn ccaluidh dhlighid díom *.c.* ; a-tá Conn a n-aghuidh Fhilib *.l.*

Tugadh seal gan mhac Mainigh . lat a n-aghuidh bhfear bhFuinidh *.c.*

Samhuil agus cogadh Cuinn . obar Ghuill a n-aghuidh Fhinn *.l.*

A-tá an ghrían *nó* an gháoth *nó* an deathach a n-aghuidh bhfir *as .c. ann.*

Rachad a n-oirchill *nó* a ndóigh *nó* a ndáil bhfir don bhaile *.c.* ; a-tú a n-oirchill *nó* a ndóigh *nó* a ndáil fhir san bhaile *as .c. ann* ; a-tú a ndáil fhir *.c. ó bheith na thúarusdal.*

A ndóigh fhuirigh san aird thall . nar airg barr Fuinidh an fonn *.l.*

An ghrían a n-aghuidh fhionna . do aghuin fhíadh n-Oiliolla *.l.*

Do-ní a ccúan a n-oirchill fhíona . toirrchim nach súan díola dhó *.l.*

Meallfad a riocht bhFearghuil tú . *.c.* ; Fhearghuil *.l. ón cheill sin.*

Rachad a bhfíaghnuisi bhfir *.c.* ; a-tú a bfíaghnuisi fhir[1] *as .c. ann.*

A-tú a n-égmhuis fhir *.c.* ; bhfir *.l.*

Do-bhérduis síodh na Samhna . síol Sadhbha a n-égmhuis fhoghla *.c.*

Tarla an breac san líon *.c.* ; inn *agus* ann *.c. na ionadh sin.*

Tarla an tshleadh san bfear úd thall *.c.* ; san fhior úd thall *.c. leis.*

Tarla mé a cceann bhfir *as .c. ann.*

Gébhad san fhoraire thú *.c. ó theagmháil chugam innte.*

Tarla a nglionn a grúadh chorcra . le a húan bfionn ar folachta *.c.* ; *ionann sin agus* tarla an breac ann.

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[1] *bhfir* MS.

Tarla a cceann fhir is ochtair . d'ochtuibh beann sibh dá sleachtuibh *.l.*
D'éis mharbhtha na macraidhe . tarla féin san bhforaire *.c.*

Rachad a tteagh bfir *.c.*

A-tú tar éis *agus* ar éis fhir *.c. ó bheith na dhiaigh* ; bhfir *.l. ón chéill sin.*

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⁊ *as .c. ó bheith a láimh ar a shon ;* a-tú d'éis fhir *as .c. ann ón dhá chéill chéadnasoin ; as é do-bheir sin iairmbérladha an tuillréime a-tá roimhe ;* rachad do lúagh fhir *as .c.* ; a-tú ag lúagh fhir *mur sin.*

Rachad *nó* a-tú ar son bhfir a ccath *as .c. ann.*

A-tú ar sgáth *nó* ar druim *nó* ar cúl *nó* ar neart *nó* ar aghuidh *nó* ar c(h)omhair *nó* ar comas *nó* ar iocht *nó* ar sheilbh *nó* ar shealbhaidh bhfir *.c. uili ; .l.* fhir *ann* ; a-tú ar ionchuibh *nó* ar chúlaibh *nó* ar béluibh bhfir *as .c. ann.*

Rachad ar sgáth fhir ón fhinntigh . ní dhligh cách gan impir ann *.c.*

Do-ghén ní ar aithris bhFearghuil *.c.* ; Fhearghuil *.l. ón chéill sin.*

A-tá ag fearthuin ar fior *.c. ó chéill chomhnuidhe* ; ar fear *ón chéill óna .c. barr air* ; a-tá ag fearthuin asttigh *.c. ón fhearthuin a-tá san tigh*[1] ; a-tá ag fearthuin astteach *.c. ón lō do bheith ag fearthuin astteach trid.*[2]

A-tú ar sliocht Fhearghuil *.c. ó bheith dá chineadh*[3] *nó ar a lurg san tslighidh,*[4] bhFearghuil *.l.* ; a-tú ar lurg Fhearghuil *as .c. ann* ; a-tú ar lurg mo chreiche *as .c. ann* ; rachad ar lorg mo chreiche *as .c. ann.*

Fear cora cosguir dá chulg . ar lurg Mhodha cosgraigh Corb.

Cuirfead mo láimh ós fhior *.c.*, ós fhear *.l.*

Cuirfead mo láimh ar fear *nó* ar fhear *as .c. ann* ; bíaidh mo lámh ar[5] fior *as .c. ann* ; a-tá mo shúil ar fear *nó* ar fhear *as .c. ann.*

A-tá mo lámh ⁊ mo shúil ar fior *.c.*, ar fear *.l.* ; a-tá mo shúil ⁊ mo lámh ar fear *nó* ar fhear *as .c. ann ó tá an t-*agus *eatarra* ; a-tá mo shúil ⁊ mo lámh ar fior, ar fear *as .c. ann* ; a-tá mo lámh ⁊ mo shúil ar fear, ar fior *as .c. ann.*

Roinn na molta[6] ⁊ *na n-oibrightheadh as .c. eatarra sin.*

A-tá mo shúllámh ar fior *.c.* ; a-tá mo lámhshúil ar fear *nó* ar fhear *.c.*[7] *ós don fhocal déigheanach don chomhfhocal as .c. ceannus an chomhfhocail.*

Cuirfead m'fhalluing fa fhear *agus* a-tá m'fhalluing tar fear *.c.* ; cuirfead m'f(h)alluing tar fhear *as .c. ann.*

Bróg tar teach do teilgeadh leam . ag teacht ar an ndeirggeal ndonn
do reith fear is do fhégh[8] ann . nar bhean tall a bél fa a bonn *.c.*

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[1] *tigh* not in MS.
[2] *trid* blotted in MS.
[3] *da chineadh* not in MS.
[4] *slighidh* MS.
[5] *ar ar* MS.
[6] Leg. *moltadh* ?
[7] *.c.* not in MS.
[8] *fhéch* MS.

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Bean san tshíodh do-chí ar a chionn . as í fleadh na ríogh do ronn.

Ní fríoth cuireadh óil badh fhearr . peall shróil do cuireadh fa chonn .c.

Táinig buidhean fan tteach .c. ; fan ttigh .l.

A ccumáoin teachta fam thoigh . fearta cumáoin fa a chosuibh .l.

Búailfead dorn ar fear *nó* ar fhear *as .c. ann.*

Cuirfead mo shleadh tre gach bhfear .l. ; tres gach bfear .c. ; beanfad re gach bhfear .l., res gach bfear .c. ; cuirfead mo shleadh i ngach bhfear .l. ; is gach bfear .c. ; cuirfead mo shleadh 's gach bfear, .c. *na ionadh so:* san bhfear ; *lorg an tulshunnartha*[1] *leanuid* ⁊[2] *na hiairmbérla eile, ós ionann* gach fear *agus* an fear *do shunnradh.*

Rachad go hÓ nDálaigh .c., gus ó nDálaigh .l.[3] ; *a leithéid mur sin, ór ní fhuil sunnradh san iairmbérla sin.*

A-tá mo sháith san churn do dhigh *as .c. ann* ; a-tá mo sháith san ccorn do sheód *as .c. ann* ; a-tá mo sháith d'fhalluing san bhfalluing ndeirg *as .c. ann.*

A-tú fa *no* ar neart bhfir .c.

Maith an réim nó an adhbhardhacht a-tá fan bhfear .c. ⁊ *do-rinneadh an dánso a n-aghuidh an fhoirceaduil sin anúas:*

Sáith an bhoisghil sing shuirghigh . san choinsin fhinn d'athchuinghidh·

Iúl gearr gun té thoigérus . as mé as fhearr san fhaideólus.

An duine ad-chí a-niodh a niort . do-chí a-márach é a n-ainriocht.

A chion do réir a ríaghla . réim Íarla fa fhíor Érna.

Do-bheir taradh re lá is lacht . an talamh a-tá fa niort : achd barr na ccráobh do-chí a dhearc . rí feart nocha ccláon don chiort.

Ler fhear d'fheadhuibh fa fhior Lúain . do-chúaidh a ccion d'fhearuibh eóil.

Reacht do shúil a Éire ann . is úidh chlann cCréidhe na chionn.

Íar bhfior *agus* ar bfior .c., iar bhfear *agus* ar bfear .l. ; ⁊ *ní .c. comhardadh ris an íarmbérla sin.*

Cealg do cogradh gun mhór mhíolla . codladh ar n-ól fhíona orm .c.

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Rachad tar Sionuinn *.c. ó chanamhuin* ⁊ *a-dubhradh gur .c. ó chiort* ; rachad tar Shionuinn *.c. ó chiort* ; rachad tar slighidh *agus* tar shlighidh *mur sin,* ⁊ *do-roinneadh na roinnsi a n-aghuidh an fhoirceaduil sin* ⁊ *tigid dáoine leó:*

Ní fheadar nar fhearr a oighidh . feall ar filidh .c.

Ná bí ar filidh go fortuil . a rí an chinidh Chonnachtuigh.

Bíaidh mé ar do chionn san bhaile .c., ar do cheann .l. *ón chéill sin.*

A-tá fola um chionn .c., um c(h)eann .l. *ón chéill sin* ; cuirfead fhalaidh um chionn .c., *gé do-rinneadh so:*

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[1] *tshul.* MS. [2] omit ⁊ ? [3] .l. not in MS

Fala gion go ccuire um cheann . ní dream gá bhfuil cara an chlann.

A-tu ar chuid Donnchaidh *agus* Donnchadha don tír, a-tú ar chuid *agus* ar cuid nDonnchuidh *agus* nDonnchadha don sgeól .c.

A-támuid nar suidhe *agus* ionar suidhe .c. *aráon* ; a-támuid ar suidhe .l. *ón chéill sin.*

Suidh inn súd *agus* ann súd .c. *aráon.*

D'éis Mhuiris gá mó monar . suidhis na chró Conchubhar.

A-tá dorus ar an tteach .l., ar an tigh.

A-tú a ccionn *agus* a cceann an doill .c. *aráon,* a ccionn *ó bheith na chionn,* a cceann *ó bheith go holc dhó* ; rachad a ccionn an doill .c. *ó chanamhuin.*

A-tá Éire ar an lá a-niodh *as .c. ann, gé do-rinneadh so na aghuidh* :

Bás í Chréidhe creach as m(h)ó . gé do b(h)eath Éire ar énló.

An fear go rach *agus* gus a rach .c. *aráon* ; *diúltadh ar a chomhair féin ag gach focal díobh.*

As tusa an fear a rí Rois . leis a mbí gach fear ag feis.

Eas Rúaidh gus a rúaigthi Díarmuid . doirbh do bhradán beith ag dréim : colbha ard na seinleac sleamhuin . dá ttard geilbhreac leabha(i)r léim.

A-tá m'fhalluing bha fhear *agus* um fhear *agus* ma fhear .c. *ó bheith uime* ; fa fhior *ó b(h)eith fáoi.*

A-tá m'fhalluing mun bhfear *agus* bhan bhfear *agus* uman bfear .c. ; fan fhior *ó b(h)eith fáoi.*

Mun bfear *agus* mut fhear *agus* mum fhear .l. *na ttriúr.*

A-t(á) m'fhalluing bham *agus* mam fhear *agus* umam fhear .c. ; mat fhear bhat fhear *agus* umat fhear .c. ; *na hinnsgne uile mur sin.*

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Rachad ar feadh *agus* ar fheadh an bhaile .c. *ó dhul ar fud an bhaile* ; rachad ar fad *agus* ar fhad an bhaile .c. *ó d(h)ul an[1] fad a-tá san bhaile.*

A-tú re headh asttigh .c., re feadh asttigh .l. ; rachad a bhfeadh *agus* a bhfad leat .c. *aráon.*

Le muirdheas folchar a bfeadh . sleadh le horchar druimdheas ndubh.

Caidhe fear dúas nDonnchadha . súas an feadh do fionnfuidhea .c.

Gach ighadh fhada ó neimhinnsgne a n-ighadh 's a n-eaghadh 's a n-ébhadh ea téid a gearradh ; gach ighadh f(h)ada ó innsgne a n-ighadh 's a n-eaghadh amháin as .c. a gearradh ; gach ébhadh ea fhada ó innsgni thú a n-eaghadh 's a n-ébhadh ea téid a gearradh.

Don gheal dhonn .c. *do chanamhuin* ; don donn gheal .l. *ó nach cantar é* ; don gheal dhunn .l. ; don ghiol dhonn *no* dhunn .c. *ó chiort.*

An úir re mbean bonn í Bhríain .[2]don gheal donn[2] ina deirbhshíair .c.

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[1] *ar* corrected to *an* in MS. [2]–[2] dhonn

Gébhad so a ngioll .c. *ó chanamhuin* ; gébhad so a ngeall .c. *ó chiort* ; fúarus so a ngeall *agus* a ngioll .c. *aráon*, a ngeall *ó fhaghbháil úait agus* a ngioll *ó bheith a ngioll.*

An síodh do ghabh ina ghioll . gan mhionn ríogh do char ma a cheann .c.

Do Shémus mun ba gar geall . ní cradh ceall ghébhus na ghioll .c.

Do t(h)uit an duine a bhfeall *agus* a bhfeill *agus* a bhfioll .c. *uile.*

Fríoth a bfioll ceann cunnáile . níor fheall do chionn chumáoine.

A bfeall fríoth Ó hIfearnán . gá fearr m'fhíoch ná m'fhochomhrádh .c.

A-taoi ag fagháil chlú a ngeall ar mhaith hathar .c., a ngioll .l.

Gofraidh Fionn aga rádh ruibh . a ngioll ar dhán Í Dhálaigh .l.

Rachad as na tighibh *ó dhul asda,* rachad sna tighibh *agus* is na tighibh *ó dhul ionnta.*

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As mé duine as f(h)earr san bhaile *agus* is in bhaile. .c.

A-táid san bhaile an bhuidhean . caidhe sráid na seanchuidheadh .c.

Tar fear, tar fhear, ar fear, ar fhear .c.

Ionann an fear agus an bhean na n-anfa a réim.

Tuguis d'imlinn thighe Táil . sidhe tar finnlinn bhFlannáin .c.

Tre na chorp, re na chorp .c. *aráon,* ⁊ *ní .c. éiniarmbérla dhíobh go fada achd sin.*

Caoi oile ag mnáoi tre na mac . is cáoi chroidhe tre Chormac *cóir.*

Rabharta clúimh tre na chorp . sam(h)alta is gort túir ag teacht .c.

Ní leanta ní as sía iná sin . do bhí Día re na dhúilibh .c.

An sluagh do gonuid .*l. nó go ttoguibh .c. innsgne iad.*

An sluagh do gonadh *as .c. ann, ós .c. innsgne é gan togbháil ann.*

Do ghon, do ghonadar an slúagh mé .c. *aráon ; gach focal a mbía ciall illraidh* ⁊ *ceart aigi mur sin.*

Fían Taidhg do báidhid a-bhos . mairg a-nos´ táinig ón treas.

A-tú ar cóir an tighe .c., ar cáir an tighi .l., *gé tá* cóir *agus* cáir *ann.*

A-tá cóir gháoithe liom .c., a-tá cáir gháoithi liom .l.

Tairgid cách an chomha chóir . cóir ar dola a n-áth ní fhúair .c.

Gar damhna máoithe do mhnáibh . cáir gháoithe na faghla fúair .l.

Féch *agus* fécha *agus* féchaidh libh mur do-chúaidh dhamh sin do dhénamh .c. *na ttriúr.*

Créad do-ghéna sibh seocha . fégha libh a Laighneocha.

Fécha libh *agus* fécha leat, *ní chuireann ceachtar aca réim ;* fécha leat Mór do m(h)ealladh .*l. sealbhadh air gé do sireadh é ó nach cuireann réim.*

Ní faghar *agus* nochan uil, *ní c(h)uirid suidhioghadh ó nach cuirid réim.*

Do-bhér Mór ort ⁊ as oircheas a tabhairt ort .l., do-bhér Mór ort ⁊ as oircheas a thabhairt ort .c.

Mór reim dara Saidhbh gá síorrádh . do c(h)aill ar an ccéadghlór *.l.*, Mór reim dhara Shaidhbh gá shíorghairm . do chaill ar an ccéadainm *.c.*

Eiséin *nó* dhoiséin *no* dheséin *nó* dhóibhséin *nó* dhíbhséin *agus a leithéid eile* ;

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.l. ar éininnsgne eile an barr sin achd ar innsgne é no iad ; meséin, túiséin *.l. nó a leithéid eile.*

Níor ainséin gur fhúaigh Mumhuin . caischéim crúaidh ar churadhuibh *.c.*

Fód ar leirg an chúil chasúir . glasshúil na súil deirg dheiséin *.c.*

Meallfad eiséin, da a meallabh *a.s.* ; *as é do-bheir sin gurab ionad innsgne gan bharr a-tá ag* eiséin.

As tuilchinnte teacht dá leim . beart as uirchillte eiséin *.c.*

Ionann iad meallfad eiséin agus Mór, meallfad íadséin agus sí Mór *re chuma air nó* da meallabh agus Mór *gan chuma* ; *ní .c. an barr sin achd innsgne é nó iad.*

Deacair síoth Gall red ghusghlór . bann ar t'fhíoch ní fheadarsón.

An tshlat fhíorógh re mbía ar mbádh . fíorón is do Dhía as daltán.

Asam, asad, asat ; as ; aisde, eisde ; asuinn ; asuibh ; asda, eisdibh, aisdibh.

Ionnam, inneam ; inn ; innte ; inninn, ionnuinn ; ionnaibh ; ionnta, inntibh *.c. uile* ; ionntaibh *.l.*

Damh ; duit, duid, doit, doid, dait, daid, deit, deid, dit *.c.*, did *.l.* ; do, dó ; di, dí *on dá chéill* ; dúnn, dúinn ; duibh, dúibh, dáoibh ; dóibh, dáibh.

Díom ; díot, díod ; de ; dínn, díonn ; díbh *ó innsgne sibh* ; díobh, díbh *ó innsgne iad.*

Fúm, fóm ; fúd, fód, fút, fót ; fáoi ; fúithe, fóithe, fáoithe ; fúnn, fúinn, fóinn, fáoinn ; fúibh, fóibh, fáoibh ; fútha, fúthuibh, fáoithibh.

Orm, oram ; ort, orad, orat ; air ; uirthe, uirre ; oirn, orainn ; oirbh, oruibh ; ortha, orra,[1] orthaibh, oirt(h)ibh, aruibh *.c. ó innsgne iad ;* orrthuibh *.l.*

Úam, úaim ; úait, úaid ; úadh, úaidh, úaidhe *.c. ó innsgne é ⁊ í*, úadha *ó innsgne é ⁊ iad, ⁊ as .c. do chomhardadh ris fein é*; úaithe ; úann, úainn ; úaibh *.c.* úadhuibh *.l. o innsgne sibh* ; úatha, úathuibh, úadhuibh, úaidhibh.

Úasam ; úasad, úasat ; úasa ; úaisde ; úasainn ; úasaibh ; úasda, úaisdibh.

Agam ; agad, agat ; aga, aige ; aice ; aguinn ; aguibh ; aca *.c.*, acuibh *.l.*

*A n-iollruighthe leathna a n-*u *'s a n-*o *'s a n-ailm uile ;*

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[1] *órtha* MS.

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[1]*na n-íairmbérlaibh re hucht bhfocal bpearsanda ⁊ na bfocluibh re hucht bfocal neimphearsanta ; .c. comhardadh riú leó féin, ⁊ cuirid*[2] *ar .f. ⁊ ar .b.*[3] *an tráth bhíos cíall chomhnuidhe annso*[4] fáoi *agus* air[5] ; *ionann*[6] *⁊ íadso síos an tráth a-tá cíall s(h)iobhuil ionnta aráon.*

Chugam ; chugad, chugat ; chuga, chuige ; chuice ; chugainn ; chuguibh ; chuca.

Umam, iomam ; umad, umat, iomad, iomat ; uime, ime ; uimpe ; impe ; umuinn, iomuinn ; umuibh, iomuibh ; umpa, iompa.

Romham, reamham, róm ; romhad, reamhad, romhat, reamhat, ród *.c.*, rót *.l.* ; roimhe, reimhe ; roimpe, reimpe ; romhuinn, reamhuinn, róinn ; romhuibh, reamhuibh, róimh, róm[7] ; rompa, reampa.

Riom, rum ; riot, rut ; ris ; ría ; rinn, ruinn ; ribh, ruibh ; riú, rú.

Liom, leam ; leat, lat ; leis, lais *ó innsgne*, leis *ó neimhinnsgne* ; lé ; linn, leinn, leann *.c.*, lionn *.l. ón chéill sin* ; libh, leibh ; leó.

Inn, *as .c.* ann *ó chéill shiobhuil.*

Seocham, seacham ; seochad, seachad, seochat, seachat ; seocha, seacha ; seice ; seochuinn, seachuinn ; seochuibh, seachuibh : seoca, seaca.

Tríom, tromham, treamham ; tríod, tríot, tromhad, treamhad, tromhat, treamhat ; tríd, troimhe, treimhe ; tríotha *.l. a ghearradh*, trithe *.l. a shineadh*, troimpe, treimpe ; troimhid, treimhid, troimhit, treimhit *ó innsgne é* ; trínn, tromhuinn, treamhuinn ; tríbh, tromhuibh, treamhuibh ; tríotha, trompa, treampa.

Toram, taram ; tort, tart, torut, torud, tarad, tarut ; tairis ; tairsi ; toruinn, taruinn ; toruibh, taruibh ; tarsa, tairsibh.

Cuiridh cuid innsgne é dhíobh sin réim ar .b., ⁊ ní chuireann ar .f. an úair bhíd na n-íairmbérlaibh re hucht bfocal (b)pearsanda.

*Do nós na bfocal túas deireadh leathan a n-iollruighthe a n-*u *'s a n-*o *'s a n-*a.

Na hiarmbérla dhíobh sin chuireas réim ar .f. an úair bhíos focal tulshunnartha na mbeól, séimheadh as .c. air ; an úair bhíos focal sunnartha na mbélaibh, séimh as .c. an moladh bhíos air nó an táoibhréim bhíos a n-ionadh an mholaidh.

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Na hiarmbérladha dhíobh nach cuireann réim achd ar .b., uirrdhioghadh as .c. ar an bfocal ttulshunnartha bhíos na mbélaibh ⁊ ar a mholadh ⁊ ar moladh an fhocail neamshunnartha bhíos na mbeól.

Leis, lais *.c. aráon ó innsgne, agus* leis *amháin ó neimhinnsgne ⁊ re*

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[1] Some words missing ? [2] Insert *réim.* [3] Insert *agus.* [4] For *annso* leg. *ann inn agus* ? [5] Insert *mar sin.* [6] Insert *iad.* [7] Omit *róm.*

hucht (bh)focal (b)pearsanda, ⁊ ní .c. lais *re a ucht mur so*: leis an bhfear .c., lais an bhfear .l.

Bior ad bhais crann ad chroidhe. Moire lais ann ar haire, *rann* .l.

As é as rí ós mo chionnsa ó Cais . gach ní as lais as liomsa leis .c., gach ní as lais as liomsa as leis .l.

Rachaidh leis féin ar faghuil . raghaidh leis le féin bhFuinidh .c., raghaidh lais le féin bhFuinidh .l.

Mór lais a-tá na tháille . lá an áine tar ais úaidhe .c.

Réision .l., roimhesion *as* .c. *ann*; re bhfear .c., roimh fhear .l.

Aghaidh roimh fhear an áonuigh . cáolaidh bean mhalaigh míonduibh .l.

Gion go b'eadh ríamh roimhe sin . do bhíadh Moire na maighdin, c.

Roimh aréir, roimh anocht, roimh ané, roimh aniodh, roimh amárach, roimh anoirthear .l. *uile*; rés aréir, rés anocht .c., ⁊ *mur sin uile a leithéide.*

Seacht ttroighe d'fhagháil don úir . níor[1] fhaláir dhúinn roimhe a-réir .l.

Muna dhearna eisde úaill . gá meisde búaidh ndealbha ar dhúil.

Fúair sinne aisdibh eocha . taisgthir linne ar litreocha.

Ní fédtar cuirm d'ibhe eisdibh . cuirn do thighi fhleisggil linn.

Gá snaidhm dhaid ro badh docra . sbairn ris an draig ndíabhalta.

Leath Modha mur ghreim ad g(h)laic . dhait ar ndola a beinn an bhroit.

Ná leig eadruinn agus inn . ní f(h)reagruim dheid mur dhlighim.

Seachtmhuin gus an Sathrann tig . rom gon sgín reanna roibhig.

Mór an crábhadh a Dhé dhid . nochan é an gábhadh gairid .l.

Madh áil dúibh dénuidh a réir . do mhúin chéill a dénuimh dháoibh.

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Gairm dhuibh a-nall ar íbh Néill . fa phéin a bhfuil tall na ttír .c.

As foda gur dearbhadh dhóibh . dóigh throda nach dearnadh dhíbh.

Léig a F(h)loinn a donnfholt dí . a bhoing dhí má lomolc lé .c., Bean a Fhloinn .l.

A-tá tríall fóm ar fairrge . mo lón ní íarr athchairde.

A-tá glantroigh óg oile . fód a mharcaigh Mháonmhoighe.

Sladam dáoine ar son ar sloid . gan dol fáoinne ó nach féduid.

Leabtha shíl Áod(h)a mon-úar . na fearta cáom(h)a ad-chí fúnn.

Mait(h) fíalchuire a-tá rem tháobh . láodh na mná Fíachraighe fúm.

Mairid fóibh láithrighi a leas . gnáithshlighe chóir don chairdeas.

Gach áon ar fheart a charad . raghad a chráobh Fheart orad .c.

Deithfear gleó um chráoithibh dá ccur . an beó fáoithibh nar féchadh.

Fada dhí a ndíaigh an anma. Banbha Bhríain dí ní diongna.

Doilghi leibh é d'fhilidhibh . dé fa fhleidh dod leanamhuin.

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[1] *nio* MS.

Do-chí gné an aisdir uirthe . caisgidh é dá urnuidhthi *.l.*
Lucht cuiridh fhaghla oirbhsi . badhbha ar uilibh eagoilsi.
Mairg do-ní dóigh don deachmhaidh . ní seac(h)m(h)aidh dhóibh í orthuibh.
Créad do c(h)uir aruibh a n-úain . aghaidh gan bhúain ccruidh do chléir.
Seól catha go cléith orruibh . sgéith dhatha ar a ndromannuibh *.l.*
An dér féin ní faghar úam . dá ngabhadh úann déir mar dhíol.
Dul úaidhibh ní badh díor dhamh . ar ghúaillibh ríogh is ríoghan.
Cradh nar nár dhamh ar mo dhúanuibh . 's mo c(h)or slán úadhuibh dá éis.
Tar neimh t'arm níor léigeadh lat . badhbh isin éigean úasad.
Sról máoth úaisdi ar iomlúaghuil . gáoth le nglúaisdi a ngairbhshíonuibh.
Fíoch ris na macuibh nach mar . gan tshíoth acuibh gan osadh *.l.*
Na creacha dá leabthuibh libh . ní beantair sibh seacha sein.
An bhreath chóir ceadh ná badh breithte . nocha róidh fear seice súas.
Tig ar seal féin is fégham . dénam seach fear réidh Ráoileann.
Seiche 's a clúmh re coibhdhin . súdh oighridh treithe a talmhuin.
Ag teacht thrompa do-chiú an clár . is rompa is lámh riú san ráon.

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Fear gan neart gan ní aga . fada go ttí an ceart chuga.
Íadhuid cách san áth uime . gnáth an buinne ar lár linne.
Osguil thall an rícheadh róm . ní a mbrón bhíthear ann más f(h)íor.
Líog neimhthe ar hucht isin fhód . 's na teichthe ród a gurt Grég.
A dalta ar neach ríamh reimpe . níor íarr each badh oirrdheirce.
An fhoraire gé rabh róinn . roghoire an tóir dhamh nar ndíaigh.
Gar dod gháibh grís a deargtha . ceardcha an áigh a-rís rompa.
Fáoilidh mo chŕidhe rut ríamh . sgían fa bhrut ní dhlighe dhúnn.
Tángus ag Áth na Ríogh ruinn . síol cCuinn ar chách gé do chinn.
Ní f(h)úair cách clú a bhfoighidean . rú san áth níor anadar.
A bhfuil róinn don ló ní leann . ní mó as leam ó nóin a-nunn.
Leibhsi na súsa 's na sréin . t'eichsi ag béin túsa d'íbh Táil.
Trí cáoinidh dá ccar um chionn . 's gan gul an áoinfhir inniom.
Édáil mo bhaile badh beag . dá maire t'égcáir innead.
Ní bhí um sheanMhagh Lí 's na linntibh . bearbhadh a mbí inntibh d'íasg *.c.*
Día do bheatha agus bí a-muigh . ná tí do throigh seacha sin *.c.*, seacha an sleidh *.l.*
Neach nach tréig báire an bheatha . téid beatha as sáimhe seocha.
Reacht liom nach seice ar slighe . do mhionn leice litrighe.
Teilgid t'fhían is cách chuca . bruta san áth síar seoca.

Sruth na féile troimhe ag tulgadh . réidhe an chroidhe ag urbadh air.
Dámadh é tíosadh treimhid . gríosadh Dé do Dhoimeinic.
Cách gan ghuin san treas tarad . ní leas carad uil orad.

An chonáiche *.l. do phearsuin ;* as conáiche mé iná thú *.l.*

As conáich an fear thú *.l.*, as fear conáich thú *.c.* ; *ionad táoibhréime a-tá aigi sin ⁊ ní .c. táoibhreim gan ní roimhe.*

As deighbhisigh *nó* as deaghdhatha *nó* as deighéduigh *nó* as deaghairm an duine *.l. uile gan ní rompa ;* as duine deaghairm deighéduigh thú *.l. muna .c.* arm deighéduigh.

Do-chúaidh le neach dá neimhdheóin . an t-each deighbheóil úair oilbhéim *.c.*, deighb(h)eóil an t-each úair oilbhéim *.l.*

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Ní deighbhisigh an duine . an t-eighresin Órlaidhe *.c.*, as deighbhisigh *.l.*

As lór gile Bríain *.c.*, Bhríain *.l. achd ón* ghile a-tá a mBrían as lór mur ghile í ; *lom as .c. gach énfhocal a ndíaigh na pearsan lóir mur so* :

Lór burba Filib ar Phól . lór a chumhga ibhid fhíon *.c.*, lór burba Fhilib ar Pól *.l.*

Ní .c. pearsa lóir éinshiolla achd d' .f.

Codluidh sinn aghaidh an fhaidsin . gur c(h)abhair linn t'fhaicsin ann *.l.*

As fearr mé iná thú *.c.*, as fearr thú iná mé *.c.* ; *séimh as .c. an dá innsgne sin a ndiaigh na hiomurbhádha ; tugadh an ceart ar an ccanamhuin ann ; lom as .c. gac(h) éininnsgne a ndíaigh na hiomurbhádha.*

As cunnla meisi iná thusa, *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a *fa dhó ⁊ a n*-u *'s a n*-o *aris ;* asam cunnlasa iná thusa *a.s.* ; *ní f(h)uil achd mur do bhí resan mbarr.*

Ní thabhair u *nó* o *ailm chuca, ⁊ do-b(h)eir* a u *agus* o *chuice le barr.*

As cródha meisi ⁊ tusa *a n*-a *amháin ;* asum cródhasa ⁊ tusa *a.s.*, *a lár a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a *agus a dheireadh a n-ailm ;* as cródha meisi iná thusa *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *;* níam cródhasa iná thusa *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a.

Ná *ag úathadh ⁊ ag iollradh an mholta, agus* ioná *ag úathadh na hiomurbhádha agus* ináid *agus* ionád *aga hiollradh.*

Gach neimhiomurbháidh gá mbía conns(u)ini ar a deireadh, .c. deireadh na hiomurbhádha a n-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n-ailm madh iomurbháidh leathan í, ⁊ an neimhiomurbháidh ag nach bía, .c. deireadh na hiomurbhádha a n*-u *'s a n*-o.

An tráth bhías séimhiughadh ar innsgne mhé, soil ⁊ guthaidhe ar innsgne sinn nó sibh, giodh .l. as fearr mé iná inn.

As tiorma mé iná thú *a n-u 's a n-o 's a n-a fa dhó ;* as tirim *agus* as tirm mé ⁊ tú *a neimhiomurbháidh sin ;* as tiorma mé iná thú *a n-u 's a n-o 's a n-a an úair as* tirim mé ⁊ tú *a neimhiomurbháidh.*

Bean tirm, bean tírim, mac na mná tiorma *aca araon ;* mac na

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mná tirme *.l.*

An fear as cródha *a n-u 's a n-o ó iomurbháidh,* ⁊ *a n-a ó mholadh.*

As cródha mhé thú *a n-u 's a n-o.*

Lorg na hiomurbhádha dírghi leanas iomurbháidh chanamhna ⁊ iomurbháidh easbhadhach.

Ní *.c. diúltadh ná neimhiomurbháidh ag iomurbháidh c(h)anamhna nó ag iomurbháidh easbhadhuigh.*

Ar tteacht nóna neirt G(h)áoidhiol . córa a cheilt a chomhmáoidhiomh.

As dorrdha Áine iná Áodh. as broghdha cráobh Mháighe is Mór *.c.*, ní broghdha *.l.*

Gá fear as fearr asttigh, *.l. fearn lom air.*[1]

Gach neimhiomurbháidh rachas a ccomhaigheas tar a hiomurbháidh féin, .c. a hiomurbháidh ⁊ a pearsa lóir do chomhardadh mur tá so : an chumhnga *agus* as cumhnga mé iná thú ; as cumhang mé ⁊ tú *a neimhiomurbháidh.*

A-muigh ní mór nach cumhnga . lór a chumhnga a ttigh Teamhra *.c.*

As fearr mé innú *ó innsgne mhé,* innáoi *ó innsgne thú,* innás *ó innsgne í* ⁊ *é,* innám, ionnamáoid *ó innsgne iad .c. uile,* ⁊ *.l. neimhiomurbháidh aca,* ⁊ *as cóir comhardadh riú,* ⁊ *as .c. barr orra,* ⁊ *as .c. diúltadh aca.*

Ní husa clann Néill io-náid . gé táid a ngéill ag barr Bóid.

Ní fearr Náoise iná Brían Bóinne . inNáoisi ar trian an tíre ; as fearr Náoisi iná Brían Bóinne . io(n)Náoisi ar trían an tíre *.l.*

As fearr mhé iná síad *as .c. ann,* as fearr mhé ionáid na fir *as .c. ; ní uil d'adhbhar aigisin achd gurab é* do ghon siad *as .c. ann agus* do ghonadar na fir mé.

As úathadh na fir *.l.*, as úaiththe na fir *.c.*

As slim *agus* as slioma na fir *.c. ón mholadh leat(h)an* ; as slime *amháin ón mholadh cháol* ; as slime *agus* as slioma na mná *.c.* ; as slim na mná *.l.*

Slim do ghotha a g(h)ille ghloin . ós linne an locha leabhair *.c.*[2] ; binn do ghotha a ghilli ghloin *.l.*[3]

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Gach moladh gá mbía ainm úathaidh cáol, an tráth theagm(h)as ainm iollraidh .f. nó .b. re a ucht, moladh díreach as .c. aige mur tá s(o) : as míne *agus* as maithe na mná *nó* na fir. *Gach moladh gá*

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[1] *ar* MS. [2] *.l.* corrected to *.c.* [3] *.c.* corrected to *.l.*

mbía ainm úathaidh leathan, an tráth theagmhas ainm iollraidh .f. re a ucht, .c. dá mholadh do bheith aige mur so : as gil *'s* as geala na fir .c. ; as geala na mná .c. ; as gil na mná .l. ; as gil na dáoine .c. *ó nach feas nach fir uile iad.*

Gach ionad a mbía .f. ⁊ *.b. a n-imreasuin, don .f. téid an ceannus* ; as gil íad .c. *mur sin.*

As geal Domhnall Tadhg .l. *do dhíoth an* aguis *eatarra achd ó ainchéill.*

As geal Domhnall ⁊ Díarmuid, .c. *cuid ag an ainm d(h)éigheanach don mholadh,* ⁊ .l. as geala *ann nó go ttoguibhthear innsgne iad ann ; ní .c. moladh iollruighthe ar dá ainm úathaidh nó go ttoguibhthear innsgne asda mur so* : as geala íad Domhnall ⁊ Díarmuid .c. *ós .f. an dá ainm* ; as gil Domhnall ⁊ Díarmuid .l.

As geal Domhnall ⁊ Mór *as .c. ann nó go ttoguibhthear innsgne iad;* as geala íad Domhnall ⁊ Mór *as .c. ann an tráth sin* ; as gil íad Domhnall ⁊ Mór .l. *ó tá leath an mholta ag an .b.*

As geala dá Dhomhnall ⁊ Mór .c., ⁊ *as .c.* as gil *ann ó fhédtar* íad *do bhúain as an* dá Dhomhnall *a n-égmhuis* Móire.

As geala dá Mhóir ⁊ Domhnall .c. ⁊ .l. as gil *ann,* ⁊ *.l. cuid ag an ainm déigheanach don* íad *bheantar as a leithéid sin,* ⁊ *as .c. cuid don mholadh aige.*

As gil íad Domhnall ⁊ Tadhg ⁊ Mór .l. *más fíor don fhoirceadal, ós* íad *cumtha é,* ⁊ *a-derar gurab .c. é ó tá díol an* íad *táobh túas don .b.*

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Dá Dhomhnall ⁊ Mór as gil íad .l. *ó tá cuid ag* Móir *don mholadh* ; as geala íad *as .c. ann ; ní hionann sin agus* as gil íad dá Dhomhnall ⁊ Mór *óir ní uil cuid ag* Móir *don* íad *sin gé tá don mholadh.*

Na fir ⁊ na mná as gil íad .l. ; as geala íad *as .c. ann.*

As gil íad na dáoine as donn . síad dá cáoine go cothram ; *do hagradh an rann sin ó nach feas an fear*[1] *nó an bean an t-*íad *sin* ; geala íad na dáoine as donn *as .c. ann.*

As gil *nó* as geala na fir ⁊ na mná .c. *ós éidear* íad *do bhúain as na* fearaibh *a n-éagmhuis na m*ban.

As geala na mná ⁊ na fir .c., as gil .l.

As gil as geala na mná na fir, *ní an céadmholadh gus an ainm ndéigheanach an úair nach bí* agus *eidir na hanmuibh* ; as geala as gil na mná na fir .l.

As geala *nó* as gil agus na mná na fir .c. ; as gil agus na fir na mná .l.

Na mná cunnla a-tá rem t(h)áoibh . umhla a mná ionáid a macáoimh .l., umhla ináid a mná a macáoimh .c.

As geal dearg *nó* as geal dubh *nó* as lúath láidir, as fúar fliuch misi .c. *nó a leithéid eile,* ⁊ *do chanamhuin as .c. iad.*

Fearus geal bFearghuil is bFloinn . do mheabhruigh fear a bfoghluim .c. ; fearus[2] teagh bFearghuil is bFloinn .l.

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[1] *an feas* is between *feas* and *an fear* in MS.

[2] *fearg* (line over *g*) MS.

As dearg geal *nó* as dubh geal *nó* as láidir lúath meisi *nó* as flioch fúar an lá *.l. uile,* ⁊ *do-rinneadh dán a n-aghuidh an fhoirceadail sin anúas gé do sgar an chanamhuin ris.*

Dearg geal gné do ghrúaidhisi . só nochan fhear éindeisi *.l.*

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As geal dubh Domhnall *.c. ó chanamhuin*; dubh geal Domhnall *.l. ó nach cantar é gan* agus *eatarra.*

As geal ⁊ as dubh Domhnall *.c.*; as geal Domhnall ⁊ as dubh é *a roinn sin.*

As geal dubh Domhnall Díarmuid, *an céadmholadh ar an ainm dhéigheanach ⁊ an moladh déigheanach ar an ccéadainm; na hoibrighthi mar sin.*

As geal ⁊ as dubh Domhnall Díarmuid, *mur sin as éigean a roinn an úair tig an t-*agus *eatarra.*

As geal ⁊ as dubh Domhnall ⁊ Díarmuid *.l.*; dubha *as .c. ann ór as éigean an dá mholadh do roinn mur an dá oibriogħadh an tan do-bearar an t-*agus *eatarra,* ⁊ *as mur so as .c. a roinn*: as geal Domhnall ⁊ Díarmuid ⁊ as dub(h)a íad.

As geala ⁊ as dubha ⁊ as donna Domhnall ⁊ Tadhg ⁊ Díarmuid, as geal Domhnall ⁊ Tadhg ⁊ Díarmuid ⁊ as[1] dubha íad ⁊ as donna íad *a roinn.*

Dá mbeadh cédainm úathaidh a ndíaigh a chéile agus agus *eatarra, cion dónanma as .c. orra,* ⁊ *a mbeól an chéadmholaidh as .c. a thabhairt,* ⁊ *na molta eile do rádh na ndíaigh riú.*

*.L. na molta gan an t-*agus *eatarra nó idir gach dá ainm dhíobh muna raibhe ainm a mbeól an m(h)olta dhíobh mur so*:
as donn geal Domhnall Tadhg; as donn Tadhg geal Domhnall *a roinn sin.*

As geal as dubh Domhnall Tadhg *.l.*, as geal ⁊ as dubh Domhnall *as .c. ann.*

As geal ⁊ ní dubh Domhnall nó Díarmuid *.l.*; *as é do-b(h)eir sin don chéadmholadh téid ceannus,* ⁊ *ní thig* as geal Domhnall nó Díarmuid.

Gonfad ⁊ ní ghonabh Domhnall ná Díarmuid *mur sin.*

Ní geal agus as dubh Domhnall na Díarmuid *.c.*

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achd gurab dubha *as .c. ós éigean a roinn.*

Ionann ná *agus* agus *eatarra nó res na focluibh sin achd gurab diúltadh molta nó oibrighthe as .c. re* ná *agus deimhnioghadh re n-*agus.

An nár deit bheith red bhuime . ag reic eich nó fhalluingi *.c.*; as nár *.l.*

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[1] ⁊ *as* written twice.

Gonfad gonfaidhear Mhóir *as .c. ann*; gonfad gonfaidhear Mór Shaidhbh *as .c. ann.*

Gonfad gonfaidhear do ghonfuinn Mór Shaidhbh *as .c. ann*; gonfad Shaidhbh gonfaidhear Mór do ghonfuinn íad *a roinn.*

Gonfad gonfaidhir do g(h)onfuinn Mór ⁊ Saidhbh *as .c.*

Ór gi bé méad d'anmannuibh bhías agus agus *eatarra nó idir gach dá ainm díobh, cion áonanma as .c. orra; dá mhéad d'oibrighthibh bhías rompa, ní .c. do roinn orra achd a ttabhairt a mbeól an chéadoibrighthe ⁊ na hoibrighthe eile do rádh ina ndíaigh riú.*

As geal sinn *nó* sib(h) *as .c. ann*; *.l.* as gil *no* as geala *ann*; *moladh úathaidh as .c. ar na hinnsgnibh sin gé tá ciall iollraidh ionnta ⁊ as .c.* sinn *nó* sibh *do rádh re héinfhear.*

As banamhuil na fir *.c.*, as banamhla na fir *.l.*, as fearamhla na mná *.l. achd ó .s.*; as fearamhuil na mná *.c.*; as banumhla na fir *.c. ó .s.*; as fearamhuil na fir *.l.*; as fearumhla na fir *.c.*; as banamhuil na mná *.l.*; as banumhla na mná *.c.*

Ní fearamhla inn ioná síad *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a; ní fearumhl(a) íad iná sinn *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *as .c. sin.*

Banumhla íad iná m'fhear . le daghumhla tíad timcheal *.c.*; fearumhla íad iná m'fhear *.l.*

Mná deaghumhla san ghlinn ghil . fearumhla ináid fir cinn chloimh *.c.*; mná daghumhla san ghlinn g(h)il . banumhla ináid fir chinn chloimh *.l.*

Na mná as m(h)inbhanumhla ionáid ar

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mnáine *a n*-u *'s a n*-o; na mná as mórbhanumhla ináid ar[1] mnáine *mar sin; an tráth a-tá* mór *na mholadh ann, ⁊ an tráth as comhfhocal ón ainm bhaisde a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a *as, .c. an tráth sin é.*

Gach focal gá mbia táoibhréim cáol ⁊ leathan, a ndiaigh an táoibhréime cháoil téid an phearsa lóir mur tá an chóire.

As cóire *'s* as cáire m'each iná t'each *.c.*

As cóire *'s* as cáire m'each do ghníomh iná heach *.c. ó bheith cóir do ghníomh dhí ⁊ a-derar gurab ainchiall an chiall sin.*

As córa *'s* as cára *'s* as córta *'s* as cárta m'each do ghníomh ioná t'each *.c.*; m'each iná t'each *.l.*

As córa *'s* as cára *'s* as córta *'s* as cárta mo fhreagra iná do fhreagra *.c.*, ⁊ *.s. oibrighthi as .c. air.*

As córa *'s* as cára *'s* as córta *'s* as cárta[2] do dhénamh iná do fhreagra *.c. sin, ⁊ .s. an* fhreagartha ⁊ *.s. oibrighthe as .c. air.*

As cóire *'s* as cáire mo fhreagra do dhénamh iná do fhreagra *.l. do Ghháoidhilg.*

As dírghe *'s* as díorg(h)a[3] bean iná do bhean, m'each iná t'each *.c.*

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[1] *ar* written twice. [2] Insert *mo fhreagra* ? [3] Insert *mo* ?

As dírghe mo gha iná do gha .*c.* ; as díorgha mo gha iná do gha .*l.* *muna t(h)ig* ga sgíamhach.

Tugadh lann díreach dhamhsa . as díreach an deaghlannsa .*c.* ; tugadh crann díreach dhamhsa .*l.*

Do cheithirmheallfuinn tú .*l.* ; do m(h)eallfuinn fa cheathuir thú *as .c. ann* ; *gach díreamh eile mur sin.*

Dá fhearr mhé iná thú .*c.* ; dá mhó *mur sin* ; fiche fearr mé iná thú .*c.*

Maith glanmhagh Life na long . fonn Almhan as fiche fearr .*c.*

As fearr fa fhicheid mé iná thú .*c.* ; *gach díreamh eile mar sin.*

Céad fearr mé iná thú .*c.* *do chanamhuin nó a leithéid eile chantar.*

Dá fhearr dhég mé iná thú .*c.*

Usa fa chéd ceann a dtachar . dá fhearr dég a ttac(h)ar thú .*c.*

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Trí ficheid fearr mé iná thú .*l.* ; trí fichde fearr mé iná thú *as c. ann.*

Gá brígh d'fhilidh ollamhan . trí fichid re filidheacht .*l.* ; dá fhichid gan fhilidheacht .*c.*

Tángadar trí fichid don bhaili .*l.* ; trí fichde don bhaile *as .c. ann.*

As fearr sa chách mé iná thú .*l.* ; as mó sa chách *mur sin.*

Fearr sa chách meisi agus Mór . lór do ghnáth a threisi a-tám .*c.* : ioná Mór .*l.*

Déigheancha na fir *nó* na fir don bhaile .*c.* *aráon* ;

Déigheanaigh na fir *nó* na fir don b(h)aile *mur sin.*

Déig(h)eanach *mur sin.*

As déigheancha *mur sin.*

As deireadhcha *nó* as deireadhacha na fir don b(h)aile .*c.* *aráon.*

As deireadhaigh na fir *nó* na fir don bhaile .*c.* *aráon.*

Doiligh cuimhne ar na ceanuibh . 's as duilghi na déigheanaigh .*c.*

An f(h)uil as déigheancha dhíobh . do chuir Éireanncha a n-éinlíon .*c.*

Bídh so ag cách do chomhurtha . san áth as dó as deireadhcha .*c.*

As deireadhach *nó* as déigheanach na fir *nó* na fir don bhaile .*c.* *ón chéill sin.*

Nach truagh só achd gid(h) díbh dhúinne . mín na dúile dhó achd dáoine .*c.*

As dubh *nó* as geal mo lámha ón abhuinn .*c.* *ón chéill sin.*

As dubha *nó* as geala mo lámha ón abhuinn *an chiall díreach, mur tá so* :

As dubha a ttáoibh ó a tteinntibh . cáoin sheinntir umha inntibh.

Searc í Mheadhbha do m(h)eall mhnáoi . gur ghearr na láoi leabhra lé .*c.* ; *ionann sin agus* as geal mo lámha ón abhuinn.

As tearc *agus* as tearca dáoine asttigh .*c.* *ón dá chéill chéadna.*

Eóin an tighise as tearca . mo chridhise an chuideachta .*c.*

Uch as tearc na mná maithe . ceart an lá do leanfaithe ; as tearc dhóibh *an chiall ón .c. an rann sin.*

Gáol fogus, gáol fagus, *.c. ceart aca.*

Gáol fogus gach duine dhí . ní hí Muire obus é.

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As fogus *agus* as fagus damh na gáolta *.c.* ; as foicsi *nó* as faicsi *nó* as foisce *nó* as faisce dhamh na gáolta *an chiall díreach.*

An fhuil as f(h)o(i)sce d'f(h)uil Mhuire . mar luibh choisgthi fuile fúair.

Bean ar tí fheithimh an Airtsi . feithidh an tí as fhaicsi d'Art.

As fearr fúarus ní iná thú *.l.* ; iná fuaruisi *as .c. ann.*

Ní luidheabh le mnáoi achd Mór *.l.* ; achd le Móir *as .c. ann.*

Gidh eadh níor inlidhe dheid . le fear bhfinnghile achd Filib *.l.*

Mór mban táinig *.c.* ; mor mbean táinig *.l.*

A ccruth táoibhréime iollraidh as .c. gach áonfhocal leathan na dhíaigh so : mór, *agus as .c. gach focal cáol a ccruth úathaidh ⁊ táoibhréime iollraidh na dhíaigh mar so* : mór rí *agus* mór rí(o)gh *.c. aráon.*

Mór mbráighe táinig dar ttigh . dá ráinig ráimhe righin *.c.* ; mór mbrágha *.l.*

Mór slig(h)e a ttíaghair na theach . dá mbeath íarraidh nimhe ag neoch.

As olc iontáoibh riom *.l.* ; as olc m'iontáoibh *.c.*

Ní ribh as f(h)earr ionchatha . do g(h)earr sibh na samhthacha *.l.* ; ní ribh as f(h)earr m'ionchatha *.c.*

D'éis iompáoidh ar th'f(h)olt ngleannach . olc iontáoibh na n-Éireannach *.c.* ; olc iontáoibh re hÉireannach *.l.*

Ionann a chur a leith innsgne ⁊ an tulshunnradh[1] *do bheith ann.*

Ní m(h)eall an chlí achd compánuigh . ní hí bạdh f(h)earr iontáobhaidh *.c.*

Dubhach brónach an duine *.c.* ; brónachd(h)ubhach an fear *.l. ó nach .c. iomdhubhadh a ttús comhfhocail, ⁊ ní .c. bráthair iomdhuighthi, ná iollradh, ná iomurbháidh, ná oibrioghadh, ná pearsa lóir, ná dísbeagadh, nó bráthair dísbeagaidh, nó ainm sgoilti, nó* maith, *nó* olc, *nó pearsa as girre nó as f(h)aide dénmhus neith iná a hainm úathaidh nó rachas a ccomhaidheas ar a dhénmhus neith, nó s(amh)luighthe, ná innsgne, ná agallaimh, ná faisnéis*

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nó áireamh, nó fuláireamh, ná focal gan cheart, nó ainm thrí siolla do cheird, nó focal ar a mbia barr ná sunnradh, nó aimsear iarmbérla coimhleanamhna mur tá a-mblíaghna *nó* a-né *nó* a-márach *nó* a-nuraidh, *nó airde achd* soir *nó* síar *re n-airdibh cile, nó greim comhfhocail, nó comhfhocal canamhna a ttús comhfhocuil cheirt.*

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[1] *an tshu.* MS.

Loingeas bréideadh máoth ón Mhúaigh . gáoth aga séideadh sorttúaidh .c.

GoirmEas Leamhna ag tál bhu thúaidh . Bearbha soirdheas san sál mín :
Sionann síar isin muir móir . Bóinn soir ag tríall as bhur ttír .c.

Do sheal do sheanathráith Chuinn . na sreabh n-ealachbhláith n-áluinn .l.

Teach san bhfód bhláith bileachbhothach . do sháith an t-óg eineachb(h)reathach .l. ; bhileachrothach .c.

Ní .c. dénmhus neit(h) pearsan duir ailm a ccomhfhocal.

A shlógh ós Eamhuin éirghidh . Teamhair mur do theinnfhéimdhigh .l.

An t-aba .c. *d'ainm úathaidh ón* adhbhar.

Cuirfidh go fada soir sinn . ní fhoil ar n-aba a n-Éirinn .c.

Ar aba, *lom as .c. ainm úathaidh nó iollraidh na dhiaigh,* ⁊ *séimh as .c. taoibhréim úathaidh nó iollraidh na dhíaigh ; ní .c. don c(h)iort na bheól achd sin,* ⁊ *.l. a chur a leith innsgne mur so* : ar mh'aba *nó* ar th'aba.

Leagar deoch ar áth aga . deoch ar aba ó chách chuga .c.

Fada goma fóir na fir . ar aba slóigh dá soighin .c.

Ar aba sin .c., ⁊ *a-dubhradh nar .c. achd* ar a aba sin.

Dearg a fheóil ar aba sin . fada ó do shil Eóin a fhuil.

Ar son bhfir, ar son bhfear .c. *aráon* ; ar son fhir, ar son fhear .l.

Ar áoi, *ní .c. na dhiaigh achd táoibhréim úathaidh nó iollraidh,* ⁊ *uirrdhiughadh as .c. orra.*

Ionann ar áoi *agus* a(r) shon *achd nach .c.* ar áoi *do shineadh re hucht fhocail neimhphearsanta*

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mur so : ar a áoi sin .l. ; ar áoi sin *as .c. ann.*

Airgidh go Bóinn fa bádh[1] lé . lámh óir lámh airgid ar áoi : do sgáoil úaim tighe Dá Thí . mur do bhúail rí Midhe mhnáoi.

Ar son mo theachta astteach .c. ; ar son mé do theachta astteach .l. ; ar áoi *mur sin ; ní .c. innsgne ar bioth a n-ionad táoibhréime.*

Gan mhnáoi d(h)isi ar na dhola . ar áoi isi a n-áontumha .l.

Ar son meisi do mholadh . gol deisi ní dhearnabhar .c.

Do léigeadh gol deisi dhamh . ar son meisi do mholadh .l.

Iomdha sgol as-ttighsi thíar . ar son sibhsi dá sírriar .c. ; iomdha sgol isin tigh thíar . ar son sibh aga sírríar .l.

Tar éis *agus* tar éise, ar éis *agus* ar éisi teachta fir don bhaile .c. *ón* teacht don bhaile, .c. *ón* teachta ;
cur, cura, dul, dula *mur sin.*

An tráth theagmhus guthaidhi fada dheiridh[2] ⁊ *guthaidhe fada tairmbérla dá chéile, ní dhénuid sin bádhadh*[3] *ar a chéile ; an tráth theagmhus guthaidhi gearr dheiridh*[2] *fhocail* ⁊ *guthaidhe gearr tairmberla dá*

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[1] *báidh* MS. [2] leg. *deiridh.* [3] *bádh(uighth)e* MS.

chéile, nó dá ghuthaidhe ghearra iairmbérla, ní .c. gan bádhadh guthaidhi iad ; an tráth theagm(h)us guthaidhe gearr ⁊ guthaidhi fada dá chéile, .c. a mbádhadh nó gan a mbádhadh.

Clúimh g(h)eala tarsna do tháoibh . a eala mhallsa ón Mháigh .c.
An cíogh do badh cara ó chíanuibh . ní rabha achd síodh d'íarraidh air .c.
A Í Bhríain, *ní dhénann sin bádhadh guthaidhe nó a leithéid eile.*
Tara a Í Bhríain, *do-ní sin bádhadh guthaidhe.*
Ga Í Bhríain, *ní báithtear sin nó a leithéid eile.*
Eich do bhailisi a Í Bhríain Bhreadh . bíaidh m'airisi ar a n-áireamh .*l.* ; slúagh do b(h)ailesi a Í Bhríain Bhreadh .*c.*
Lía as do chionnsa glaisrinn ga . go n-ionnsma bfairrsing bfada .*c.*

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⁊ *a-dubhradh nar .c.* as do c(h)ionnsa *gé do cumadh é.*
Tug sé is Cáonraighe ar a chionn . dé as cionn gach áonbhaile ann .*c.*
Día dhar dáoin *agus* Dé dhar dáoin *.c. aráon,* ⁊ *as .c. comhardadh re* Día *agus re* Dé *agus re* dar dáoin.
Beag nar an an Áoine féin . ina féil cháoine ón Dar dáoin .*c.*
Día céadáoin *agus* Dé céadáoin, *a cheart féin ós cionn gach anma dhíobh mur so* : na Díaa céadáoine *agus* na Dée céadáoine *.c. aráon ; a leithéid eile mur sin.*
Día céadáoin, .*c.* Día *do chomhardadh ris ; ionann* Día *agus* lá *ann.*
Día do bheatha, .*l.* Día *do chomhardadh ris ó nach bhfuil an chíall sin ann,* ⁊ *ó nach bfuil* dé do bheatha *ann.*
Rí an bheatha na D(h)ía 's na dhuine . Día do bheatha aMhuire mhór .*l.*
A Rí an bheatha as Día dhamhsa . Día beatha mo bhrátharsa .*l.*
Día céadáoin re na chrochadh . do éagcáoin Día an dealochadh[1] .*c.*
An tsheachtmhuin uile mur sin.
Arbhú né é sin, .*c.* ar *agus* bhú *na dhá n-iairmbérlaibh ann nó na dhá bhfoclaibh fa seach nó a n-áoinfheacht.*
An arsan bhú né *agus* an arsan bhúsa né *agus* an arbhú néision *a .s. a.*
Do smúain mé grúagach don ghroidh . d'fhúadach ar bhú néumnónaidh.
Ar bhú né nó a-né a Mhainigh . níor airigh tú mé ad mhalaigh.
Ar na bhárach *agus* ar na bháireach *.c. aráon ; na dhá n-iairmbérlaibh . as .c.* ar[2] *agus* na *ann ;* ar a mháireach, ar a mhárach *mur sin : .c. beithe* ⁊ *muin d'úaim ris.*
Ar na mháireach eision, an ar na m(h)áireachsan *a .s. ; .l. air achd sin.*
Do sgáoil an rí cách san chath . gá ttáth do bhí ar na bhárach .*c.*
Dá maradh ar na mháireach . do badh caladh congháireach .*c.*
In *agus* an *ó fhíafruighidh agus* an *ó thulshunnradh.*

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[1] *dealochadh* put in over erased *deonach-*. [2] Not in MS.

Go n-airg go lom a f(h)ear iomaidh . a bhonn geal ní ionnuil é ; In áil lem leanabh láoidh shuirghi *an tosach.*

A-tú san tigh *agus* isin tigh *.c.* ; a-tú asttigh *agus* eisttigh *agus* isttigh *.c.*

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A Ī Bhríain a bhranáin Chaisil . cuimhnigh an teagusg tug mé : gan bheith ar seól na ríogh romhad . ná bíodh na sgeól orad é ; I dTeamhraigh ríoghthar rí Éireann *an tosach.*

Léir an chara a bhaile a mbí . caidhe do ragha a Rúaidhrí ; A rí Gáoidheal an ngébh arm *an tosach.*

Smúaineadh gan a chur a ccrích . ag trúailleadh s(h)íth na mbrugh mbláith ; A-tú a ndeacair eidir dhís *an tosach.*

A-tá *agus* e-tá *agus* i-tá *.c. más fíor.*

Sleadh c(h)oirrg(h)eal as cáol frithdés . mur oighreadh sáor ar siocás : dar leit(h) chlé leinn ar leatúas . do-deacúas lé ar Beinn mBriotás ; A-tá sunn cloidheamh Cheallaigh *an tosach.*

Anois *agus* inois *agus* enois *.c. uile.*

An tríar gan chúaine ós a ccionn . trúaille críadh uman ccuibhrionn ; I-nois cháointear clann Uisnigh[1] *an tosach.*

An fear úd *do bharr agus d'fhocal* ; an fearód *agus* an fearád *do bharr féin ; .l. d'fhocal iad.*

An fearsin *do bharr ; .l. d'fhocal é achd ó fhiafruighidh ; a n*-i *agus a n*-e *agus a n*-oi *as .c. é ó fhiafruighidh ; a n*-i *agus a n*-e *agus a n*-oi *agus a n*-ui *agus a n*-ai *do bharr.*

Ná sireadh neach an ród ríogh . bíodh ar an tteach ód mur eól *.l.*

An dá aghnadh d'Úaithne óg . nach fúaighfe an fód Almhan úd *.c.*

A ndíaigh Ī Néill téid do thigh . an mhéid sin do chéill gá choin *.l.*

Cáoi leam gin go lamhad fir . as ceann carad an ceann sin *.l. ó tá a aithearrach ann, ⁊ nach .c.* ea *ghearr éinshiolla do cháolughadh le barr cáol ; .c.* ea *dá shiolladh do cháoladh nó gan cháoladh mur sin :* ar ccruithneachtne[2] *nó* ar n-ing(h)ealtne.

D'arguin ghlaisbheann gort n-Eachtghe . fairseang ort ar n-inghealtne *.c.*

Dod ghrés ar áon 's an t-eitne . a dhés cháomh dar ccruithneichtne *.c.*

An fearso *a n*-o *'s a n*-a *ón tulshunnradh ; .l a n*-u *é, ⁊ as .l. a shíneadh gé do-rinneadh so :*

Beith dhúinn a b(h)foc(h)air na bfearsa . fochuin lúidh leamsa agus leó *.l.* do na fearuibhsi *.c. a shíneadh.*

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⁊ *a-dubhradh nar .c. nó a leithéid.*

Creach le cleith Lothra a loingsibh . mochbha ag breith sna báduibhsin *.c.*

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[1] *uisn* (c over *n*).

[2] *-esne* (first *e* is tall ; line forgotten over *s*).

An ttig an t-Íarla don bhaile, *.l. diúltadh aige nó ag fíafruighidh eile*; ní thiocfa *do fhreagra air.*

Tigim don bhaile, *.c. trí cialla nó a leithéid eile ar gach pearsuin gá mbia diúltadh céille*; tigim ané, ní thánag *a dhiúltadh*; tig aniodh *nó* amárach, ní tigim a *d(hiúltadh)*.

Mac an fhir a tulaigh Thé . do-bhir sé an-nuraidh gach ní *.c.*; a-dir sé a-nuraidh gach ní *.l. ór ní uil diúltadh céille ag an* abairt.

Máol-s(h)eachluinn do-bhir Bhanbha . dom leathchuing fhir ealadhna *.c.*

Ar mharbhas tú *.l.*; nár mharbhas tú *.c.*, ⁊ *.l. diúltadh aigi nó ag fíafruighidh*[1] ⁊ *as .c.* níor mharbhas *do fhreagra air.*

A n-aibér olc riot, *níon uirrdhighthe sin*; an olc a-dér riot, *n(ion) treisighthe sin.*

Gá feir(r)de, gá fheir(r)de, gá fios, gá fhios *.c.*

Gá fheir(r)de dá n-aing(h)inn col . 's go ttaig(h)lim ceirdi cionadh *.c.*

Fear t'fheadhma gá fhios nach tig .go lios Teamhra ní tháinig *.c.*

Gá dulc, *duir* ⁊ *guthaidhi d'úaim ris.*

A bfuigheam d'ulc gá d'ulc linn . dá ccuiream ucht ar Éirinn *.c.*

Flaith Dala a ccurp ó do-chúaidh . a ragha úainn gá dulc dhúinn *.c.*

An t-olc gá dulc gan díoghuil[2] . 's an corp don ulc d'aithlíonadh.

Gá seadh marthuin gá dulc dul . 's a bfaghthair d'ulc na n-Íarladh.

Gá dám, gá dámáoid, *.c.* d *agus* t *d'úaim ris*; gá dáidh, gá dáithi, gá dáid, gá dád, gá dáthar, gá dás *.c.*, gá das *.l. go gearr*; gá dú, gá dáoi, gá dá *.c. mur na cédfhocla.*

A-tú *agus* gá dú *.c. do chomhardadh* ⁊ *a leithéid ar gach éininnsgne.*

An t-ionadh a ttú *agus* an t-athair ó ttú *agus* an t-adhbhar fa ttú *tinne as .c. d'úaim riú.*

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Tairnig mo sheal gá dám dhó . gidh eadh gá dál as deacra.
Gá dám[3] achd tigidh san chath . is tigidh ár na n-Ulltach.
Rachaidh an bioth as uile . gá dás duine ag rioth reimhe *.l.*
Tugsad fáithi róimh robhadh . dhóibh gá dáithi ag tiomsughadh.
Munab gan tuirrsi a-táoi féin . gá dáoi fan déir nduinnsi dhúinn.

Gusdrásda *.c. do chanamhuin*; gus an ttráthsa *an ceart*; *.c.* d *agus* t *d'úaim ris.*

Mór do b(h)oing dhíom go drásda . grásda ríogh an chroinn chésda.
Leannán go ttrásda thusa . bíaidh ní baisdeadh dúthchusa.

Amháin, *.c. bethi* ⁊ *muin d'úaim ris.*

Ní uil achd blíaghain a-bháin . gan sgoil ag íarraidh bhur n-iúil.
Do bhí sé a Mumhuin a-mháin . dámadh cubhaidh é d'admháil.
Ní b(h)ía clú inghine an Íarla . rú inrighe ó mblíag(h)na a-mach.
Mór an bhrígh don bhreib a mblíaghna . nach rígh ná Íarla as.

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[1] Insert *eile* after *fíafraighidh.*

[2] Leg. *díoghal* or *díoladh.*

[3] Leg. *dtám.*

Aráon, aroile, ar éigin, faríor, arís, arísi, *.c. ruis* ⁊ *guthaidhe d'úaim riú.*
Daríribh, *ruis amháin d'úaim ris*; aríribh, *guthaidhi ris.*
Nír chuir cumha ar-íribh orm . gan dula mílidh Modharn.
Sibh mar badh eadh fa Éirinn . scinnidh[1] bean ribh da-ríribh.
Far-íor do b'olc an deabhaidh . ar ndíol ort[2] ar th'oileamhuin.
Ní t(h)áinig mac ríogh fa-ríor . dá ttí mur nach tánuig slán : ar úain dá thí gé do thríall . síar do-chúaidh an tí fa ttám.
Gé bhé sgís ón f(h)aghuil air . raghaidh ar-ís ar fhaghuil.
Let fhaghmhur gleó ní ghlúaisi . adhbhar gúaisi an reó a-rísi.
Ón ngurt[3] a-réigin 's ní ad rioth . ó lucht éididh agus each : táinig tú fa chlú ón chath . ach ní ráinig tú do theach.
Achd céim na ríogh go-roile . dhíobh isin réim ríoghroidhe.
Gleó ar-áon eidir dá aruidh . gabhair leó táobh do thulaigh.
As í cíall a ronna a-ráon . mían an dá tháobh orra d'ágh.
As éigean damh sin do

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dhénamh *.c.*, as éigin *.l.*
As éidir *agus* as éidear *.c. aráon.*
Neimbríoghmhur *.c. ó chiort,* deimbríoghmhur *.c. ó c(h)anamhuin nó a leithéid eile rachas a ccanamhuin.*
Deig(h) ríoghradh ó mhiodh do mhiodh . ciodh nábadh deimbríoghmhar dhamh.
An tan *agus* an tann *agus* an dann *.c.*, an dan *.l.*
Re cnúas an dann do dhealuigh . geabhaidh call súas san slighidh.
Sé re cách an dán do dhealuigh . do ghabh tar áth Seanaigh síar *.l.*
Ní .c. úathadh sr *nó* sl *nó* sn *d'úaim re húathadh* s *féin,* ⁊ *.c. a ttulshunnradh mur so*:
Má tá san tshíodh an tshleadh ghorm . nó an corn a mbíodh seadh ag Sanbh.
Srían ón ghréin re férloch bfionn . bélmhach an tshréin an tshoineann *.c. aráon.*
Ní dénter cadad ar úathadh s ; bean tsháor *.l.* ; bean sháor *.c.* ; do Dhonnchadh tsháor *.l.* ; do Dhonnchadh sháor *.c.*
Gan Shaidhbh *as .c. ann ó bheith na hégmhuis* ; gan tShaidhbh *.l. ón chéill sin* ⁊ *as .c. ó bheith aice.*
Nár na cuirn d'íarraidh dá hól . cuirm Í Shíaghuil gá shíothlódh.
Garb(h)uighidh ruis re hucht d *go n-úathadh mur tá so* : cíordhubh *nó* férdhubh *nó a leithéid eile.*
Searrach cíordhubh borb Í Bhríain . bolg na dhíaigh ar míonb(h)un meóir.

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[1] *sen* (length-mark on *e*, line and dot on *n*). [2] *tort* MS. [3] Lég. *On ghurt* ?

Bronnuidh a ghroidh go gérdhaith . do sgoil olluimh nó ánroith : dán geal[1] do ró don ríoghfhlaith . fear dá líonbhraith dhó a ndánbhoith.

Mo dhá fhear *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a ; do dhá fhear *mur sin* ; bhar ndá fhear *a n*-a *amháin* ; a dhá bhar bhfear[2] *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a.

Do b'f(h)earr liom go mealluinn tú, *.c. an t-iairmberla sin a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a.

Don fhior *agus* gun fhior *mur sin*, gan fhear[3] *mur sin*, gan fhior[4] *a n*-a *amháin ó bheith na égmhuis* ; agan fhior, *a thosach a n*-a *agus a dheireadh a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a.

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Gura Día do bheatha *a n*-a *amháin*, gurab Día do bheatha *agus* rob Día do bheatha *a n*-u *'s a n*-o *'s a n*-a ; níorab Día do bheatha *agus* nárab Día do bheatha *a ndiúltadh*, ⁊ *a-dubhradh nar .c.* nírab Día do bheatha *do d(h)iúltadh aige so* : rob Día do bheatha *ó nach cantar é* ; Día do bheatha, *canamhuin sin* ; ní Día do bheatha *a dhiúltadh ; .l. aigi achd sin.*

Ní Día do c(h)oimhdhe a c(h)ú gearr . seang brú do choinnmhe ar do chionn.

Do sía an Coimd(h)e nar ccoinne . rob Día a choimhd(h)e chuguinne.

Mo chin, mo chean *.c.* ⁊ *.l. ainm baisti na ainm ar a mbia sunnradh na mbeól achd a ccruth tuillréime, munab .c. do niort canamhna é ;* mo chein, mo chion *.l. aráon.*

Mo chin ler cailleadh an cháin . ler dháil aingiol ibh don óigh.

An fear bróigthiogh aga mbí . mo chean dí do fhóigfiodh é.

Mo chin, mo chean, mairg, moghénair, moghénar *.c. aráon ; .c. ainm úathaidh .b. gan tsunnradh nó réim .b. na ndíaigh uile,* ⁊ *ní chuirid ar .f. gan tshunnradh achd réim connsuine.*

Mo ghénar gan g(h)uth badh nár . do sgéradh slán re cruth críadh.

Ní mo ghénair do-ghénadh . troid risin tí a tteigémhadh.

Fuil ó nDubhda dáor ar chill . mar-áon is burba ó mBáoighill.

Ní uil bean asttigh *.l.* ; ni fhuil mhnáoi asttigh *as .c. ann,* ⁊ *.l. réim na dhíaigh ar ainm sunnartha ar bioth.*

Ni uil bean an bhaili . a muigh Bhreadh na mbile *.c.* ; ní fhuil bean san b(h)aile *.l.* ; ní fhuil fear ná mhnáoi asttigh *agus* ní f(h)uil fhear ná mhnáoi asttigh *.c.*, ⁊ *.l.* bean *ann.*

Réim Orduighthi annso.

Ag sin Mór ⁊ Sadhbh, ag sin Mhóir ⁊ Shaidhbh, ag sin Mór ⁊ Shaidhbh, ag sin Mhóir ⁊ Sadhbh *.c. uile* ; ag súd, ag so, mo chean, mairg, mo ghénar *mur sin.*

Mar, gan, dar, *ní chuirid réim ar .f. achd réim connsuine,* ⁊ *cuirid ar .b.* ⁊ *ar iollradh .f.* ⁊ *.b.* ; fiú *agus* neimhfiú *mur sin.*

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[1] *geal* written twice.

[2] *dhá bhr* (*r* high up) *bhf* (sign of *r* over *f*).

[3] Leg. *fhior*.

[4] Leg. *fhear*.

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Ciall innsgne tar brághuid annso.

As tú an fear do chum a ttánag mhnáoi *.c.*; do chum do mhná thánag *a chiall sin.*

As tú an fear ó ttánag mhnáoi; ód mhnáoi tánag *a c(h)iall.*

As tú an fear mhealluim mhnáoi *.c.*; as tú an fear 'sa bhean, isa bhean, mhealluim *a chiall.*

As tú an fear 'sa bhean m(h)ealluim *.c. gan tshunnradh.*

T'airm mur sgor siobhlach bhar slúa(i)gh . ní miodhlach nach measgfadh chéill: tógbhaidh ós na cathuibh chíaidh . do chríaidh achaidh ródghlain réidh *.c.*

Cion Taid(h)g gá thabhairt oirne . gá raghairt nar airg imle *.c.*

Do-ghébhuinn teagh fa a túaruim . as bean fhéghuim f(h)ionnghúaluinn.

Sí lem ghrinnleigheas do-gheabh . bean ór imd(h)igheas dá fhear *.c.*; bean ler imdhigheas dá fhear *.l.*; le a dá fhear do imdhigheas *a chiall,* ⁊ *.l. úaidhe sin*; ó a dá fhior do imd(h)ig(h)eas *an chiall ó bhfuil sé .c.*

Fear isa bhas do bhí um chráoibh . do sgáoil dí ó 'd-clas do cháin *.c.*

Muir Grég ós lochmhuir lúaimneach . úaibhreach sdéd bloghthair bélmhach *.c.*

Ó sáoirBhríain *.c.*; Ó sáorCháinte *.l.*; Ó an tsháorCháinte *as .c. ann.*

Táinig áonÓ Dálaigh don bhaile *.l.*; táinig Ó hénDálaigh don bhaile *.c.*; deaghÓ Dálaigh, Ó deaghDhálaigh *.c.*

Diúltadh ris Ó nDálaigh bhFionn . athturbhadh d'éigsibh Éireann.

Ó fionnDálaigh gan díol de . gníomh do mhiongánuibh Máire *.c.*

Ní .c. sam(h)lughadh ag slonnadh achd ionshamhlughadh, ⁊ *a-derar nach iomchrann an t-iairmbérla an t-ionshamhlughadh féin;* Tadhg Ó Dálaigh, *.l. samhlughadh aigi;* as ionTaidhg Í Dhálaigh, *ionadh sloinnti a-tá ag* Tadhg *ann;* Tadhgtha Ó Dálaigh sin *.l.; ní iomchrann samhlughadh slonnadh.*

As Díarmaddha Í Dhuibhne an dál . ag suirg(h)i Díarmada an dún *.l.*; Tadhgtha Ó Dálaigh *sin.*

Ciall m(h)olta nó dhiommolta a-tá ann nó go roich a ionshamhlughadh.

Ón chuid as g(h)oire don chiort bheantar dísbeagadh nó ó tháoibhréim úathaidh

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nach gabhann casadh nó ó thuillréim iollraidh ghabhas casadh, ⁊ *d' .f. as .c. an tráth sin é ionadh*[1] *.b. an fhocail roimhe.*

Nocha ghonabh . nocha gonfaidhear, *mur sin as .c. é ar gach pearsuin ar a mbia* d *nó* t *nó* r *nó* n *édtrom nó* s.

As maithe na mná 's na fir, is na fir, agus na fir *.c. uili.*

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[1] *ion* (line and dot over *n*).

As maith Brían 's Tadhg .c., ⁊ *a-dubhradh nar* .c. agus *báithti gan iairmbérla nó ní eile eatarra.*

Bean gach fhir, bean gacha fir .c.

Fíafruigheam focal gach fear gér[1] dá ttángamar don tigh, .c. *ainm úathaidh* ⁊ *táoibhréim úathaidh na dhíaigh mur so*: meallam[2] duini gach fhir, gach fear, dá ttángamar don tigh .c. *aráon*; gacha, *ni .c. na dhíaigh achd táoibhréim úathaidh mur so*: meallam duine gacha fir dá ttángamar don tigh .c.

Le héindigh d'ibhe gach fhir . do ibh féinnidh Line fhleidh .c.

Guil bhan gach énlá orthuibh . 's gan gal[3] énmhná d'Eóghanchuibh .c.

Éindeoch gacha fir a fíon . ag sin díol Éileach re n-ágh.

Tarla dhóibh Áodh gach áoinfhir . sáoilidh tóir Áodh na Áodhuibh.

Reic sgél n-úar gach n-énnóna . an mér úadh ní éireogha.

Réim canamhna sunn.

Táoibh re táoibh, láimh do láimh, cois ar chois, broinn ar bhrághuid, leith ar leith, leath ar leith, leath ar leath .c. *uile*; aird a n-aird *mur sin.*

An cháoinsi a-muigh táoibh re táoibh . gá sáoirsi ní uil eascсáoin .c.

Láimh do láimh do-ní Ó Néill . nach bí réir gan dáimh na dhíaigh.

Dénam do roinn an rois bhig . cois ar chois broinn ar bhráighid.

Léigeam ar ndáil leith ar leath . ar breith ó tTáil 's a ttáoiseach.

Uisgi lúath an b(h)uinne bhuirb . re brúach tuinne aird a n-aird.

Bás an daig(h)f(h)ir ó Dhruim Dheirg . do theilg thuinn a n-aighidh aird .c. *uile.*

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Caitheamh énfhocail sunn.

Sáoi, dáoi; socar, docar; socair, docair; sochar, dochar; maith, saith; sáor, dáor; saidhbhir, daidhbhir, .c. *gach dá fhocal díobh do chomhardadh re chéile.*

Sáoi misi ar mhnáoi an m(h)ainglisidh[4] . dáoi isi gan imreasuin.

Sochar é agus dochar dhamh . crochadh Dé muna dhíolar.

Socair docair brat do b(h)uing . don mhac do fhocail oruinn.

Sodhán duit agus dodhán . olcas do mnhá a Mhadadhán.

Aithreach an saith do-ní neach . an mhaith nochan í as ait(h)reach.

Maith saith le fear na fleidhe . a fhlaith Dean do dháoinighe.

Súdh cáor na ccrann bhfíneamhna . sáor dáor tre bharr mbáinEamhna.

Ceann a cceann .c.

Bás Murchadha ceann a cceann . leam is urchradha Éireann.

An tríar táinig ceann a cceann . as pían leam a ráidhid riom.

Do-chiú Íle na n-each seang . leath re Ceann Tíre na ttonn: is mag(h) n-Arann cionn a ccionn . na n-abhall 's na ndamh ndonn.

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[1] i.e. *géar*? [2] *meall-* MS. [3] Leg. *ghal*? [4] *-lis* (line and dot over *s*).

Foiltleabhar Fánad fíoch trom . badh díoth námhad cionn a ccionn : badh baintreabhadh[1] a mbía ann . go ría a bharr failtleabhar[1] fionn.

Síar *'s* a-níar, soir *'s* a-noir, súas *'s* a-núas, síos *'s* a-níos, *caitheamh énfhocail as .c. orra ; .l. do chomhardadh iad.*

Ní faghair síon soir ná a-noir . le ttabhair fíon a Frangcuibh.

Síos ná a-níos ní thig thortsa . nach rig a chíos chugatsa.

Dearg a-núas lí do léineadh . gléigheal súas í ón áladh *.l.*

Tíar *agus* an-níar *.c. do chomhardadh nó a leithéid eile* ; síar, thíar ; súas, túas *mur sin.*

Úaid síar as truime an tuirrsi . thíar as uime anuimsi *.c.*

Tig a-núas do náoi mbearuibh . do bháoi thúas gur thimchealuigh *.c.*

Thallan, thallain, tallana, tallamhuin *.c.* ; tallamhan *.l.*

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Toirean, tíaran, tíarain, tíosan, túasan, anallan, anunnan, anonnan, aníaran, anoirean, aníosan, anúasan, abhusan, abhosan, síosan, súasan, soirean, síaran *.c. uile mur an ccédfhocal ; ceithre ráit(h)te ar gach bfocal díobh.*

Túaidhean, túaidhin, túaid(h)eamhuin *.c.*; túaidheana, túaid(h)eamhan *.l. aráon ;* teasan *agus* aneasan *agus* atúaidhean *.c.*

Gan neart mná nar míleadhuibh . ón fheart a-tá thúaidheamhuin.

Cloch Shligigh thíaruin do thuit . tigidh íarraidh a héruic.

Coinnm(h)e a-níarana 's a-noir . foirne íarradha eallaigh.

A-nonnana na díaigh dhúnn . bíaidh na súdh donnfhola ar ndeór.

Aga Í Cháoimh do tháoibh tala . as fada ón táoibh theasana *.l.*

Do chuir mé ar neimhthní a-nalluin . leithrí dhé go ndearnamair.

Dáoirsi ar an tteagh thallamhuin . mo bhean gháoilsi greannuighidh.

Bíaidh sinn nar muinntir *agus* ionar muinntir agad *.c.* ; ní uil díoth nar milleadh *agus* ionar milleadh umat *.c.*

Cía dan *agus* dana *agus* danab muinntear thú *.c.*

An fear le mbím *agus* le a mbím,

An fear rer bheanus *agus* ris ar bheanus *.c.*

An t-arm ler g(h)onus *agus* leis ar g(h)onus tú *.c.*

A ndiúltadh féin ar a ccomhair aca ; ionad sunnart(h)a ⁊ neamh-shunnartha a-tá ág na hiarmbérlaibh sin re hucht dénmhusa neith.

An fear lena holc *agus* lenab olc *agus* len holc, *mur sin as .c. an t-iairmbérla sin* ; an fear le nach olc *agus* leis nach olc a *ndiúltadh.*

An fear gá bfuilim *agus* aga bhfuilim *.c.* ; an fear ag ná fuilim *agus* ag nach fuilim *a ndiúltadh aráon.*

A-tá gÚ Bhríain *.l.*

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[1] Leg. *buin-* : *fuilt-* ?

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ag Ú Bhríain *as .c. ann.*

Na fir a-táid san bhaile *.l.* ; na fir a-tá san bhaile *.c.*

Na fir len leó an fearann *.l.* ; len leis an fearann *as .c. ann.*

Féch na fir len leó an lámhach . gleó a-márach do-bhir búadhach *.l.*

Bíad táobh riot, a ttáobh riot *.c.* ; gébhad a leath riot *mur sin .c.* ; gébhad leath riot *.l.* ; gébhad táobh riot *.c.* ; gébhad a ttáobh riot *.l. ; ni hionann sin agus* a leath riot.

An cíogh dearg trer ghabh ar ngáol . níor an táobh re dealg dar ndíon *.c.*

Ó tharla ar tteach go fúar fliuch . gura búan leath re Luimneach *.c.* ; nára búan leath re Luimneach *.l.*

Rachad ar tosach *agus* ar tosuigh don bhaile *.c. aráon* ; rachad ar tosach an tshluaigh *.c.* ; rachad ar tosuigh an tshluaigh *.l.*

Do c(h)osuin bhur cclú re chéile . tú ar tosuigh an tíre *.l.* ; tú ar tosuigh gach tíre *.c.*

Rachad ar ccúl *agus* ar ccúla *agus* ar ccúluibh *.c. uile.*

Má rug meisi céim ar ccúla . treisi an béim súla iná sin.

Tug céim ar ccúl . rug léim san múr don mhaighleirg *.c.*

Rachad a ccéin *agus* a ccíana *agus* a ccíanuibh.

Caithfe dola ar chreich a ccíana . í Mhod(h)a a leith ríara riot.

Eagal úall fhola Eóghuin . dar ccora a ccúan a ccíanuibh.

Ná bíodh ar breith a úabhair . úam(h)ain breith ríogh tar ríaghuil.

Fada téid a gal ón ghréin . a blagh a ccéin ó ghéig gháoil.

A ccéin *agus* a bhfeadh *agus* a bhfad, *.l. Gáoidhealg ar a ttéid suid(h)ioghadh na ndíaigh gan tshuidhioghadh.*

An feadh *agus* an fad,

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Gáoidhealg as .c. na ndiaigh.

A-tá ré gá rabha a bpéin . a Dhé an ccéin do-g(h)abha a glóir.

Badh olc do dheisi a Dhearbháil . a bhfeadh bheisi gá bhearáin *.c.* ; an feadh *.l.*

Iairmbérla na guidhe annso.

Ar an ttreas asbal, ar an ttreas n-aspal *.c.* ; ar na trí easbla *agus* ar na heaspala.

Ar na haspla ar na hógha . ar na haingle inneón ghlan : ar na náoi ngrádha ór ghein aingiol . geibh slána agus daingean damh.

Rath críche gion go (n)dlig(h) dhamh . ar na cíche a-tibh[1] tabhradh

Slúaghagalluimh annso.

Tarra a dhías *.l.* ; tigidh a dhías *.c.*

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[1] *athibh* MS.

Gach focal a mbía ciall illraidh ⁊ ceart úathaidh aige mur sin mur ta : cách *nó* slúagh *nó* buidhean *nó* clíar *nó* sgol *nó* pobal *nó* béinne ban *nó a leithéid eile.*

A shlúagh Dor .*c.* ; a shlúaigh Dor .*l.* ; a chách .*c.* ; a cháich (.*l.*) ; *a leithéid eile mur sin.*

A shlúagh dérach an domhain . trúagh an férach fúarabhair.

Do taithfnigheadh a hairc ibh . a ghlainchineadh Airt Éinfhir.

A chlíarsa a moigh fa mór toilg . ionar mór síansa an g(h)loin ghairg : an mur táoi taisig(h) do cheird . ná heirg do cháoi ar thaisibh Taidhg.

Ní .c. tulshunnradh ná sunnradh innsgne a mbeól gharma agallmha mur so : tigidh m'fhiora *nó* tigidh na fiora .*l. aráon.*

Agallaimh sunn.

A cheann Dor, a chinn Dor .*c. aráon.*

Téighe ar ceann an choiligh óir . a cheann Oiligh go haltóir.

Tearc do chreidfeadh a chinn Mis . go leigfeadh linn ar léigis.

A dhuine geal *agus* a dhuine ghil .*c. gach focal bhías d'úathadh ⁊ d'illradh mur sin.*

Do Mhuire bearr an barrsa . a dhuine seang súlmhallsa.

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Gabh mo dhánsa a dhuine sháoir . a M(h)áoil Mhuire an lámhsa ad láimh.

Gach focal gá mbía dá tháoibhréim, táoibhréim gearr ⁊ táoibhréim fada, a ndíaigh an táoibhréime ghirr téid an gairm agallmha aráon mur tá : mac Donnchaidh, mac Donnchadha *agus* a Dhonnchaidh ghil .*c.* ; a Dhonnchadha .*l.*

Gach focal rachas siolla tar a ainm úathaidh ar a tháoibhréim úathaidh, a ccruth anma úathaidh as .c. é ar a ghairm agallmha, ⁊ as .c. moladh anma úathaidh ⁊ táoibhréime úathaidh air mur so : a Áodh ghil, a Áodh geal .*c. aráon.*

A Dhúileamhuin .*c. ó chanamhuin,* a Dhúilimh .*c. ó chiort.*

Toirche um dháil a Dhúileamhuin . choidhche madh áil m'fhóiridhin.

Na focail bharamhla ⁊ na hanmanna buidhe ⁊ na focail a mbí ciall úathaidh ⁊ iollraidh ionnta, a ndíaigh a n-anma úathaidh a ngairm agallmha : a láogh m'anma .*c.* ; a láoigh m'anma .*l. más fíor.*

A lámh chabhra na cruinne . a ghrádh m'anma a óghMhuire.

Ar mo dhúanláoidh badh cóir cradh . a úanlaoidh ban bhFáil 's a bhfear .*l.*

A én coluim ar cheannsa . fégh oruinn san éigeansa.

Níor theó lá ná Máol Midhe . a láogh na mná Mainighe .*c.*

Mac na flatha, .*l. moladh a ndíaigh an táoibhréime sin, ⁊ as .c. moladh a ndíaigh táoibhréime .f. an fhocail sin.*

Mac na flatha gile ó ghaol . tighe a ttáobh lacha do líon .*l.*

Focail ó ndúintear[1] *sunn.*

Gach focal gearr b(h)ias a n-óir, as ceart dó beith a n-amharcholl áoi trasgartha mur tá so: coill *nó* troigh.

Ní ghoir fear dá bfoil a mBoirinn . teagh do thoigh gan fhoirinn óir *.c. ón rughrach.*

Treisi a Dhé mhóir ar Mhoire . go mbé gun óigh m'athloidhe ; Áoidhe mo chroidhe ceann Bríain *an tosach.*

Ón bhróig áluinn as úr troigh . dún go lámhuinn óig an fhir : créd ón aird do-chínn gá choin . nach foil go sgín Taidhg um thigh *.c. ón rughrach.*

Rug ó Dáire Bhealaigh Broin . dá choin áilli a ndeaghaidh doimh *.c. mur sin.*

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Na Goill tar sál a n-airc úaidh . clár dar fhúaigh níor sgailt nír sgáoil ; Goill do chuir fhear d'f(h)écain néll *an tosach.*

Focail nach dluisénna sunn.

Leithbhlíaghuin, baintreabhthach, airdrí, áolchloch, ríodhamhna, céidfhear, leithcheann.

Foghnaidh d'fhior na bhfál (bh)fíadhaigh . fiodh ar lár re leithbhlíaghuin.

Nochan fhear mur soin Seafraidh . ní bhean bhoin do b(h)aintreabhthaigh.

Creacha ar fhaghlaidh scalga sí(o)dh . as cearda adhbhair airdríogh.

Bhur slán fa chéile a ccathaibh . as lán Éire d'áolchlachaibh.

Dorus lis geal do gharrdha . seal ris dá gach ríodhamhna.

Grádh don ágh gun fhuil Áodhaigh . mur ghrádh cruidh dá ccédláog(h)uibh.

Innsgne airrcis sunn.

Do ghon is do athghon é . do logh sé go hathlamh í.

Clann Táil ar tí a thoghasan . ní báidh í achd a fheabhusan.

Mo bhés leam roilige a rí . foighide í do mheall mé.

A-tá conchlann gan úidh air . fa cothrom lúidh is lámhuigh.

Córa chách dhí deaghcroidhe . go ráth Dá Thí tiocfuidhe.

Ann *coitcheann sunn.*

Ní dom olcuibh nach ann bhím . do bhínn a n-ochtuibh chlann cCéin.

Éachta Gall go guin Í Neill . nochan uil ann achd oilbhéim.

Léig a chlann dá áis uile . is páis ann ní híocfuidhe.

Cuirthear úaibhsi a ngabhlaibh gleann . úaisle ar ar gheall anm(h)ain ann.

As *coitcheann sunn.*

Tús láoi as dob inshiobhuil . cas ar mhnáoi na muiridhin.

Rugadh dá sheisi úam as . mo-núar as meisi mharas.

Tig as gan luidhi go lá . na mná ag snoighi a mbas go beó.

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[1] *odte* (line over *dt*) ; reading uncertain.

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Neimhinnsgne sunn.
An aghaidh doicéluis dubh . is an mhaidean g(h)eal ghríanmhar : gé leantair é ní haithnidh . d'fheartaibh Dé mur dhealaighthir.
Maith an flaith é Áodh . ní hé nach maith Mór *.c.* ; ní hé as maith achd Mór *.l.*
As mairg nach bfuil sé ar an slúaghadh . gé do chuir sé úamhan orm *.c.*
Rug sé a bruighin bhainríoghuin . do shuidhigh sé an seinlíamhuin *.c.*
Breacadh Taidhbhsi sunn.
Rochtuin ón ágh ágh dhamhsa . 's ar ládh d'fholtuibh oramsa.
Duine dall agus dall reimhe . crann is muine eile air.
A Mhór achd giodh mór do ghuth . uch uch do badh lór a leath.
Má do chuir bean oruibh fholaidh . ní fhear do bhean oruibh í.
Breacadh Fire sunn.
Mac Bríain bíaidh ar ar n-aire . slat a Clíaidh Bríain Bhóruimhe.
Gráin ar na Lúanaibh ón Lúan . cáir úamhain resan énLúan.
Dá ndeach fear feadh Túadhmhumhan . gá seadh gan fhear n-éinshligheadh *.c. gan bhreacadh nó le breacadh.*
Ní tú an bheóchnú nach beó gníomh . cnú bheó d'fheólchrú na n-airdríogh.
Ar ibh don digh dháonnachta . na mil fan digh ndíadhachta.
Ní mur do-ní do-ní an bheach . do-ní teach sul do-chí an cioth.
Ní bhí dá n-omnuibh ón ágh . bán achd a mbí a ndornaibh dhíobh.
Mar an lí as gile iná an ghrían . a rí nimhe as í t'fhoirníamh.
Coill na leithinnsi as coill chrom . do chleithfhillsi go comhthrom.
An port nar iomdha ní a-né . as diongna é a-nocht gan ní.
Mac Con fa calma croidhe . tarla lá ar Mhagh Mhucruim(h)e : smacht na flatha ó m(h)uir go muir . lá catha ar Art do fhóguir.
Don té do cheilfiodh an cion . seinchion an cion a-né a-niodh.

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Gíall do m(h)ac Bé Bhionn do Bhrían . gíall dá chionn do mhac a Mhór.
Saltair gun tshing bhésuigh bhuig . grés do ghrésuibh pinn Phádruig.
Tig cuireadh dháibh mur dearar . tig dearadh cáigh don chuireadh.
Ar ccísne is cíos gacha ceirde . d'ísle is d'airde.
Ionnsa is iomad bhur n-aighneadh . bhur mbeith a ccás chomhairleadh.
Sín an bhaissin nó an bhais deas . go rígh Caisil mur chairdeas *.l.* ; iomad bhur n-aighne *.c. ó shealbhaidh.*
Diongna an nóssoin na nós chóir . tiomna an tsósair don tsheanóir *.c.* ; an nóissin *.c. leis ⁊ a-dubhrȧdh nar .c.*
Do chaith seal dá aimsir ann . fa neamh an t-aimsin Iofrann *.c.*
Fala an mhúir ar na mnáibhsin . mná ar áirsibh dúin gá dhéchsuin *.l. más fíor ó nach fuil a ccruth an anma úathaidh mur tá an comrog(h)a thúas.*

Sealbhadh Uama sunn.
Re hucht senrúathair slóigh Gall . énbhúachuil dóibh ros díoghlann.
Ard do chéim a chéibhf(h)inn chais . a n-Éirinn féin ros fásais.
As gearr go húaim a himil . an eang ros fúaigh Féidhlimidh.
Fógra Faisnéisi.
Gé a-tá a-nois gan ní na láimh . com(h)arba súaithnidh Seanáin : bheith go neamhdhocht as dúal duid . trúagh do dhealbhdhacht a Dhíarmuid.
Mo mhac sáor do g(h)onsad Goill . mo láogh an tshlat bhosbhog b(h)inn : a mheic gé gan bhúar do bheinn . nach trúagh leinn gan do reic rinn.
Dleaghar onóir deóradh dhi . an cú luirg ó Loch Éirne : a chú ar a ttád teóra búadh . deóra thú san fhád f(h)ionnúar.
Cumtha an drong rannsa do rígh . gion go trom an almsa úaim : créad a-tá ina deaghuil dúinn . achd súil na dheaghaidh lá an Lúain.
Braithim achd gidh bé do-chluin . nach fuil achd Éire d'íarraidh : fan ccéill nach tánuig as-tteach . a-támuid féin gar bfuireach *do .b. amháin.*

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Itche chanam(h)na sunn.
Go nach bía oirbhire air . Día go soirbhighe an sédsain.
Óm rún go síothlór go soirbh . giodh doirbh dhúnn síothlódh ór snaidhm.
Teampall Solmhan . go sléchtar ann go hoirichleach : cloch go ngné ngairbh . gurab é m'ainm a hoilithreach.
Amorra *agus* cheana *agus* thrá *agus* idir *agus* amha *agus* bheas *agus* adh *agus* amhuil *agus* giodh *agus* sunnana, *focail gan céill íad nó ar nach bearar, agus as .c. comhardadh riú* ; adhón *.l. comhardadh ris.*
Ní bhía mo m(h)eithealsa a-morra . gan leitheasra leanna.
Gá beag cheana a threisi a-tám . as meisi as dán eara[1] ag Áodh.
Teacht go Baile Sligig(h) slán . ní raibhe a ndán idir d'Áodh.
Cuir an ngreidil a ghille . eidir an dá aithinne.
Bíad idir d(h)á láimh Thaidhg *as .c. ann,* ⁊ *a-dubhradh gurab* eidir d(h)á láimh Thaidhg *badh .c. ann.*
An tom(h)ussa a-tá na ghlas . ní horusa thrá a thomhas.
Ag sin na ba san bhaile . caidhe a-dir a dhuine.
Cáor do bhás Áodha tre fhiodh . níor fhás giodh achd cáora con.
Ná bean díom giodh do ghúaluinn . ná miodh ná fhíon t'órbhúabhuill.
Torchuir Eachaidh san treas toir . bheas ní dheachaidh gan díoghuil.
A Mhór gabh ar do gháire . adh as mór do mhíonáire.
Do bhí cabhair dhóibh a ndán . amhuil mur do fhóir Ulltán.

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[1] Leg. *is dán fheare.*

Ó seangDhubhda sunna-na . urra an gha deaghb(h)ulga dhó.

Dícheal, dícheilt .c. *ó éinchéill.*

Séd fine ar nach dáigh dícheal . sítheal bile chláir Chrúachan.

226

Gabháil *ón* bheith.

Ag nighe[1] a ghealbhonn do ghabh . cridhe a dearnann gur deargadh.

Goid *ón* bhúain.

A ttroid as eadh do fhóbair . goid a sgean do sgológuib(h).

A ngaduimsi dhamh ag dul . gaduimsi cradh ó Chathal *agus* do Chat(h)al.

Togbháil *ón* taisbénadh.

Iongnadh do chodladh ar chlúimh . do togbhadh (dúibh)[2] iomdhadh fheoir.

Breith *ón* tabhairt.

Teacht, teachta, tocht, tochta *ón* rochtain *agus ón* ríachtuin *agus ón* dul.

Ní fhaghuim dhí ar ttocht í Tháil . ní fa badh olc ar n-anáir.

Smacht ag cách nochan f(h)oil air . att-roigh san átb um aghaidh *.c.* ; a-droigh an t-áth um aghaidh *.l.*

Tall a chneas re crúadhcháoillíg . an treas rann don ríThríonnóid *.l.* ; Tall a cneas ó chrúadhcháoillíg *.c.*

Do-g(h)én ib(h)e fleidhi *as .c. ann gé tá an* ibhe *do .b.*

As fear ibhe fhleidhe mé *.c. ; ionadh táoibhréime .f. as .c. aga leithéid sin.*

Lucht óla fleidhe na fir . bleidhe móra gun m(h)uinntir *.c.* ; lucht ibhe fleidhe na fir *.l. ó nach téid a tháoibhréim siolla tar a ainm úathaidh.*

As fear aithne seabhuic mé *as .c. ann ó tá a tháoibhréim comhfhada ris an ainm ann.*

As fear gona fir mé, *.c. slégar aige ós táoibhréim é* ; as fear gonta fir mé, *.l. slégar aigi ós oibrioghadh é. Gach oibrioghadh eile mur sin.*

Ní .c. oibrioghadh gan ní na bheól, ⁊ *ní .c. moladh ar oibrioghadh achd an mhéd chantar dhe.*

Ruguis úaim a fhir chumtha . búaidh ccumt(h)a libh búaid(h) mbearrtha *.l.*

A-tá ag troimfhearthuin as-ttigh . poinnfhearfaidh thrá san tighsin *.c.* ; a-tá ag fearthuin truim as-ttigh *.l.*

227

Comhardadh bhu dheasda.

Méd an fhíadhuigh *agus* do na fíadhuibh *.c. do chomhardadh* ; méd an énuigh *agus* do na hénuibh *.c. mur sin.*

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[1] *niane* MS.

[2] *duibh* not in MS.

A-tá mo dhál chugad *agus* a-tá mo dhál ort .*c. do chomhardadh* ; a-tá mo dhál chugad, *ní t(h)éid a réim as.*

Brég dhamh dál agam ortsa . fíor dhamh mo dhál chugadsa.

Fíor dhamh dál agam ortsa . brég dhamh mo dhál chugatsa.

A ghnúis bhog re bhfásfa ar bhfíoch . ná hob an dálsa a Dháibhíoth .*c.*

Dá ccleachttha *agus* dá ccleachta .*c. do chomhardadh ón chéillsin* : dá ngona *agus* dá ngonta.

Ránag thú *agus* ránag a leas tú .*c. do chomhardadh.*

As léir dhamh thú *agus* do airg tú go léir mé .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Gé ghonasan *agus* suil ghonasan .*c. do chomhardadh mur so* : gé g(h)ona *agus* suil ghona *le barr do c(h)ur na ndíaigh.*

Gé fheithisi ní fhéd fear . an tréd fheithisi d'fheitheamh .*c.*

Ar tosuigh *agus* méad an tosuigh .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Trócaire *agus* as trócaire mé iná thú .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Don éigin *agus* ar éigin .*c. do chomhardadh* ; doń éigin, duine éigin *mur sin.*

Dénam amach *agus* dénam éirghi .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Dénuimne ionadh san fhód . dénuimne siobhal síaród .*l.* ; dénuimne ar siobhal síaród .*c.*

Tráigh Baile *agus* baile .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Gleó Bhaile an Chláir ad chaithréim . is Tráigh Bhaile bealaichréidh .*c.*

Lucht an tighe *agus* a-tá a lucht asttigh .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Sinn ag loidhe ar an lucht romhuinn . lucht oile oruinn san úaigh .*c.*

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Cnú chroidhe, cnú choisi, cnú chumhdaigh .*c. do chomhardadh iad.*

Noc(h)an fhuil mo chnú c(h)roidhe . na cnú oile a muigh Mhuile .*c.*

Fa dheóigh *agus* na dheóigh .*c. do chomhardadh.*

An chóir *agus* as cóir m'each .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Eól *agus* as eól damh sin do dhénamh .*c. do c(h)omhardadh.*

Ag sin a mbí da heól ionnta . eól dí na cionnta do cheilt .*c.*

Clann C(h)raith *agus* Mág Craith .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Tre m(h)ac Mhég Raith na rann ccóir . clann isin méd mheadhóin.

Mág Uibhir *agus* Mág Raith, .*c. do chomhardadh* Mág *i ngach ionadh.*

Do shuidhigh dá bhfréimh gach fád . madh réidh Mág Uidhir is íad .*c.*

Mág gealChraith *nó* gealMhág Craith, .*c. a leithéid eile mur sin.*

A mblíaghna *agus* na blíaghna .*c. do chomhardadh.*

San M(h)umhuin dá mbeam a mblíaghna . cumhuin leam blíag(h)na nach beinn .*c.*

An t-olc *agus* as olc leam sin do dhénamh .*c. do chomhardadh.*

An m(h)aith *agus* as maith liom sin do dhénamh .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Ní mór dod mhaith chuire a ccéill . achd méin duine mhaith ad mháoil.

Donus *agus* sonus .*c. do chomhardadh.*

Don *agus* son *mur sin*.

Ní soicheilte son mur soin . roitheirce don na dheaghaidh *nó* roitheirce an crodh nach caithtir.

Do-bhér ní dhí *agus* beanfad ní dhí *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Léig a F(h)loinn a donnfholt dí . a bhoing dhí má lomolc lé *.c.*; **Bean a** Fhloinn a donnfholt dí *.l.*

Cuidigh *agus* don chuidigh *.c. do chomhardadh*.

A chuidigh ar an cclasach . do chuidigh an camchasach.

229

Sódh ***agus*** **clódh** *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Sódh **í Chais ag clódh treasa** . sódh easa ar ais as usa.

Cíosaidhe ***agus*** **méd ar** ccíosaine *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Nár cíos**uidhe do rádh rinn** . dál ar ccíosaine as coinntinn *.c.*

Cruitire *agus* **méad ar** ccruitine *.c. do chom(h)ardadh*.

Dlúthfhoireann ***agus*** **ní dhlúthuig(h)eann** *.c. do c(h)om(h)ardadh*.

A-tú dom f(h)uláir **ort** ***agus*** **ní fuláir** dhamh sin do dhénamh *.c.*

Léigfe mé fúm is ní **fuláir . an glún clé** dom uláir ort.

Tig **astteach** *is* tig asttigh ***is*** **tig ní dhamh** *.c. re c(h)éile a ttriar*.

Tig *is* **tig asttigh** *is* tig a **each don fhilidh** *.c.*; tig astteach *is* tig don tigh *.l.*

Gonuis an duine mé *agus* gonuis *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Mairghrég *agus* Mairghréd *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Glan Mairghrég ón mheasrughadh . resan mairghréd measfuidhear.

Féilim *agus* d'Fhéilim *.c. do c(h)om(h)ardadh*.

Dar mnaoi bhúainne *agus* mac na mna búaine *.c. do chomhardadh*.

A-dértháoi *agus* ge c(h)uin a-dértháoi *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Iad *agus* ní híad *.c. do c(h)omhardadh*.

Ceart *agus* a-tá ceart agam ort *.c. do chomhardadh*.

An rí dar ccabhair le ceart . n(í) faghair ceart do-ní a-nocht.

Críoch an tsháoghuil *agus* críoch an fhearuinn *.c. do c(h)om(h)ardadh*.

Tarla dhuit mé *agus* tarla riot mé *.c. do chomhardadh*.

Aontachach dhuit *agus* riot *.c. do c(h)omhardadh*.

Tairgsin duit *agus* tairgsin an éduigh *.c. do c(h)om(h)ardadh*.

Tú *agus* a-tú *.c. do c(h)o(m)ardadh*.

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Imeóruidh an luing *agus* an ttáiplis *.c. do c(h)om(h)ardadh*.

Imeóruidh ar a luing leis . imeóruidh ar thuinn táipleis *.c.*; imirfidh ar an luing leis *.l.*

As díreach mo bhean *agus* mo gha *.c. do chomhardadh; an* dírghe *agus an* díorghas a *dhá phearsuin, an* dírghe *ón ghai dhíreach agus an* díorghas *ón sgíamhchacht*.

Sáorchlann .c. *do chomhardach ris féin ón ainm choimhleanamhna ⁊ ón chomhfhocal*; dáorchlann *mur sin,* ⁊ *as .c. iad féin re chéile.*

As íad sáorchlanna síl Oilill . dáorchlanna an trír roibhinn ríogh.
Sáorthar na dáorchlanna dhe . dáorthar sáorchlanna séimhe.

Áireamh .c. *do c(h)omhardadh ris féin ón* chlú *agus ón p(h)earsuin.*

Dumhach .c. *do chomhardadh ría féin.*

Tugadh cúan dumhac(h) dhamhsa . dumhac(h) fúar an fearannsa.

Do chló[1] .c. *do chomhardadh ris féin ón* chlódh *agus ón* chluinsin.

A-dlé .c. *ris fein.*

Innsgne gach pearsan gá mbía moladh gearr na haice, lochtach í féin ⁊ a dénmhus neith do chomhardadh; gearradh, dubhadh, gealadh *agus gach pearsa dhatha eile mur sin.*

Gan adhbhar deargtha ag mac Mhuimhnigh . nach deargfa slat Luimnigh leis *.l.*

A ngearrthair le gúais t'fhaghla . gearrthair abhla chnúais chubhra *.l.*

Dá bhfíafruighe .c. *do chomhardadh ris féin*; térnódh *ris féin mur sin.*

Gach ionad (i mbí)[2] *an t-ainm úathaidh nó an táoibhréim úathaidh comhfhada ris an dénmhus neith, .c. do chomhardadh iad mur tá so*:

D'eagla comhraig don chath Ghall . sgath Marr do c(h)omhruig dá ccionn *.c.*

Do leagadh do sheól a sháog(h)uil . leagadh a mbeól áonuigh é.

Suil teilgisi *.c. ris féin.*

Mac Oilla *.c. ris féin.*

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Comhairleach *.c. ris féin.*

Náire *agus* as náire mé iná thú *.c. do chomhardadh* ⁊ *ní .c.* mac na mná náire *agus* as náire mé iná thú *do chomhardadh.*

Náire ort iná a fhoillsioghadh . náire an t-olc ar n-arrsughadh : biaidh lá bhus náire iná a-niodh . na mná táidhe dá ttuiriomh.

Na dáoine úaisle *agus* as úaisle mé iná thú *.c. do c(h)omhardadh.*

An úaisle *agus* as úaisle *.l. do chomhardadh.*

Mac mná úaisle *nó* as úaisle *.l. do chomhardadh.*

Ní bearar geall Áodha ar úaisle . do b'fhearr táoma úaisli ann *.c.*

Orrthuibh do b'áoibhne le Fionn . do tholchaibh áoibhne Éireann *.c.*

Tolcha áille um Áth na Ríogh . a n-áille as fháth don eisíodh.

Le chéile do chuir an úaisli . ó a fhuil féine as úaisli Áodh *.l.*

Folt fionn ag falach a duibhe . ós cionn mhalach duibhe í Dhúach *.l.*

A cúig *agus* cúig an dísle *.c. do chomhardadh ; gach beart leithdísle mur sin*; seacht an dísle *agus* seacht bhfir *.l. do chomhardadh.*

Teilig a sé dhóibh ar do dhísle . fóir na sé trírsi red tháoibh *.c.*; teilg a seacht *.l.*

Méd *agus* méad meanman *.c. do chomhardadh*; treabhadh *agus* treabhadh meanman *.l. do chomhardadh.*

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[1] *ccló* MS. [2] *i mbí* not in MS.

Gan treabhadh do-bhir Breaghmhagh . treabhadh meanman fhir Almhan *.l.*
Lámh *agus* lámh ris an mbaile *.c. do chomhardadh.*
Táobh *agus* táobh *.l. do c(h)om(h)ardadh.*
Féchadh *agus* féchadh sé mé *.l. do c(h)om(h)ardadh.*
Bean ler féchadh é ós úaim(h) . más lé do-chúaidh féchadh féin *.l.*
Tóir *agus* fóir *.l. do chomhardadh.*

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Taithighidh *agus* aithighidh *.l. do chomhardadh.*
Cách gá thaithighidh[1] gac(h) tráth . gnáth ait(h)ighidh ar úarán *.l.*
Mí *agus* mí áoibhill *.l. do c(h)omhardhadh.*
A mí ar mháoilinn a fhairrge . mí áoibhill a fheirge *.l.*
Achd na Danair
(Féin)[2] *agus* budh-éin *.l. do chomhardadh.*
Feast *agus* budh-easd, feasda *agus* budh-easda, aiscidh *agus* a n-aisgidh *mur sin.*
Treabhthair a n-aisgidh an úir . súil treabhthaidh re haisgidh óir *.l.*
Budh-éin *agus* budh-easd *agus* budh-easda, *.c. duir ⁊ guthaidhe d'úaim riú* ; bhu-dheacht *agus* bhu-dheachta, *ní .c. achd duir amháin riú giodh ionann ciall dóibh agus dó so* : budh-easda.
Nó go ngabha féin cró Cuinn . na cló bhu-dhéin a Dhomhnuill *.l.*
A leath ní f(h)ionnad bhu-dhéin . d'iomad chreach ina chaithréim *.c.*
D'éis gach teasda dá n-éir ort . a p(h)ort féin bhudh-easda d'Art *.c.*
Ránuig do lór teasda thú . gá dú a M(h)ór bhu-dheasda dhó.
Ní húair d'ar an fhuinn bud(h)-easd . gidh leasg dhamh fa cuing do c(h)osg *.c.*
Nochan urusa bud(h)-easd . an turussa do thoirmeasg *.c.*
. . . . duine measg *.c.*
Ní cóir seadh na bfuighioll feasd . fear measg ní c(h)luineann a chosg *.c.*
Bhudh-eacht ar deóradhacht damh . teacht a n-Eóghanacht Uladh *.c.*
Anáoibhinn dúinn bu-d(h)eachta . a n-égm(h)uis m'fhir éinleabtha *.c.*
Gonuid na fir mé *agus* gonuid *.l. do chomhardadh.*
Codladh *agus* codal *.c. do chomhardadh bhrisd(e)* ; ionnlad, ionnladh, ionnmhad *agus* ionnmhadh *mar sin.*

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An fhearacht eic(h) *agus* an fearus baile *.c. do c(h)omhardadh bhrisdi.*
Fearr sinn ót fhírfhearacht eichsi . do bhríghf(h)earus bhaile *.c.*
Deatach *agus* deathach *.c. do chomhardadh bhrisde* ; íarratus, íarradhas *mur sin.*
An táobhsa *agus* méad an táobha *.l. do chomhardadh bhrisdi.*

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[1] *thathuigh*· MS. [2] *fein* not in MS.

An tshreabhsa *agus* méad an tshreab(h)a *.c. do chomhardadh b(h)risde.*

An sriobhsa *agus* méad an tsreab(h)a *.c. d'uaithne bhrisdi.*

Trén *agus* don treón *.c. a n-éincheathramhuin gan ní eatarra d'úaithne ; an tráth a-tá* trén *ón mholadh ann,* ⁊ *an tráth as ainm úathaidh é ón duine, .l. a n-éincheathramhuin iad,* ⁊ *as .c. ar c(h)omhair a c(h)éile iad mur tá ;* fear *agus* don f(h)ior threón *.l. do chomhardadh nó d'úaithne.*

Gormgha *agus* as gurma mé iná thú *.c. d'úaithne.*

Slíabh Logha *agus* mac Lugha *.c. d'úaithne.*

Caitheardha *agus* cat(h)ardha *.c. d'úaithne.*

Éirghe *agus* moc(h)éirg(h)e *.l. do rinn ó ta dénmhus neith aca aráon* ; mochóirghe *agus* mochéirghe *.c. d'úaithne* ; éirghe *agus* innéirghe *nó* íairmhéirghe *nó* eiséirghe *nó* coimhéirghe *.c. do rinn ó nach fuil dénmhus neith aca.*

Ní leam nach aimhleasg éirghi . a n-ionam na híairmhéirghe : bíodh úam ina aghaidh sin . gach aghaidh fhúar dar éirigh.
Ní t(h)uig sinn dot úaigh d'éirghi . búaidh a ccionn na coim(h)éirghe.
Coimhéirghi a comhghlan níor chin . coim(h)éirg(h)i orlamh éinfhir.

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Marbh ó Néill Mhuine an Mhasáin . duine nach éir go n-eiséir *.l.*

Samhuil *agus* ionnamhuil *.l. do rinn* ; sam(h)uil *agus* ionntamhuil *.c. do rinn.*

Ó gach ionntamhuil úair geall . do-chúaidh d'fhionntoruibh Éireann.

Trom *agus* édtrom *.l. do rinn* ; trom *agus* édrom *.c. do rinn.*

Eala Lí as cothrom do chum . ní rot(h)rom í ní hédrum.

Úain *agus* anúain *.l. do rinn* ; úain *agus* anbhúain *.c.*

Glic *agus* aimhghlic *.l. do rinn.*

Gleic *agus* coinghleic *.c. do rinn ó tá* coinghleac *ann,* ⁊ *nach fuil* gleac.

Tráth *agus* mochthráth *.l. do rinn.*

Éighmhe mocht(h)ráth ar an muir . guil um rothráth éirghi air *.l.*

Síoth *agus* eisíoth *.l. do rinn.*

Led ghuin do snadhmadh an síoth . nach fuil adhbhar gan eisíoth *.l.*

Cían *agus* imchían *.l. do rinn* ; brígh *agus* fairbrígh *nó* fairbhrígh *mur sin.*

Breath *agus* ainbreath *nó* ainbhreath *.l. do rinn.*

Meas *agus* dímheas *.l. do rinn.*

Mall *agus* ionmhall *mur sin.*

Teach *agus* rítheach *.l. do rinn* ; teagh *agus* rícheadh *.c. do rinn ón tigh neamhdha.*

Dom mhícheadsa as mé nar dhligh . san ríc(h)eadsa Dé dhúiligh.

Forcoimhéad, drochcoimhéad *.c. do chomhardadh,* ⁊ *as .c.* coim(h)éad *do rinn riu.*

Ceann slóigh ar drochcoimhéad Dé . forcoimhéad dóibh a ndaingne.
Do-ghéna an chlí do choimhéad . is déna í d'fhorcoimhéad.

Slán *agus* easlán *.c. do rinn* ; lán *agus* iomshlán *mur sin.*
At *agus* clogat *.c. do rinn ó tá* clogad *ann.*
Beirt *agus* coisbheirt *nó* ceinnbheirt *.c. do rinn ó tá* ceinnbheart *nó* coisbheart *ann.*
Féin *agus* eiséin *nó* ainnséin *mar sin.*

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Críoch *agus* coigeríoch *.c. do rinn.*
Trúagh gan fhál críche far ccrích . ar lár cric(h)e na coigcrích[1].
Ceann *agus* dígeann *.c. do rinn.*
Dul *agus* urdul, dubhadh *agus* urdhubhadh *mur sin.*
Achd barr dreas ag (a dhubhadh)[2] . ní feas ann an t-urdhubhadh.
Cuinghidh *agus* at(h)c(h)uinghidh, *c, do rinn.*
A-tá ar comus don Choimdhigh . gan m'éra fa athchuinghidh.
Do dhligh mé an corn do c(h)uinghidh . do (shir)[3] sé orm athchuinghidh.
Loch *agus* turloch *.c. do rinn.*
Ionad cluithe láimh re loch . le a mhuiche do thráigh turloch *.c.*
Mór *agus* urmhór *.c. do rinn.*
Ag so *agus* an fearso, ag súd *agus* an fearúd *.c.* : ag sin *agus* an fearsin *.c. na reanna sin le chéile.*
Dalta *agus* comhalta *.c. do rinn.*
Teann le buime bás dalta . truime a cás ma a comhalta.
Rádh[4] *nó* comhrádh *nó* iomrádh *.c. do rinn ó tá* comhráth *agus* iomráth *ann.*
Ní iomráidh is í ar an muir . ní nach ionráidh san fhiodhbhaidh.
Roinn *agus* comhroinn *.c. do rinn ó tá* comhruinn *ann.*
Sonus Dé do-roighne an roinn . go mbé a Choimdhe ar mo chomhroinn.
Teacht *agus* toig(h)eacht *nó* imtheacht *.c. do rinn* : toig(h)eachta *.l.*
Gein *agus* aithghein *.c. do rinn.*
Ní dul ní térnamh as-ttigh . brugh gan énbhrugh a aithghin *.c.*
Aingiol *agus* archaingiol *.c. do rinn.*
Ós cionn an uile aingeal . don chuire fhionn archaingeal.
Fada *agus* Clúain Rámhfhada *.c.*
Go Cluain Rámhfhada sul ránuig . lánf(h)ada a tuaidh tánuig Tadhg *.c.*

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Port *agus* longp(h)ort *.c. do rinn.*
Tú ghébhus a lon(g)Phort[5] Láirge . longp(h)ort bhérus bráighde a broid.
Go mbí duine ucht re hucht . cuire a lucht isin longphurt.
Ceard *.c. do chomhardadh ⁊ do rinn ris féin.*
Gabháil *agus* iongabháil *.c. do rinn.*

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[1] *coicgrich* MS. [2] Not in MS. [3] Not in MS. [4] *ráth* MS. [5] *lonphort* MS.

Mac Mar(a) Grég gá gabháil . fagha nar fhéd d'iongabháil .*c.*

Pearsuin oibrighthi dénmhuis neith annso.

Ní cóir gan cuimhne an chaduigh . duilghi dhóibh a ndearnadair .*c.*

Cuimhne an bhráithris bhím do mháoidhiomh . a mháthair Íosa an fhuilt chláoin : ó nach cubhaidh re mac Muire . an cum(h)uin lat goire an ghaoil.

Snaidhm ar théid tonn ag déine . bréid corr ris gach cairbh n-úaine.

Cách a-nocht gan neamhumhla . olc an tráth gan tig(h)earna.

Cóir a *agus* o *agus* u *a n*-io *do c(h)um dúinte mur so*:

Téid ar ndénamh chóig ccórann . d'fhéghan tórann fhóid Éireann ; Ón aird thúaidh tig an chabhair *an tosach.*

Gach pearsa nach beantar a hoibrioghadh ós a cionnso : gon *no* do ghon, *ní .c. ní re na hoibrioghadh achd do chanamhuin.*

Gach pearsa gá mbí connsuine ar deireadh[1] *a codaso dhí, .c. an barrso uirre mur so* : do bhúail[2] *agus* do bhúailsiom, do ghonsam. Do b(h)ris, do loit, do theilg, do chuir, do-chúalaidh, do mhothuigh *nó a leithéid eili mur sin ;* ⁊ *madh guthaidhe bhías ar deireadh a chodaso dhí, ní .c.*

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an barr sin uirre mur tá so : do bhí *nó* do lí *nó a leithéid eile.*

Do rónsum, do-róinesiomh.

Fían Teamhra do c(h)uir um cheann . tuir Leamhna mur do líseam .*c.* ; mur do lúaidhseam *.l.* ; *tar a chéile do cuireadh sin.*

Gach pearsa r *nó* l *nó* n *édrom ar a cuid so* : gon *agus* do ghon *dí* ⁊ *táoibhréim cáol* ⁊ *leathan aice nó táoibhréim leathan féin, a ndiaigh an táoibhréime leathuin téid a hoibrioghadh ó cuirthear ní roimpe.*

Fear dulta, fear dénta, *éintinne lom d'ogham orra ; focuil nach gabhann ceart iad.*

As iththe dhamh mo chuid, *dá thinne go n-úathadh d'ogham air,* ⁊ *éintinne lom do chomhardadh ris ó leanus an* ithe *ceart.*

Dá mbúailti *nó* dá ndearnta *no* dá[3] ngonta, *tinne bog do chomhardadh riú* ⁊ *tinne go n-úathadh d'ogham orra.*

Fiche fear *.c. do chanamhuin,* fiche fhear *as .c. ann do cheart ;* fiche fear geal *.l.* ; fiche fhear ngeal *as .c. ann* ; fiche bean *.l.* ; fiche ban *.c.* ; fiche ó nDálaigh *.c.* ; fiche ó Dálaigh *.l.*

Na trí Finneamhna *.c. do chanamhuin* ; na ceit(h)re Finn Eamhna *.l. ór ní f(h)uilngeann sunnradh an táoibhréime an tulshunnradh reimhe ;*

Rac(h)ad d'fhios an duine *.c. ó chanamhuin ;* a-dubhradh riot an duine d'f(h)ios *.l. do Gháoidhilg.*

As toiceach an duine *ón* toice ; as toigtheach an duine *.c. ón* taigeadh ; as tagthach *ón* tagadh.

Fada liom gur sgarus riot, *.c. dá chéill ann ; .l. diúltadh*

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[1] *ar a deireadh* MS. [2] Some words seem missing before *agus.* [3] *do* MS.

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aige ó chéill díobh ; as olc liom gur sgarus riot *an chiall sin,* ⁊ *as .c. diúltadh aige ón chéill eile.*

Ó soin, ó shoin, ó sin, ó shin, ó sein, ó shein *.c. uile* ; ó so, ó sho *mur sin.*

Nochar choisg ó shin mo shúil . sir dúinn ar an ttoisg a túaidh.

Ní bhí síol ó sin a-mach . na ttrí ríogh a ttig(h) Teamhrach.

Mná nocha sirid ó soin . a-tá troigh Fhilib a n-igh.

Ór *.c. ó dhá chéill ;* óir *.l. ón chéidchéill sin* ⁊ *as .c. ó dhá chéill eile.*

Suil *.c.* ; sul *.l.* ; ge chuin *.c. agus* gidh chuin *.l.*

Nó no, *.c. d'fhocal* ⁊ *d'iairmbérla é.*

Bíaidh mur sháoilim ó sho a-mach . ag ríoghuin rátha Teamhrach : mo chédfhuighle achd go ccluine . égcuimhne ar a heólchuire.

Bíaidh mur sháoilim ó so súas . ní hionann do chách cogúas : ó nach bfuig(h)e uirre eól . duine uime gan áithcheódh.

Do fhéd so a rogha do ríoghadh . nó no tog(h)a díoghan díobh.

Fear mur so as eadh do badh omhan . nó no fear nar fromhadh fós.

Tánuig an slúagh gus an éinfhear *agus* gus an éinfhior *.c. araón* ⁊ *ní ó éinchéill,* ⁊ *a-dubhradh gur .c.* gus n-éinfhear *ó chanamhuin.*

Ceal *ón* chuimhne.

An síol do-chonnarc gá chur . ar ndul ríogh Connacht ar ceal.

Fríoth, fríotha na fir *.c.* ; ní fríoth *a fhreagra* ; ní fríth, ní fríotha *an diúltadh* ; fríthid na fir *.l.*

Eich sgíotha ar sgoraibh í Néill . fríotha géill an dom(h)uin díbh *.c.*

Gach trú fear *.l. do t(h)roc(h)fhoghluim*[1].

Nó *agus* achd *agus* gach ré

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ní leigid réim tarrsa ar an bfocal t(h)eagmhus na mbeól, agus ní c(h)ongm(h)uid gan réim achd sin.

Meallfad gach ré mbean riot *.c.* ; gach ré mnáoi riot *.l.* ; meallfad gach ré (bhfear geal)[2] riot *agus* gach ré bhfear fí(o)r riot *.c.* ; meallfad gach ré bhfear ngeal *agus* gach ré bhfear bhfí(o)r riot *.l.*

Meallfad gach ré nDom(h)nall Ó nUiginn riot *as .c. ann ; do neartughadh an tshloinnte tugadh an t-uirrdhiubhadh sin,* ⁊ *mun badh eadh as mur na foclaibh reimhe badh .c. ; ní hionann an sloinneadh* ⁊ *an moladh ; ag foghnamh don ní b(h)íos reimhe bhíos an moladh* ⁊ *leis féin do-ní an slonnadh.*

Dá dhearbhadh sin as é don dara Sadhbh inghin[3] Í Bhríain *as .c. ann, agus* dara Sadhbh g(h)eal *agus* don dara Saidhbh g(h)il *as .c. ann.*

Meallfad gach dara Tadhg Ó hUiginn *.l. do Gháoidhilg* ; meallfad gach ndara Tadhg Ó nUiginn *mur sin.*

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[1] *-ghl-* (dot over dash).

[2] Not in MS.

[3] *inghine* MS.

Meallfad gach ré ndara Tadhg *.l.* ⁊ *as .l. slonnadh na dhíaigh.*

Gach *agus* gach ré, *.l. áireamh úathaidh nó iollraidh na mbeól . Cíall iollraidh tá a n*gach ; *dá dhearbhadh sin as .c.* meallfad íad gach fear.

Meallfad gach ré bhfear riot, *.l. innsgne do bhúain as nó do rádh ris.*

Gach ré bhfear Séfraidh sirfeas[1] . leasg dénuimh a ndubhairt *.l.* ; Gach ré bhfear Sémus sirfeas *.c. ó éignioghadh soile.*

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Gach ré mbean dá mbí ag Aifreann . as baincheann dí an gheal ghuthmhall.

Ó hUiginn, *ag sin (an) t-áoiniairmbérla gá bfuil ceart focail.*

Meallfad gach ré n-Ó hUiginn riot *.c.* ; meallfad gach Ó hUiginn *agus* gach n-Ó n-Uiginn *.c. aráon* ; meallfad gach Tadhg Ó hUigin(n) *agus* gach Tadhg Ó n-Uiginn *mur sin.*

Do-ní ionadh sunnartha ⁊ neamhshunnartha meallfad fear *nó* meallfad cách *nó* meallfad slúagh, *.s. é gan togbháil, .s. íad re a thogbháil ar gach focal don mhonadh sin gá bfuil ceart ó bhías cíall úathaidh ⁊ iollraidh ann.*

Meallfad a bfuil asttigh *nó* a ttángabhair don tigh, *.c.s. úathaidh ⁊ iollraidh re a thogbháil orra, .l. gan togbháil íad ; .c. na hinnsgne céadna do rádh riú uile ; gach focal gan cheart ina bhfuil cíall úathaidh ⁊ iollraidh, ní .c.s. gan togbháil air.*

Meallfad fear nó bean agus as inmheallta í *as.c. ann ; gach focal bhías táobh thíos do* nó *mur tá sin.*

Mealluidh mé thú, mealluidh tú mé *.c. ó éincheill* ; mealluidh tú mhé, mealluidh[2] mhé tú *.c. o éinchéill.*

Mealluidh síad mhé, meallaidh mhé íad *.c. ó éinchéill ; .c. mur sin uile ar gach énaimsir achd gurab é* do ghonfadh mé sibh nó do ghonadh mé sibh '*as .c. ann.*

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ó nach fuil cuid ag innsgne sibh don dá aimsir sin.

Dénmhus neith innsgne é ⁊ i as .c. res gach n-éininnsgne achd muna thí barr nó focal eatarra, ⁊ a-dearar nach at(h)ruigheann le barr mur do-ní le focal.

Agus a dénmhus neith féin ris gach n-éninnsgne ó thig ní eatarra.

Mar t(h)ánuig go hEamhuin é . ránuig sé Thealaigh Dá Thí *.c.* ; mar thánuig go hEamhuin ibh . ránuig sibh mheadhair nach mair *.l.*

Do ghonfadh Mhóir sibh le sleidh . ní libh do-chóidh ón Choimdhidh *.c.*; do ghonfadh Móir sibh le sleidh . ní libh do-chóidh ón Choimhidh *.l.*

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[1] *sirf* (above *f* is line with dot over it).

[2] *meallae* MS.

Do bhádar dá d(h)uine dhég . 's do-chádar d'ég uile íad .*c.*

Tánuig Tadhg ⁊ Brían don bhaile *agus* tángadar don bhaile Brían ⁊ Tad(h)g *as .c. ann ; ní .c. a iollradh do dhénamh nó go ttí ní eatarra mur sin.*

Tánuig Brían don bhrugh is Barrdhubh . as cían ó ghul d'ag(h)nadh orm .*c.* ; tánuig don bhrugh Brían ⁊ Barrdhubh .*l.*

Do mealladh asttigh Brían ⁊ Tadhg *as .c. ann ; ní hionann sin ⁊ an phearsa innsgne láin.*

Dod ránuig Cían ⁊ Corc *an tosach*, lá fada ní gearr an gádh *do dhúnadh air ; a rogha agad an .s. nó an* leaba *agus* as ar an leabaidh[1] *dhúnas.*

Each dubh .*c.*, each dhubh .*l. ó nach fuil ceart .b. aice.*

Sáoi chon .*c. do chanamhuin* ; sáoi mhaith chon .*l. ó nach cantar é* ; sáoi maith con *an ceart*

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agus sáoi chon.

Coimhgheal na fir .*c.* ; coimhg(h)eala na fir .*l. achd ó bheith geal uile dhóibh ó mhullach go talmhain* ; na fir coimhgheala .*c. ó bheith geal uile dhóibh* ; na fir choimhgheal *ó bheith cosmhuil re chéile dhóibh.*

Ionann na fir .*c.* ; ionanna na fir .*l.* ; na fir ionann .*c.* ; na fir ionanna .*l.*

Comhmaith na fir .*c.* ; comhmait(h)e na fir .*l.* ; na (fir)[2] c(h)omhmaith .*c.* ; na fir c(h)omhmaithi .*l.* ; *gach illradh .f. nó .b. ar a mbí connsuine ar a dheireadh nó b(h)ias cáol gan chonnsuine.*

Léig Giolla na Náomh a-nunn . ná táobh re giolla an g(h)abhann .*c.* ; Cuir Giolla na Naom(h) a-nunn .*l.*

Ní bhí ar ttoil ar tí na cúarta . ní fhoil sí achd mur chúarta cáich.

Teacht an leabhair *agus* teacht an átha .*l. bérla aca ; an* bhúain riot *mur sin.*

Smacht ag cách nochan fhoil air . a-droigh an t-áth um aghaidh .*l.* ; a-troigh san ath .*c.*

Tall a chneas re crúadhcháoillíg . an treas rann don ríThríonóid .*l.* ; Tall a cneas[3] ó chrúadhcháoillíg .*c.*

Féch na fir len leó an lámhach . gleó a-márach do-bhir búadhach.

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[1] *leab.* MS. [2] Not in MS. [3] *chneas* MS.

PART II

E iv 1 pp. 1a, 1b

Length-marks, being absent in the MS, do not appear in the text. Lenition-marks, when not in the MS, are represented by " h ". Expansions of contractions are in brackets. Except for this and for the introduction of capitals and punctuation, the text is an exact copy of the MS.

Each page has two columns; they are here numbered as Iaa, Iab, Iba, Ibb.

As practically all the matter in this MS is absent from the other MSS, notes have been added.

1aa

De Dom(h)n(aigh) esen, a nDesean Dom(h)n(aigh) *a.s.* ; Dia Dom(h)n(aigh) esean, a nDiasan D(omhnaigh) *a.s.*

Luan esean *agus* Dia Luain *agus* De Lu(a)in esen *mar sin.*

Mairt isi, as Mairtsi *a.s.* ; De Mairt isi, as Desi Mairt *a.s.* ; Dia Mairt isi, as Diasi Mairt *a.s.* ; Cedain *mar sin.*

Dardain eisean, a nDarsan dain *a.s.* ; De Dardain esen, a nDesean Dardain *agus* a nDe Darsan (d)ain ; as Dia Dardain esean *mur sin.*

Aine isi, as Aine isi *a.s.* ; De hAine isi, as Desi hAine *a.s.* ; Dia hAine isi *mur sin.*

Satharn eisin, a Satharnsan *a.s.* ; De Sathairn eisean, a Desean Sathairn *a.s.* ; Dia Sathairn[1] esen *mur sin.*

Ar n-a-ne esen, a n-arsanu, ane *agus* a n-arusan de *a.s.*

Is conaich[2] tu *.l.* ; is deghconaich[2] tu *.l.* ; is deighbhisigh thu *.l.* ; as dedhairm tu *.l.* ; is deid(h)b(h)eoil an t-ech *.l.* ; is deadhdatha tu *.l.* ; *is e do-b(heir) sin nach coir taib(h)reim gan focal reimhe,* ⁊ *gurab a n-inad taib(h)rema a-taid* as duine conaich tu *.c.*, ⁊ *as coir gach ni dib(h) an trath b(h)ias focal rempa* ; as duine deghairm deidheadaigh tu *.l.* ; as duine deghairm dheigheadaigh *.c.* (*on* arm ?) deid(h)eadaigh[3] ; as duine dedhairm ⁊ dedheadaigh tu *mur sin agus* duine deadhairm ⁊ deidheadaigh thu *.c.*

Caidhe na fir *.c.*, caidhid na fir *.c.*, caidhead na fir *.c.*, ⁊ *.l.s. orra* ; *as e do-b(heir) sin innsgne lan is na* fearaibh *ann* ; caid(h)e siad *as .c. and, is* (?) *.l.* caid(h)ead siad *agus* caidhid siad *.l.*

Moinin mor *.c.* ; coinin mor *.c.* ; cillin mor *.c.* ; beinin geal *as .c. and mar sin* ; *moladh .f. is .c. ar gach ndisbeagadh.*

Gile Taidhg *.c. on cheillseo* : as lor gile Taidhg ; gile Taidhg *as .c. ann on* g(h)ile *a-ta a* Tadhg.

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[1] *sasairn* MS. [2] *-aith* MS. [3] *-eaghaigh* MS.

Guin fir *as .c. ann on c(h)eillseo*: do-g(h)en guin fhir; goin fir *.c. on* g(h)oin *a-ta air.*

As maith m'adhbh(ar) eich, *c.s.f. gan togb(h)ail* ⁊ *.s.b. re t(h)ogb(hail) ar an* each *and; as e do-b(heir) sin nach fedtar do d(h)enumh d'adhbhar eich achd each*; badh (?) maith m'adhbhar mna, *.s. na* mna *air mar sin*; as maith m'adhbhar con, *.c.f.* ⁊ *.b. ar an* coin *and gan togb(hail); as e do-b(heir) gan togb(h)ail iad ceart .f.* ⁊ *.b. ag an* choin; as maith m'adhbhar sgeine, *.s. an* adhb(hair) *as .c. air; as e do-b(heir) sin co fedtar oige ele do ghenam(h) d'adhbhar na sgeine*; as maith m'adhbhar alleidhghi (?) *agus* atain *agus* tuaighi *agus gach adhbhar da fedtar ni ele do dheanam(h) mar sin.*

Da g(h)en sin Mor do mhell(adh), *.l.s. air; as e do-b(heir) sin* do-g(h)en sin si Mor do m(healladh) *as .c. ann.*

Ag so a bhala a ndub(har)t tu do m(healladh).

Ag so a bhala a a ndub(har)t tu do m(healladh) *.s. an oibrithi.*

Ag so a b(h)ala a a dub(har)t do m(healladh) *.s. na hindsgne.*

Aga so a bhala a a ndub(har)t tu do m(healladh) *re togbhail .d.s.*

Aga so a b(h)ala i nach dub(har)t *agus* i na ndub(har)t tu do m(healladh), *diultadh an .s. sin.*

Aga so a b(h)ala i na a ndub(h)art *agus* i nach a ndub(h)art tu do m(healladh) *diultadh sealb(haidh) an oibrithi.*

Ag so a bfala i na ad dub(h)art *agus* i nach

is noin and aidche fheil na croic(h)e naimhe anocht and san fhom(h)ar ⁊ a-ta Mac Uilliam Burc ⁊ O Domhnaill eir comhair a c(h)eile ma (?) .i. Mac Uilliam eir tearmand Baile Easa Dara ⁊ O Domhnaill a Sligeach, ⁊ gu seola Mac Muire do g(h)ab(h)ail eir a cheile iad.

1ab

ad dub(har)t do m(healladh), *diultadh .s. na hindsgne;*

Ag so a b(h)aile i nach dub(har)t *agus* i na dub(har)t tu do m(healladh), *diultadh na Gaidheilgi.*

Ag so a b(h)ala na ndub(har)t *agus* i na ndub(h)art, *a ndiultadh sin aca mar sin.*

Ag so a b(h)aile a ndob(h)art *agus* a n(a n)dob(h)art *mar sin.*

Ag so a b(h)aile a ndob(h)art *agus* na ndob(h)art *agus* (?) i na ndob(h)art tu do m(healladh), *duir d'uaim ris.*

Ag so a b(h)aile a n-ob(h)art *agus* na n-ob(h)art *agus* i na n-ob(h)art tu do m(healladh), *guth(aidh)e d'uaim ris sin.*

Ag so a b(h)aile i na ndob(h)art *agus* i nach dob(h)art tu do m(healladh), *a ndiultadh le cheile.*

An trath a-ta duir ⁊ guth(aidh)e d'uaim ris an deimhneghadh[1], *duir as .c. ris an diultadh and.*

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[1] *rir an deimhndeghadh* MS.

Ag so a b(h)ala a n-obhart tu do m(healladh).

Ag so a b(h)aile a a dob(har)t tu do m(healladh), *.s. an oibrithi ⁊ tinde lom ar* thu *and ⁊ tinne gu n-uath(adh) ar* tu *sa G(h)aidheilg.*

Ag so a b(h)aile a a dob(h)art tu do m(healladh), *.s. na hindsgne.*

Ag so a b(h)aile nan-ob(h)art *agus* i na ndob(h)art tu do m(healladh).

Ag so a b(h)aile a n-eb(h)art *agus* na n-eb(h)art *agus* i na n-eb(h)art.

Agus ag so a b(h)aile a ndeb(h)art *agus* na ndeb(h)art *agus* i na nd(e)b(h)art tu do m(healladh) *mar sin.*

Agus ag so a b(h)aile i na ndeb(h)art *agus* i nach deb(h)art tu do m(healladh).

Duir ris an diultadh sin, ⁊ duir ⁊ guth(aidh)e a deim(h)neghadh.

Ag so an t-inadh a ndub(har)t tu do m(healladh), aga so an inadh *gan*[1] *tocb(hail) and do .s. ⁊ inand ⁊* bala *a sin amach.*

Cred do-b(heir) do m(healladh), cred da a mbeir do m(healladh), *.s. an* m(heallta) *e* ; cred an c(h)uis do-b(heir) do m(healladh), *as* cred an c(h)uis da a mb(eir) do m(healladh), *.s. na* cuise *agus an* m(heallta) *iad araen.*

As maith an c(h)omhairle Mor do m(healladh), as maith mo c(h)omhairle Mor do m(healladh), *.c.s. na* comhairle *orra* ; *.l. s.* Moire *na an* m(h)eallta *orra ; as e do-b(heir) sin innsgne lan a-ta a* Moir *agus isin* m(h)ell(adh) *and.*

Ní coir cuid ar troc(h)fhog(h)luim ag gairm agallm(h)a na ag inds(h)amhlag(h)adh na aige seo : tu an Tadhg o tanag fir, *agus ni .c. an troc(h)fhoghluim gan ailm nin an tuls(h)undartha uirre a(n) trath nach cu(i)rt(hear) a leath indsgne i.*

M(ealladh) gach fear *agus* gacha fear, *.l. cuid ar trochfhoghluim aca ; as e do-b(heir) sin gan ailm nin an tulshundartha urrtha ann.*

Fulachtadh *.f.*, fulachta *.f.* ; ubhacht *.f.*, ubhachta *.f.* ; eas(b)arta *.f.b.*, easbart *.l.* ; beandacht *.f.*, beandachta *.b.* ; mallacht *.f.*

1ba

. . . .

(A) taibhreim illraithi bentar na pearsana sin.

Dai *agus* drai *mar sin* ; an tsaidheacht *agus* an daidheacht *agus* an draidheacht *.c. do c(h)anum(h)ain* ; an tsaitheacht *agus* an daitheacht (*agus*) an draitheacht *.l.*

As maith thu o me do m(h)ell(adh) *.l. ; as e do-b(heir) sin gan c(h)eart ag innsgne* ; as maith thu o(m) mell(adh) *as. .c. ann.*

Caithfead mo chuid, da as caitheabh[2] *a.s.* ; caithim, caitheam(h) na cuide *a p(h)earsa ;*

Caithfead mo c(h)uid do c(h)aitheam(h), a gcaitheabh[2] *agus* as caitheabh[2] *a.s.* ; *an* c(h)aitheachtain *a p(h)earsa ; .l. denmhus neith aige achd ar da fhaistine.*

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[1] *gon* MS.

[2] *-eamh* MS.

Rigabh a les ni, a rigabh a les ni *a.s.* ; *as é do-b(heir) gan duir ar a sealbht(h)aibh gan a(n) denum(h) fa (d)ta.*

Do ibhes deoch *agus* at ib(h)i(o)s deoch, da as ibhes *a.s.* ; *as e do-b(heir) sin inand diultadh doibh araen.*

A-duadhos mo c(h)uid, as a-duadhus mo c(h)uid *a.s.* ; da uadas mo c(h)uid, da as uadhas mo c(h)uid *a.s.* ; *as e do-b(heir) sin ni (h)inand d(iultadh) doibh* ; nir uadhas *ag an duir ailm, agus* ni d(h)uadhus *ag an ailm duir.*

Da itheas ni, da an itheas ni *a.s.*

Do-chuala, da-chuala tu *agus* ad-c(h)uala tu, da ad chuala (*a.s.*).

Do-c(h)onnac thu *agus* ad-c(h)onnac t(h)u, da ad chonn(ac) *a.s.*

A-der sibh do m(h)ell(adh) *agus* a-der ibh do m(h)ell(adh), an a-der sibh do m(h)ell(adh) *orra araen ;*

Lom as coir gan indsgne a ndiaigh innsgne oibrithi ;

Ab(h)ar a-der do m(h)ell(adh) *ar an da innsgne.*

Ni fiu me b(ean) do m(h)ell(adh), *.s.* me *air.*

As e do-b(heir) sin, an trath a-ta tri hinnsgne ag buaid(h)irt a c(h)eile, ar gach[1] *indsgne as .c.s. and.*

Ni fiu me mnai me do m(h)ell(adh), *.c.s. an* m(h)ellta *agus .s.* me *air.*

Ni fiu me do m(h)ell(adh), ni a b(h)fiu me do m(healladh) *agus* niam fiu do m(h)ell(adh) *o c(h)eill an c(h)uibhdhis, agus* niam fiu do m(healladh) *on c(h)eill o fuil nar as an* m(h)ell(adh) *a.s.*

Ni fiu me e tu do m(healladh), *c. seimheaghadh ar indsgne an oibrithi* ⁊ *lomadh ar innsgne* tu.

.C. as fiu *agus* dob'f(h)iu *agus* mas fiu *agus* os fiu, fa (bh)fiu *agus* nochon fiu *agus gach inadh a (bh)fuil* do-chiu *do c(h)om(h)ardadh ris.*

Ni g(h)ab(h)and gan reim a(g) fuireach re .f. na ar cor eile.

As neimhfiu b(ean) do mhell(adh) *agus* neimhfiu b(ean) do mhell(adh) *agus* ni neimhfiu.

Ni c(h)uireann neimhfiu *reim ar (?) enchor.*

Ní fiu i Mor do mhell(adh) *.l.* ; ni neimhfiu i Mor do m(h)ell(adh) *.c. o nach cuir* neimhfiu

1bb

rèim ar enchor ; as fiu, as neimhfiu *mar sin.*

Ga feirdi me do m(healladh), am ga feirde do m(healladh) *a.s.* ; an ga feirde me do m(healladh) ; *as e do-b(eir) gura coir* ma mhell(adh) *and agus* me *(d')fhagb(h)ail and.*

Ga feirde me dod (?) m(healladh) *.s. air,* ⁊ *.l.s. oibrithi air o nach coir* ga feirde dod m(healladh) *agus* me *d'fhagb(hail) and.*

Ga meisde *agus* ga c(h)an *agus* ca d'ulc *mar sin agus* ga tarbha *agus* ga brigh *agus* ga seadh *agus* ga fath *agus* ga neoch (?) me do m(h)ell(adh) *mar sin.*

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[1] *cach* MS

As feirde bro a breacadh, as as feirde bro[1] a brecadh *a.s.*; *an* b(h)ro *as maith on* b(h)recadh *ann sin.*

As feirde bro do bhrecadh, *.c.s. oibrithi* ⁊ *.s. na* bron (?)[2], *or do c(h)ach as fearde a brecadh and sin.*

Feirde bean do m(h)ell(adh), feirde b(ean) a m(ealladh) *mar sin*; feirde foirind a fliuchadh, feirde foirind do f(h)liuchadh *mar sin.*

Gonfad fear agus fear, *.c. d'ainm,* ⁊ *do reim an* fear *deighinach,* ⁊ *.c.* gonfad fhear agus fear; *reim* (?) *an ceid*fhear ⁊ *ainm* ⁊ *reim an* fear *deighinach*; gonfad fhear agus (?) fhear (?) *.c.,* ⁊ *.l. indsgne do b(h)uain asda*; gonfad iad f(ear) (?) agus (?) f(ear) (?), gonfad iad fear agus fhear *.c.*

Techt an lebhair *.l. berla aige agus* (?) torachtain an leb(hair).

Beanfad mo laimh (rit), *.l. berla aga,* benfad mo lamh uait *.c. berla aga.*

(Da neinn bean do mh)elladh, *da .s. air,* da a neinn *agus* da as neinn b(ean) do m(h)ell(adh).

(. . . . . ?) an (?) trasgraid sin *.c. do c(h)omhardadh.*

Biadhmhar *agus* (. . . . . ?) *.c. do c(h)omhardadh.*

Iargcultha *.c. do c(h)om(h)ardadh uadhaso*: iarcuil *agus* iarn cul, *agus uadhso*: *med na n-*iarcul (*an tir i teid siar* ?), *agus* iargcul *e re (s)hamhlaghadh* iargcuil.

Niad (?) usa *.c. do chom(h)ardadh do b(h)arr as d'f(h)ocal,* ⁊ *on duine* usa.

A(s) fearr do-g(h)ebhaind ni ina tu *.l.*; as fearr do-g(h)eb(h)aind ni in(a) do-gheb(h)tha *.c.*

Dom (?)[3] dheighibh Uiginn tusa *.l.*; *as e do-b(heir) nach lor iarmberla do d(h)enamh c(h)om(h)f(h)oc(ail)*; dom (?)[3] ibh deg(h)Uiginn tusa *.c. and.*

As maith na fir an sluagh *as .c. and*; as maithi na fir iad an sluagh *as .c. and*; an sluagh *as* fir *ionnta araen*; as (maith an sluagh e) na fir, *as .c. and*; na fir *as* s(luagh) *ann sin.*

Nara bean misi, narbam beansa *a .s.*; narab bean meisi, narabam b(ean)sa (*a .s.*).

Fear me do m(h)ell(adh) f(h)ir *.c.*; fear me do m(h)ell(adh) fir *.l.*; *ni .c.* iad (asna ?) fearaibh *and.*

Mellfad an triur da[4] Dhomhnall ⁊ Ruaidhri, *.s. e gan togb(hail)*; *no .s. iad re t(h)ogb(hail) ar an* triur *ann*; m(eallfad) 'na dtriur da Dhomhnall ⁊ Ruaidhri, *ar* da nDomhnall *teid a .s. sin.*

Togaibhthir .c. (*an dunaidh ?*) *a n-uillind uidh* ⁊ *a n-am(h)arc(h)oll laidh a lar,* ⁊ *a d(heireadh) a n-igheadh* ⁊ *a n-eghadh* ⁊ *a n-ebhadh ea(?)* ⁊ *a n-ebhadh eo* ⁊ *i n-ifin iu* ⁊ *i n-ifin i* (. . . . ?).

Do-c(h)im mo c(h)nu c(h)roidhe, *.c.s.b.* ⁊ *.f. air.*

Tri fir ibhsi, ab(h)ar dtri firse *a.s.*; triar fear ibhsi, ab(h)ar (d)triarsi fear *a.s.*

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[1] *bra* MS. [2] *nbron* (?) MS. [3] *do ni* (?) MS. [4] *da* written twice.

Do as fiu (?) (. . . ?) m(ealladh) (?) na (bh)fear *coir o s(h)elb(hadh).*

Gonfad mor (bh)fear,[1] *.c.s. iad* ⁊ *e re t(h)ogb(hail) air* ; mellfad beag (bh)fear[1] *mar sin* ; gonfad mor bhfir *agus* beag bhfir *.l.* ; do-chim mor neoill *.c.* ⁊ *.c.s. air ; uath(adh)* ⁊ *illrath re t(h)ogb(hail) air* ; do-chim mor nell, *.c.s. uath(aidh)* ⁊ *illraithi re t(h)ogb(hail)* air.

Ib(h)ad gach re ndeocha rit ⁊ digh n-imarcaid(h), *.c. do g(hearradh)*, ⁊ *.l. innsgne do thogb(hail) re hucht.*

Gach re (n)Domhna(ch) eisin, an Domhnachsa *a.s.*

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[1] *fhear* MS.

PART III.

C ii 3 pp. 7–22

The MS is copied exactly except that, when a verse is to be found also in 24 P 8, only its first words and notable variants are here given. Verses not occurring in 24 P 8 are marked with asterisks.

Length-marks do not appear here as they are not in the MS. Lenition-marks, when absent in the MS, are indicated by bracketed " h ". Expansions of contractions are in brackets. The common signs, *.s.*, *.d.*, *.c.*, *.l.*, *.f.*, *.b.* have been retained; *.s.* with *d* over it (i.e., *suidhioghadh*) is represented here by *.sd.*

As practically all the matter of this MS appears (though often differently worded) in 24 P 8, there are no notes added except in the case of p. 10b.

The notes given on 24 P 8 refer back to any passages which are common to that MS and to this.

The paging followed here is that marked in pencil on the photostat.

7a

A-tu a n-ag(haidh) bhfir *.c. o bheith do ghnimh na ag*(*haidh*) *;* a n-ag(haidh) fhir *.l. on cheillsin ;* a n-ag(haidh) fhir *.c. o shuidhe an bhuird,* ⁊ a n-ag(haidh) bhfir *.c. o shuidhe do thagra na ag*(*haidh*).
Suidhf(ead) a n-adhuigh fhir *is .c. ann. o bheith ar a chomhair.*
A-tu ar druim bhfir *.c. o bheith do ghnimh na ag*(*haidh*), *.l.* fhir *ann.*
A-tu ar culuibh fir *.c.*, fhir *.l.* ; a-tu ar cul bhfir a cath *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A-tu ar inchuibh bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
Rachad *no* (a-)tu a ndail bhfir don bhaile *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A-tu a ndail fhir *.c. o bheith na thuarasdal,* bhfhir *.l.*
A-tu ar ag(haidh) *no* ar comhair bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A-tu ar neart bhfir *.l.*, a-tu fa nirt fhir *is .c. ann.*
A-tu ar comas bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A-tu ar sealbh *no* ar seilbh bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A-tu a n-eagm(h)ais fhir *.c.*, bhfir *.l.*
A-ta in ghaeth *no* an ghrian *no* an deatach (a n-aghaidh) bhfir *.c.*
Rachad a n-oirchill bhfir don bhaile *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A ndoigh . . . . *.l.* 187 15
A-tu ar sgath bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.* rachad ar sgath bhfir asdeach *.c.*, fhir *.l.*
A-tu d'eis bhfir *.l. on cheil*(*l*) *sin ; as e do-b*(*h*)*eir sin iarmberla in tullrema air.*
Cuirf(ead) cathaeir fa fh(ear) *.c.*, fa fhir *.l.*
Cuirf(ead) ma lamh os fhear *.l.*, os fhir *.c*
Tainig buighean fan teach *.c.*, fan tigh *.l.*
*A (g)cumaein teachta fam thoigh . fearta cumaein fad c(h)osoibh *.l.*
A-ta ag fearthuin ar fir *.c. on cheil*(*l*) *chomhn*(*uidhe*).

Cuirf(ead) ma lamh ar fear .c., ar fir .l.; biaidh ma lamh ar fear .c.,[1] ar fir .l.[1]
A-ta ma shuil ar fear .c., ar fir .l.
A-ta m(o) lamh ar fir .c., ar fear .l.
A-ta ma shuil ⁊ ma lamh ar fear .c. *o ta in t*-agus *eatorra.*
Cuirf(ead) mh'f(h)alluing fa f(h)ear .c. *o cur faei*, fa fhir .l. *on cheil(l) sin ;* sinf(ead) mh'f(h)all(uing) tar fear .c., tar fir .l.
Ni frith . . . (c abest) 189 2.
Cuirf(ead) m'al(luing) bha *no* um fhear .c. *o cur uime.*
Rachad a bhfiaghnuisi bhfir .c., fhir .l. *;* a-tu a bhfiaghnuisi bhfir .l. fhir .c.
Rach(ad) a cathair (?) bhfir .c., fhir .l. ; rachad a n-ag(haidh) bhfir *mar sin.*
A-tu ag luagh bhfir .l., fhir .c. ; rachad do luagh fhir .c., bhfir .l.
Bua(i)lfead dorn ar fear .c., ar fir .l.
A-ta[2] mo lamhshuil ar fear .c., ar fir .l. ; a-ta[2] mo shuillamh ar fear .l., ar fhir .c. ; a-ta mo shuillamh ar fhir .c., ar fear .l.
Iar bfear *agus* ar bf(ear) .l. ; iar bfior *agus* ar b(h)fir .c., ⁊ *ni .c. comhardadh ris an da iarmberla sin.*
Resin .l., roimh(i) sin .c.
Cealg . . . mila . . . 189 30.
Re bhfear .c., roimh fear .l.
Aghaidh . . . 195 14.
Leis *agus* lais .c.

At top of page is : *an nomine Dei am(en) Ihc Mairia. Leab(har) na focal so sios.* In centre is : *ana ⁊ cumas ar in (?) cal(l) (?), cumas (?) ⁊ ana ar in call ; An Gall Gofr(aidh) no an Gaoidheal, in tosach . ana ⁊ cumas* .c. and on left-hand margin opposite 32 sq. are some illegible words.

7b

araen iad re hucht gach eanfhoc(ail) neimhp(hear)santa ⁊ ni .c. re hucht fhocail p(hear)santa achd amhain mar ta so : leisin fbhear .c., lais in bhfear .l.
Ann *agus* as, do *agus* de, faoi, air, uadh, uasa *is* aige, .c. *comhard(adh) ris na focl(aibh) sin re hucht gach enfhoc(ail) p(hear)santa ;*[3] *a (g)cruth thulrema uath(aidh) as .c. gach enfhoc(al) na (n)diaid(h).*
Cuige *as* uime *is* roimhe *is* ris, leis, ind, seacha, thrid, tairis, *inann sin agus na foc(ail) reampa ach(d) curap a (g)cruth anma uath(aidh) as .c. gach enfhoc(al) na ndiaidh.*
Roim(h)e aniugh .l., res aniug(h) .c. ; roimh anigh, reimhea reir, reimhe anocht, reim(h) amarach, .l. *uile iad* ; res areir *is* .c. *ann ; ni*

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[1] Leg. .l. for .c. and .c. for .l.

[2] *cuirf(ea)d* (underdotted with *ata* above).

[3] Leg. *neimhphearsanta* ?

hinand ⁊ *na focuil sin roimhe gen go bhfuil ceart ag na foclaibh sin fa d(h)eireadh.*

Seacht . . . nir bfolair . . . 195 20.

Maith an reim no an adhb(h)ardhacht a-ta fan bhfear *.c.*

A chion . . . *.l.* 189 22.

Maith an reim no in adhbhardhacht a-ta fan bhear *.c.*

Each geal *.c.*, each gheal *.l.* *o nach fuil ceart .b. aige ; a leitheit eile mar sin.*

An fear ud *da b(h)arr* ⁊ *d'fhoc(al)* ; an fear od '*s* a(n) fear ad *da b(h)arr fein.*

An fear sin, *.l.* *d'f(h)oc(al) e achd o fhiarf(aigh)e.*

A ndiaidh . . . teid da thig(h) . . . 210 22.

Na seachnadh neach . . . 210 20.

Eisein *no* iadsein *no* doibhsein *no* dosein, *.c.* *na foc(ail) sin o innsgne e* ⁊ *iad no a leitheid eile ; ni .c. o eninn(sgne) eile achd uatha sin mar ta so* : meisein *no* tuisein, *.l.* *iad.*

Mo·chin *agus* mo chean *.c.* ⁊ *.l.* *ainm baisde na dhiaidh* ; mo chein *agus* mo chion *.l.*

Coimhgheal na fir *.c.*, coimhgheala *.l.* *achd o b(h)eith geal uile doibh* ; na fir c(h)oimhgheala *as .c. and o gach ceil(l) dibh uile.*

Inann na fir *.c.*, inanna *.l.* ; na fir i(n)anna *.c.* na fir inann *.l.*

Rachad ar tosach *agus* ar tosuigh don bhaile *.c.*, rachad ar tosach in tsl(oigh) *.c.*, ar tosuigh *.l.*

A-ta ag fearthuin asdigh *.c.* *on fhearthuin a-ta is an thigh* ; a-ta ag ferthuin asdeach *.c.* *on lo do bheith a(g) fearthain trid asdeach.*

Meallfad a richt bFearghail tu *.c.*, a richt Fhearg(h)ail *.l.* *on cheil(l) sin.*

A-tu ar shlicht Fhearghuil *is .c. and o bheith da chineadh no ar a lorg isan tslighidh,* bhFearghuil *.l.* *on cheil(l) sin.*

A-tu ar lurg Fheargh(ail) *.c.* *and on da cheil(l) c(h)eadna.*

Fear chora . . . 188 20.

A-tu ar lurg mo chreiche (*.c.*) ; rachad ar lorg bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.*

Do-ghean ni ar aithris bhFearghuil *.c.*, Fheargh(ail) *.l.*

A-ta mo shaith sa mhornan do dhigh, *muin seimh is .c. ar in* mornan *ann* ; a-ta mo shaith sa mornan dho shead, *muin urrdhubhuidh is .c. ar in* m(ornan) *ann.*

8a

A-ta mo shaith sa bhfall(uing) ndeirg *.c.*, ⁊ *do-rinneadh in rann air i n-agh(aidh) in bhreathn(uigh)thi sin* :

Saith in bhoisghil tsheing[1] shuirghidh . sa choinsin fhinn . . . 189 19.

Reacht . . . is tnuidh . . . 189 27.

Rachad tar Sinainn *.c.* *o chanamhuin* ; rachad tar saeir[2] (?) Sinainn, *.l.*[3] saeir (?) Sinuinn[3] *o nach cantar he*[4] ; tar shaeir[2] (?) Shi(n)ainn *is .c. ann.*

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[1] Leg. *sh.* ?

[2] Expansions of contractions doubtful.

[3]–[3] In margin; omit?

[4] *he* twice written, first one underdotted.

Rachad tar slig(hidh) .*c. o chanamhuin,* tar shlig(hidh) .*c. o cheart.*

Biaidh me ar do chinn sa bhaile .*c.*, ar do cheann sa bhaile .*l. on cheil*(*l*) *sin.*

Do chuir me fala am cheann .*c.*

Fala gen go cuir am . . . 190 10.

A-ta fala am chind *is .c. ann, agus* cuirfead fala am chinn *mas fhir.*

Soir *agus* siar .*c. a tosach comhfhoc*(*ail*) *mar ta so* : soirdheas *no* siardheas *no a leitheid eile.*

Ar cul *agus* ar cula *agus* ar culuibh .*c.*

Ma rach meisi ceim ar cula . treisi in beim sula ina sin .*c.* 219 17.

Rachad a cian .*l.*, rachad a cein *agus* a ciana *agus* a cianoibh .*c.*

Eagal ual(l) fhola Eog(huin) . do dhola a cuan tar cianuibh .*c.* 219 21.

Na bidh ar breith an uabhair . . . riagh(ail) .*c.* 219 22.

An fear len holc *agus* lena holc *agus* lenab olc sin .*c.*

Cia dan *agus* dana *agus* danabh muinnt(ear) tu .*c.*

As maith na mna 's na fir, is na fir, agus na fir .*c.*

Biaidh nar *agus* inar muinnt(ir) agad .*c.*

Ni fhuil dith nar *agus* inar milleadh imad .*c.*

An fear rer *agus* ris ar b(h)eanas .*c.*

As tusa in fear a ri Rois . leis a mbi gach fear air fis[1] (?) 190 25.

An tsleagh (?) ler ghonas *agus* les ar g(h)onas tu .*c.*

Uasam *o innsgne me,* uasad *o innsgne thu,* uaisdi *o inn*(*sgne*) *hi,* uasainn *o inn*(*sgne*) *sinn,* uasaibh *o inn*(*sgne*) *sibh,* uasda *agus* uaisdibh *o inn*(*sgne*) *iad,* uasa *o inn*(*sgne*) *he.*

An sluagh do gonaid .*l. no go togaibht*(*hear*) *inn*(*sgne*) *iad ann tis,* an sluagh do gonadh *as c. ann achd gen go .c. inn*(*sgne*) *he gan togb*(*hail*).

Da ghon *agus* do g(h)onadar an sluagh me .*c. araen ; gach focal ga mbi inn*(*sgne*) *illr*(*aidh*) *ann ⁊ ceart uathaidh aigi mar sin.*

Fian . . . thainig . . . .*l.* 192 15.

An fear‸sa,[2] .*l. a thsineadh no a leithe*(*i*)*d oili.*

Bheith duinn . . . agus leo, 210 32, .*l.* da na fearaibhsi ; .*c. an barr sin da thsineadh ⁊ a-dubhradh nar .c. na a leithe*(*i*)*d oili.*

Creach . . . 211 2.

A-tu ar coir an tighe .*c.*, a-tu ar cair .*l. achd ge ta* coir *agus* cair *and.*

A-ta coir ghaeithi lim .*c.*, a-ta cair ghaeithi lim .*l.*

Feacha *agus* feach libh mar do-chuaidh sin damh, .*c. araen.*

Cread . . . 192 22.

Feacha libh *agus* feacha leat, *ni c*(*h*)*uirid sin reim* ; feacha leat Mor do m(h)ealladh, .*l. sealbha*(*dh*) *air o nach cuireann* feach leat *reim.*

Do-bhear Mor ort agus as oirc(h)eas a tabhairt ort .*l.*, do-b(hear) Mor ort agus as oircheas a thabhairt ort .*c.*

Mor rem dhara Saidhbh ga sirradh . da chaill ar an ceadghlor .*l.*, Mor dom dhara Shaidhbh gha shirghairm . da chaill air an ceadainm *c.* ; Mor dam d(h)ara Shaidhbh ga thsirghairm *is ciall do.*

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[1] Line in margin.

[2] *me* in margin after *sa*.

An c(h)onaiche *.l. da p(hear)sain* ; as conaithi me ina thu *.l. da G(h)aidhilg ; lom as .c. gach enfhocal a ndiaidh p(hear)san lo(i)r mar ta so* :

Lor burba Pilip ar Pol . lor a c(h)um(h)ga ib(h)id fhin *.c.*, ⁊ *mar ta so* : as lor gili Briain *.c.*, lor gili Bhriain *.l.* ; lor burbacht Pilib ar Pol lor a c(h)umhghacht[1] ibhid fhin, *.l. sin o na chur a leath indsgni.*

8b

As fearr me ina thu, as fearr thu ina me *as c. ann ; seim(h)eachadh as coir ar gach innsgne dib(h) sin ; tugadh an ceart ar an canamhain ; lom(adh) as coir ar gach eininnsgne eile a ndiaidh na himarbhadha achd in da innsgne sin.*

Fiarf(aigh)im foc(al) gach fhir da tangamar don tigh *.c.* ⁊ *lochtach lom(adh) na dhiaidh mar ta so* : fia(r)f(aigh)im foc(al) gach fhir gher da tangamar don thigh, *.l. on cheill sin an foc(al) a-ta gun* fhir g(hear) *sinne*[2] *aga fiarf(aigh)e .c.*

Fiarf(aigh)im foc(al) gach fear g(ear) dha tangamar don tigh *.c. da mbeadh .c. ainm uat(haidh) na dhiaidh* ⁊ *taoibhreim uath(aidh) mar ta so* : meallam duine gacha fir *agus* gach fhir da tangamar don tigh *.c.*

Ar son bhfir *no* ar son bhfear *.c.*, ar son fhir *no* ar son fhear *.l.*

Ar aoi, *ni .c. na diaigh sin achd taoidhreim uath(aidh) no illr(aidh)* ⁊ *urrdhibh(eadh) as coir orra.*

Inann ar aoi *agus* ar a shon *achd nach coir a shin(e)adh re hucht fhoc(ail) neimhp(hear)santa mar ta so* : ar aoi *.l.*, ar aoi sin *as .c. ann.*

Airgidh go Boinn ge bagh le . . . ar ai . . . thig(h)i . . . mnaei *.c.* 208 2.

Ar son me do t(h)eachta aistigh *.l.* ; *ni .c. inn(sgne) ar bith ar son taoibhreima* ; ar son mo theachta asteach *is .c. ann.*

Gan mhnaei dhisi do dhula . ar ai isi a n-aontugha *.l.* 208 6.

Saoi chon *.c.*, saoi maith chon *.l. o nach cantar he ; ni .c. mol(adh) idir an* coin *agus an* thsaoi *in trath is canamhuin he* ; saoi chon *no* saoi mhaith chon *an ceart.*

Da fhearr mhe ina thu *.c.*, da mho mhe ina thu *mar sin* ; fithi fearr mhe ina thu *.c. ; canumhain sin uile.*

Maith . . . 204 25. *Gach aireamh mar sin.*

Cead fearr *.c. no a leitheid oile* ; da f(h)earr dheag mhe ina thu *.c.*

Usa fa . . . tachadh . da . . . *.c.* 204 29.

Tri fichid fearr mhe ina thu *.l.*

Ga brigh . . . 205 2.

Tri fithid fearr me ina thu *.c.* ; tangadar tri fithid don bhaile *.l.* ; tangadar tri fichthe[3] don bhaile *.c.*

Tarla in breac sa lin, inn *as .c. na inadh* ; tarla a ceann bhfir mhe *is .c. ann.*

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[1] Leg. *-mhgacht* ? [2] Leg. *sin* ? [3] Leg. *-te.*

Tarla a ceann . . . *.l.* 187 28.

Tarla ma shleadh san bhfear ud thall *is .c. ann.*

Gebhad san bhforaire t(h)u *is .c. ann o theagmhail chugamm innti.*

In trath theagmhas da .g. fhada enshilla da cheile no .g. fada deiridh fhoc(ail) agus .g. gearr iarmberla, ni dingnaid bathadh .g. ; in trath theagmhus da .g. gearra iarmberla no .g. gearr deiridh fhoc(ail) ⁊ .g. gearr iarmberla da cheile, ni .c. gan bhathadh iad ; in trath theagmhus guth(aidhe) gearr ⁊ guth(aidhe) fada da cheile, .c. a mbathadh no gan a mbathadh.

Cluidh (?) . . . 208 20. *Gofr(aidh) Finn cc.*

A hI Bhriain, *ni ghenann sin na a leitheid eile bathadh guth(aidhe).*

Neimhbhrigh *.c. o cheart,* deimbrighmhar *o chanamhuin.*

9a

Ceileabhr(adh) o m(h)idh gu midh . cidh nabadh deimingn(adh) dhamh 213 5.

Ga fis *no* ga fhis, ga feirde *no* ga fheirde *.c.*

Ga feirde . . . chol sgtailimm . . . 211 18.

* Dorchachd ifrinn ga fhis daeibhsi . a dhaeini nar dheach in sorn : ge dhimdha ar teach nDiabhuil dorchla . iadhuidh neach fa dhorcha a dhorn.

In tan *agus* an tann *agus* in dann *.c.*, in dan *.l.*

As eidir *agus* as eidear *.c.*

Rachad ar do chinn san inadh choinne *.c.*, ar do cheann *.l. on cheil(l) sin.*

As eigin damh sin do ghenadh *.l.*, as eigean *.c. on cheil(l) sin.*

Cuirfead mo shleagh tre gach bhfear *.l.*, tres gach bfear *.c.* ; rachad le gach bhfear *.l.*, leis gach bhfear *.c.* ; beanfad *mar sin.*

Cuirfead ma shleagh i ngach bhfear *.l.*, is gach bfhear *.c.* ; cuirfead mo shleagh 's gach bhfear *.c. na inad so* : san bhfear.

Lorg in tulshonnartha leanaid na foc(ail) sin os inann in fear *agus* gach fear.

Ni deantar cadad ar uath(adh) soil.

Bean tsaer *.l.*, bean shaer *.c.* ; do Dhonnch(adh) tsaor *.l.*, do Dhonnch(adh) shaor *.c.*

Acaibh *.l.*, uaidhibh *.l.*, uathaibh *.c.*, uaid(h)ib(h) *.c. o innsgne iad* ; uan *.c.* ; uad(h)a *.c.*[1] *do chomhardadh ris fein.*

Dul uaidhibh . . . (dior *omitted*) *.r(ann)* *.c.* 196 23.

Innamm *agus* inneamm *.c.*

*Ni daingne do-chuaidh in cea(n)n . a sduaigh aighne ina inneam *.c.*

Innead, inneat *.c.* ; inninn, innibh, innta, inntibh *.c. uile* ; inntaibh *.l.*

*Rug in boinnsheang og innibh . a sloinneann fod Feidhlimmidh *.c.*

Inneamm *agus* innamm, *.c. caol agus leathan iad ar gach inn(sgne)* ; *ni .c. i n-ailm eanf(h)oc(al) dibh achd ar inn(sgne) he abhain.*

---

[1] *uadha* .c. written twice.

Asad, asat .*c.* ; asda, eisdib(h), aisdibh, eisdi .*c.*

Fuair sinne aisdibh . . . a lit. 195 23

Ni fhetar . . . fleisgil finn .*c.* 195 24.

Torad, torat, tarad, tarat, tairrsibh, tarrsa .*c.* ; torrsa, toirrsibh .*l.* ; *is .c. a n-onn 's a n-ailm e ar gach inn(sgne) eile achd he no i no iad.*

Mo dha fhear *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm ;* do da fhear *mar sin ;* b(h)ur nda f(h)ear *i n-ailm ;* a dha bhar bhfear *a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm.*

Do b'fhearr limm gu meallainn tu *a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm* ; rob f(h)earr *mar sin* ; don f(h)ir *agus* gun f(h)ir) *mar sin* ; gan f(h)ear *i n-ailm abhain o b(heith) na eagm(h)uis* ; agan fhir, *a thosach i n-ailm, a deireadh a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm.*

A-ta gu Bhriain .*l.*, ag u B(h)riain .*c.*

* Gu B(h)riain charrth(air) ni bhi sl(eagh) . nach sgian chammthair i a n-eigean .*l.*

In fear ga bhfuilimm *agus* aga bhfuilimm .*c.* ; in fear ag nach fuilimm *a .nd. araon.*

A-ta re . . . ragha a pein . . . a cein do ghabha gloir .*c.* 220 2.

A bhfeadh *agus* a cein *agus* a bhfad, .*l. Gaeidhealg na ndiaidh air a teid suidhea(ghadh) gan .s. uirthi* ; in feadh *agus* in fad, *G(aeidhealg) is .c. na ndiaidh.*

Aca, uatha, umpa *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm*

Across the top of the page is : *In toil sin tugadar di . muinntear Ruairc righ(raidh) Breithne ; soil ٦ i ar na poll(adh) . toil mar i ni fhacamar ; misi Seanch(an).*

9b

iad ; gach foc(al) leathan illr(aidh)[1] ; uadha *a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm o illr(adh) 's a n-ailm o uath(adh)* ; uaidhe .*c. o inn(sgne) he ٦ hi.*

* Gabh do reir a cheann Cluaine . uaidhe fein is fhearr Eire .*c.*

* Daoine maithi chluana caoin . saithi uadha re hanaeibh .*c.*

Gutrasda, gustrasda, *duir ٦ tinne dh'uaim ris o chanamhuin* ; gus an trathso .*c. o cheart.*

Mor . . . cesda .*c.* 212 8.

Leannan gus drasda thusa . biaidh[2] ni baisdeadh duthchusa .*c.* 212 9.

Bean gach einfhir *agus* gacha heinfhir .*c.*

Seocham, seacham ; seochad, seachad, *tinne leis air* ; seocha ; seaca *o inn(sgne) iad.*

Inn *agus* ann .*c.* ; ann *agus* ind .*c. agus ni o encheil(l)* ; innad *agus* innat .*c.* ; innti *o inn(sgne) i* ; innainn *agus* innaibh .*c.* ; innta *agus* inntibh .*c. o inn(sgne) iad.*

* Do-chuaidh seachuinn suairc in rian . cuairt is reachaill is rimhiadh .*c*

---

[1] Insert *mar sin* ?

[2] An *s* seems to be over the second *i*.

Neach . . . .*c.* 197 19.

Biad taebh rit .*c.*, a taebh rit .*l.* ; taeb(h)adh *agus* da taebhar thu .*c. do chomharda(dh)* ; geabhad taebh rit .*c.*, a taebh rit .*l.* ; *ni hinann sin agus* leath rit.

Reim canamhna annso sis.

Taeibh re taeibh, cois ar cois, broinn ar braghaid, leith ar leath, leath ar leith, leith ar leith, leath ar leath, aird a n-aird .*c. uili.*

Uisge . . . 216 27.

Bas . . . 216 28.

A cainsi amuigh . . . .*c.* 216 23.

Laimh . . . da ni . . . don daimh na dhiaidh .*c.* 216 24.

Deanam da roinn . . . broinn braghaid .*c.* 216 25.

Leigeam . . . sa taiseacg .*c.* 216 26.

Geabhad leath ris an mbaili .*l.*, a leath ris in mbaili .*c.*

O t(h)arla ar teach . . . narab . . . 219 10.

Saoi, daoi ; sochar, dochar ; socair, docair ; sodhan, dodhan.

Sodhan duit . . . .*c.* 217 8.

Maith, saith ; saidhbhir, daidhbhir, .*c. gach enfhocal dibh re c(h)ele no gan a mbeith ⁊ ni dhenann ru(dh)rach.*

Aithreach an thsaith . . . 217 9.

Socair . . . 217 7 .

Sugh caor . . . .*c.* 217 11.

Maith . . . .*c.* 217 10.

Ceann a ceann, .*c. o an doilgheas.*

10a

Bas . . . 217 13.

Folt leabhar . . . baintreabaid . . . ria barr foltleabhar . . . .*c.* 217 17.

Leisin an[1] bf(ear) .*c.*, laisin .*l.*

Don gheal donn *agus* don ghil donn .*c.*, don gheal dunn .*l.*

An uir . . . hi Bhriain . don gheal donn ina . . . .*c.* 191 15.

Gach enfhocal b(h)ios mar sin ar an cor sin.

An fear le mbim *agus* leis a mbim .*c.*

As tusa . . . .*c.* 190 25, vid. 8a. 27.

An fear go rachtar *agus* gus a rachtar .*c.*

Eas . . . doirb da bradan . . . ga dhreim . . . 190 26.

Cionn a cionn .*c. re taoib(h) a c(h)ele a* . . . (*?*).

Rachad ar feadh *agus* ar eadh an bhaili .*c. o dhul ar fud an bhaili.* rachad ar fad an bhaili .*c. o d(h)ul an fad a-ta san bhaili.*

A-tu re headh (?) asdigh .*c.*, a-tu re feadh asdigh .*l.*

Rachad a bhfad *agus* a bhfeadh leat .*c. araon.*

---

[1] Omit *an.*

Le muirgheas folcar a bhfeadh . sleagh . . . (?)ndruimd(h)eas ndubh .c. 191 6.

Caidhe fear duas Donnchadha . . . finnfuighi .c. 191 7.

Ar aba sin .c. ⁊ *a-dub(h)r(adh) nar .c.*; ar a aba sin *is .c. ann.*

Dearg . . . .c. 207 25; ⁊ *a-dubhr(adh) nar .c.*

Ar aba in fhir *as c. ann*; ar aba *coir, c. ainm uath(aidh) na diaidh ⁊ illr(aidh) ⁊ lomm is c.. iad ⁊ as .c. taoib(h) reim uath(aidh) ⁊ illr(aidh) na diaidh ⁊ seim(h) as .c. iad.*

Leagar . . . ar aba cach . . . .c. 207 22.

Fada . . . soidhin 207 23.

*Aicme gan aga ar a neart . an m(h)aicne ar aba a n-uathteacht *.c.; ni .c.* ar a aba *do c(h)ur a leith inn(sgne) mar ta so*: ar m'aba; *gach innsgne ele mar sin; gach inadh a tig* ar a aba, *as .c.* ar a thson *na inadh madh ail.*

A-ta m'allaing ma fhear *agus* ba fhear *agus* um fhear *o b(h)eith uime, agus* fa fhior *o b(h)eith fai*; a-ta man bhfear *agus* bhan bfear *agus* iman bhfear *o bheith uime,* fan fhior *o bheith faoi*; mum f(h)ear *agus* mam f(h)ear *agus* bham f(h)ear is *.c. ann leis*; mun bhfear *.c.,* mat f(h)ear *agus* bat fhear *agus* umat f(h)ear *is .c. ann*; um f(h)ear *.c. o neimhinn(sgne)*; uma f(h)ear *o gach inn(sgne) eile mar sin.*

In fear rer b(h)eanus *agus* ris ar b(h)eanus *.c.*

Romham, reamham, rom *.c.*

Osguil tall in ritheag(h) rom . gan bhron bith(ear) . . . 197 3.

Mar a bfuil in duine *.l.*, a bhala *agus* a bhaile a bhfuil in duine *is .c. ann.*

Ge fada thi a f(h)ogha on f(h)ir . do-ni cin a b(h)ala a mb(ir)

10b

Teile,[1] taile *o inn(sgne) ⁊ o neimhinn(sgne).*

* Taile na bu a bhaile a bhfuil . no taile in cu dar cabhair *.c.*

Gurab Dia do bheatha *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm,* gura Dia do b(h)eatha *i n-ailm abhain,* gurab Dia do bheatha *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm,* rob Dia do b(h)eatha *mar sin; c.. da d(h)iult(adh) ag gach f(h)ocal dibh.*

* Do sia an Coimghe nar coinne . rob Dia coimhghe cugainne *.c.*

Rob Dia do bheatha, *a-dubhr(adh) nar .c. he* ni rab Dia do bheatha *aigi o nach cantair he.*

Dia do beatha, *canam(h)ain sin*; ni Dia[2] do beath(a) *a d(h)iult(adh)*; *.l. aige achd sin.*

* Ni Dia do choi(mh)dhe a c(h)u gearr . seang bru na coinnm(h)e ar dha c(h)ionn.

Is me mac mna agus fhir is f(h)earr san bhaile *.c.*; *.l.* fir *ann* ⁊ *do-rinneadh so air*:

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[1] At top of page is: *ataid abhaile* (?) *cl(ann) Ce(in)* . *taile anall a lann am laimh. c., taile* (?) *fein .l.* [2] *Dia* written twice.

Com(h)maith bhfairgsi agus bhfeasa . coimhimdha modh maitheasa, *agus a-deirar nach inann in foc(al) agus in rann ; ni .c. lomadh a ndiaidh enf(h)oc(ail) dibhsin achd* no *abhain.*
Ball eile nochan uil de . gan guin sleighe no saighde.
M(a)c mna na fhir *.c.*, na fir *.l.*
Mac fir agus mna, *.l. slegar aigi no gu teid mol(adh) roimhe.*
Mac fir no mna *mar sin.*
Mac fir na mna, *.c. slegar aigi.*
Gen gu (m)bi as-d(t)igh a (d)tab(hair) . maruidh ni fhir in einigh *.c.*
Mac fir eigin, *.l. slegar aige on cheillsin, on* eigean *is .c. slegar aigi.*
Mac fir eile, *.c. slegar aigi.*
* Gemadh naomh nir dhligh duine . taobh re guib(h)e fhir oile *.c.*
Mac fir no do *agus* mac fir *fein, .l. slegar aca.*
Did *agus* dit, dibh *agus* diob(h), din *agus* dion *.c.*
* Na deach sin le sil Eog(huin) . deor(aidh) thoir din do dhenaimh *.c.*
Duibh *agus* duibh *agus* daoib(h) *.c.*
Madh ail . . . cheil(l) da dhenaim(h) dhaoibh *.c.* 195 31.
Gairm . . . 196 1.
Duid *agus* duit, doid *agus* doit, daid *agus* dait, deid *agus* deit, dit *.c.*, did *.l.*
Ga snaidhm daid . . . doba docra . . . *.c.* 195 25.
Leann *agus* leinn *agus* linn *.c.*, lionn *.l. on cheil(l) sin.*
* Ni leann Mumha ni leann Laighin . gearr bhus tugha a n-ag(haidh) he.
Libh *agus* leibh *.c.*
Leibhsi . . . 197 12.
Cugad, cugat ; agad, agat ; romhad, romhat, reamhad, reamhat, rod (*.c.*), rot *.l.*
Orad, orat, ort, *.c. uile iad.*
* Annamh righi ag rom(h)ac righ . a g(h)ribh Ile romhat riamh *.c.*
Treimhe, troimhe ; tremheat, troimheat, treimhid, treimhit, trid, triot *.c.*, trit *.l.*
Damadh e . . . 197 23.

11a

Sruth . . . tulgh(adh) . . . urbhadh . . . 197 22.
* Olc treimhe treoir na minen . 's na heoin eile air enraibher *.c.*
Trithe, *.l. a gearradh* ; treithe, *.l. sin do shineadh* ; treimpe, troimpe, *.c. sin do shineadh ⁊ do ghearradh* .
Seithi 's a clumh re caibhghin . . . aighridh . . . *.c.* 196 33.
Ciall(aidh), ceill(idh), ceillidhe *.c.*, cialluidhe *.l.* ; na fir c(h)ialldhe *.c.*
Triom, tromham *.c.*, treamham ; trid, trit, tromhad, treamhad, treamhat, tromhat ; trin, treamhainn, tromhainn ; triom, tromham, treamham ; tribh, tromhaibh, treamhaibh ; triotha, trompa, treampa ; *.c. in da fhoc(al) deigheanach sin do shineadh ⁊ do ghearradh.*

* Beiridh do neart ibh uatha . fir luatha agus teacht triotha .c.

An fear ga bhfuilim *agus* agha bhfuilim .c. ; an fear ag nach fuilim[1] *agus* ag na fuilim *a .nd. araen ; inann .d. doibh o nach fuil* in fear ga bfuilim *achd do chanamhuin.*

Cnu croidhe, cnu cum(h)duigh, cnu cois(e) *.c. do chom(h)ard(adh).*

Gebhad so a ngeall *.c. o cheart*, a ngill *.c. o chanumhuin ; agus* fuarus so a ngell *agus* a ngill *.c. mar sin*, a ngeall *o a ng(eall) uaidh*, a ngill *o bheith a ngill.*

An sidh . . . fa cheann *.c.* 191 19.

Ar Semas ma do g(h)abh . . . 191 21.

Caidhe *agus* caidhid na fir *.c.*, caidhead na fir *.l.*, caidhe siad na fir *.c.*; caidhid siad na fir *.l.*, caidhi siad *is .c. ann ; lan as .c. an inn(sgne) na diaidh sin.*

Caidhe in sgor cadhaid na coin . no an maraid ar ndul Donnchaidh *.c.*

* Mas he a baile a-ta rem t(h)aoibh . caidhi a mna caidhe a macaeimh *.c.*

As tu in fear do chum a tanag mhnaoi *as .c. ann*, god m(h)naei tanag *a chiall sin ; a ndiaidh in taoibhrema teid mar so* : do chum do mhna tanag *as .c. ann*, as tu an fear go dtanag m(h)naei, god m(h)naei tanag *a c(h)iall sin.*

As tu an fear m(h)eallaim mhnaei *.c.*, as tu an fear 's a b(h)ean meallaim *a chiall sin*, as tu an fear sa bhean mheallaim *.c. araon.*

11b

Tairm . . . sloigh 215 8.

As tu an (?) fear sa bhean mheallaim, *.l.* an fear *gan tsonnr(adh) ann.*

Rachad as na tighibh *.c. o dhul asda*, rachad sna tighibh *agus* is na tig(h)ibh *.c. o dhul innta.*

As me duine as fhearr san bhaile *agus* is an bhaile *.c.*

A-taid san bhaile . . . 192 2.

Tar fhear *agus* tar fear *.c.*, ar fear *agus* ar fhear *.c.*

Inann an fear agus bean a n-anann a reim annsin.

Tuguis . . . 192 5.

Tre na chorp *.c.*, re na (chorp) *mar sin o dhul roimhe.*

Ni .c. einiarmberla fada dibh achd an da iarmberla sin.

Rabharta . . . gort ag teacht *.c.* 192 9.

Ni leanta . . . 192 10.

Usa chach, usa sa cach damh sin *.c.*

Tugas luach ar ghlaic 's ar gha, is ar g(h)a *.c.*, agus ar gha *leis.*

* A tabhairt ar ghlaic 's ar g(h)a. ait an mhalairt a M(h)atha.

Rug(adh) m'each 's mo gha, is mo g(h)a, agus mo gha uaim *.c. iad.*

* Do-chuaid(h) se (?) 's mo ri ar aonrian . as saerBhrian an ti do thog(h)us.

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[1] *fhuilim* MS.

Ag so an t-inadh ar mheallas *agus* nar mh(eallas) *agus* inar m(heallas) tu *.c.* ; ag so an t-inadh innar mheallas *agus* innachar m(h)eallas tu *a ndiultadh sin.*

An t-inadh a bhfuilim *agus* na bhfuilim *agus* ina bhfuilim ; an t-inadh innach fuilim *agus* inn na fuilim a *nd(iultadh)* ; an t-inadh ann nach fuilim *.l.* ; an t-inadh a ndubhart *agus* na ndubhart *agus* ina ndubhart ni rit *.c. ; innta sin fein a-taid a.s.*

Abhain, *beithe ⁊ muin d'uaim ris.*

Ni fhuil . . . 212 11.

Do bhi se ar Mumhain . . . *coir* 212 12.

Araon, *guth(aidhe) ⁊ ruis d'uaim ris.*

* Cunnradh do-ronsam a-raon . as inn a n-aois da macaemh.

Ariribh, *guth(aidhe) ⁊ ruis d'uaim ris.*

Nir chuir . . . *.c.* 212 17.

Dariribh, *ruis abhain d'uaim ris.*

12a

* Ni guth don dilidh m(h)oir mhoill . doirr ag Moir da-riribh rinn *.c.*

Ar eigin, *guth(aidh)e ⁊ ruis d'uaim ris.*

On ghurt . . . . at rith . . . . *.c.* 212 24.

* A-ta in croidhe tromsa as-tigh ag luidhi ormsa (a)r eigin *.c.*

Reroile, *guth(aidhe) ⁊ ruis d'uaim ris.*

Achd . . . . da-roile . da rimh sa . . . . 212 26.

* Do bhi an sgol an-ucht ar-oile . ar ndul da lucht tighi a(s)-teach *.c.*

Farir, *ruis ⁊ guth(aidhe) d'uaim ris.*

Fa-rir dob olc ar ndil ort ar n-at oileamhain *.c.* 212 19.

* Gan f(h)ear dar sil na dar slicht . na bean fa rir nar oighreacht.

Ga dulc, *guth(aidhe) ⁊ duir d'uaim ris.*

A b(h)uig(h)eam . . . . linn . cuiream ar n-ucht . . . . *.c.* 211 21.

Flaith . . . . a curp . . . . uaimh . . . . duin *.c.* 211 22.

Ga dam, *duir ⁊ tinne d'uaim ris* ; ga damaid, ga daidh, ga daithi, ga dad, ga daid, ga dathar, ga du, ga daei, ga das, *duir ⁊ tinn(e) riu sin uile* ; ga das *gu gearr mar sin.*

* Ga dam achd teasdadair fir . d'agh in deag(h)sgabail dluithsin *.c.*

Ga dam achd tigeadh sa chath . as tigeadh . . . . 212 2.

Tairnig ar seal . . . . do . . . . *.c.* 212 1 ; A c(h)ros tall ar in tul(aigh) *in tosach.*

Rachaidh . . . . roimhe *.c.* 212 3.

Cidh fa tu *agus* an t-inadh a tu *agus* an t-ath(air) o tu, ***tinni abhain*** *riu.*

Astigh *agus* istigh *agus* estigh, *.c. uile iad.*

A hI B(h)riain a bhranan Caisil . cuimhn(igh) an teagasg tug me : gan beith ar seol na righ romhad . na bidh na sgeol orad he ;
A Team(h)r(aigh) righthar ri Eir(eann) (***an tosach***) 210 1.

Leir an . . . . 210 4.

Smuaineadh gan a c(hur) a crich . a truaillibh sith na mbrugh mblaith : I-tu a ndeacair idir d(h)is *an tosach* . *Gofr(aidh) f(ionn) cc.*

Ta *agus* a-ta *.c. mas fir.*

Dar leith cle linn

12b

ar leathduas[1] . . . . Britas ; I-ta sunn . . . . Ceall(aigh) . . . . 210 10.

A c(h)eann Dor *agus* a c(h)einn Dor *.c. araon.*

Teig(h)e . . . . *.c.* 220 27.

Tearc . . . . *.c.* 220 28.

A d(h)uine geal, a d(h)uine ghil *.c. araon ; gach foc(al) eile b(h)ias d'uath(adh) ⁊ d'illr(adh) mar sin.*

Do Mhuire . . . . *.c.* 220 31.

Gabh . . . . 221 1.

Gach foc(al) ag a mbia da thaeibhreim, .i. taeibhreim gearr ⁊ taeibhreim fada, a ndiaidh an taeibhrema geirr teid an gairm agallm(h)a mar ta so : Mac Donnch(aidh), mac Donnchadha, a D(h)onnch(aidh) ghil *.c.*, a G(h)ofr(aidh) Fhinn *.c.* ; a Dhonnch(adha?) geal, a Ghofr(adha?) Finn *.l. ; gach focal teid silladh tar a ainm uathaidh ar a t(h)aeibhreim uath(aidh), a cruth anma uathaidh as .c. he ; .c. mol(adh) anma uathaidh ⁊ taeibhrema uath(aidh) air mar ta so* : a Aodh ghil, a Aodh geal *.c. araon.*

Foc(ail) orduigthi annso sis.

Ni ghoir fear . . . . 221 27.

Treisi De moir ag M. . . .. . m'athluighe ; Aoidhe mo c(h)roidhe ceann mBriain *an tosach* 221 29 ; *.c. an dunadh sin air .i. sin(eadh) tuas os a c(h)inn.*

On bhroig . . . . dun gu lam(h)uinn . . . . gan (?) sgin . . . . *.c.* 221 31.

Rug . . . . Bhroin . . . . daimh 221 34.

Na Goill . . . . dar uaidh . . . . sgailt sgaeil . . . . nell *an tosach sin* 222 1.

Gach eanfhoc(al) bhias a n-oir, ceart a b(h)eith a n-eamhanc(h)oll aei trasgartha mar ta so : coill *no* troigh.

Rim *agus* rum, rit *agus* rut, ribh *agus* ruibh, riu *agus* ru, rinn *agus* ruinn *.c. uile.*

Tib(h)idh mo chroidhe rut riamh . sgian fa bhrut ni dhlighi dhuinn *.c.* 197 8.

Tangus . . . . Cuinn ar cach . . . . *.c.* 197 9.

Madh sidh do righ freim(h)e[2] Conaill . do chloinn Tail ni thibhra bu : cuirf(idh) in ri an creich o cheile . ge bheith air ti reidhe ru *.c.*

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[1] *.l. s* (dot above) *duas* MS.

[2] *rfreime* MS.

Sionn, sinn .*c*.

* Lor do longaibh anadh and . re cal(adh) na conguibh sinn :

13a

an t-iath a n-aice na tonn . nir mhait(h)e fonn Cliach da chinn 42b 10.

Sluaghagallaimh annso.

Tara a d(h)ias .*l*., tigidh[1] a d(h)ias .*c*. ; *gach focal a mbia ciall illraidht(h)i mar sin mar ta so* : sluagh *no* buighean *no* cach *no* sgol *no* beinne ban *no a leitheid eile.*

A shluag(h) .*c*., a shluagh (?) Dor[2], a chach .*c*. ; a c(h)aich .*l*. ; *gach foc(al) illr(aidh) mar sin a mbi ciall uathaidh.*

*A Dhe a bhuidhe a g(h)ob(h)lain ghaoil . bhur bfog(h)bhail uile dh'entaoibh .*l*.

A s(h)luagh . . . . .*c*. 220 18.

Do taithmhidheadh a hairc . . . . .*c*. 220 19.

A chliarsa . . . . tuilg . . . . Taidhg .*l*. 220 20.

A Dhuileamh .*c*. *o cheart*, a Dhuileam(h)ain *o c(h)anamhuin.*

Iarmberla ord(uighthe) annso.

In *agus* an *o fhiarf(aigh)e agus* an *o t(h)ulshunnradh.*

In ail lem leannan laeidh shuirghi ; Gu n-airg gu lomm a fhear imaidh ; a bhonn geal ni innail e *do dhunadh air* 209 28.

Reim ord(uighthe)[3] *annso.*

Ag sin Moir (agus) Saidhbh .*c*. ; ag sin Mhoir agus Saidhbh .*c*. ; ag sin Mor agus Sadhbh .*c*. ; ag sin Mor agus Shaidhbh, ag sin Mhoir is Sadhbh .*c*. *uile.*

Leithbhl(iadhain), bainntreabhthach, airdri, ridhamhna, leithcheann, ceidfhear, aolchloch *focail teid o dhluisean.*

Foghnaidh . . . . bfal na bhfiag(haigh) . . . . .*c*. 222 6.

Nochan . . . . sin . . . . .*c*. 222 8.

Brian . . . . cathail (?) . . . . .*c*. 222 11.

Creacha ar faghlaibh sealga ar sidh . . . . 222 10.

Dorus slis geal do gharrgha . . . . 222 12.

Gradh . . . . 222 13.

Innsgne airrchisde annso.

Do ghon . . . . .*c*. 222 16.

Clann . . . . .*c*. 222 17.

Mo bhes leam roileigi . . . . .*c*. 222 18.

13b

A-ta Chonnchlann . . . . comhthrom . . . . .*c*. 222 19.

Coro . . . . tighfuidhe . . . . .*c*. 222 20.

Ann *coitcheann annso.*

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[1] *tighidh* MS.

[2] *cf.* 42b for correct reading.

[3] *ordr* (dot under last *r*) MS.

Ni dom . . . . do bin . . . . .*c.* 222 22.
Eachta . . . . .*c.* 222 23.
Leig . . . . .*c.* 222 24.
Cuirthear . . . . .*c.* 222 25.
As *coitcheann annso.*
Rugadh . . . . uaim . . . . .*c.* 222 29.
He *neimhinn(sgne) annso.*
An adhaidh . . . . .*c.* 223 2.
* An rosc gen go sile se . ni tosd e sa cridhe a caei .*c.*
Rochtain . . . . .*c.* 223 9.
Breacadh Taibhsi anso.
Duine dall dall roimhe . . . . oile . . . . .*c.* 223 10.
A M(h)or . . . . ge . . . . do ba . . . . .*c.* 223 11.
Sealbh(adh) uama annso.
Re hucht . . . . Gall . . . . ros dilann .*c.* 224 15.
Ard do reim a . . . . .*c.* 224 16.
As gearr . . . . fuaidh . . . . 224 17.
Dluthfhoireann *agus* ni dhluthaigheann .*c. do c(h)omhardadh.*
Suil teilgisi .*c. do chom(hardadh) ris fein.*
As .c. m'each *agus* as .c. m'each do ghnimh .*c. d(o) chom(hardadh).*
A-tu gum f(h)ulair ort *agus* ni fulair damh sin do dheanamh .*c. do chom(hardadh).*
Leigf(idh) me fum . . . . dom f(h)ulair .*c.* 229 8.
An thsreabhsa *agus* mead an tsreabha .*c. do chom(hardadh),* ⁊ .*l. d'uaithne.*
An taebhsa *agus* mead in taebha .*l. do c(h)om(hardadh).*
Tig asteach *is* tig astigh *agus* tig ni damh .*c. do chom(ardadh) uile.*
Tig asteach *is* tig istigh *is* tig a each da fhilidh .*c.*, tig asteach *as* tig am thigh .*l.*
Smol, smual, smal .*l. d'uaithne.*
Gonais an duine *agus* do g(h)onuis me .*c. do chom(hardadh).*
Tarla me duit *agus* rit *mar sin.*

14a

Crich an tsaog(hail) *agus* crich an f(h)earainn .*c. do chom(hardadh).*
Gormgha *agus* as gorma .*c. da c(h)om(hardadh).*
Aontach(adh) dhuit *agus* rit .*c.*
Ceart *agus* a-tha ceart agam ort .*c. do chom(hardadh).*
An ri . . . fhaghaibh . . . . .*c.* 229 20.
Lamh an duini *agus* lamh ris an mbaile .*c. do chom(hardadh).*
Taebh an duine *agus* taebh ris an mbaile .*l. do chom(hardadh).*
Trean *agus* don treon .*c. a n-encheathramhain gan ni eatorra ; an trath a-ta* trean *na mhol(adh)* ⁊ *an trath as ainm uathaidh e,* .*l. a n-encheathramhain iad* ⁊ *as .c. ar comhair a cheile iad mar ta so :* fear *agus* don fhir ; don fhir threon .*l.*

Tairgsin an edaigh[1] *agus* tairgsin duid .*c. do chom*(*hardadh*).
Mairghreag *agus* Mairread .*c. do chom*(*hardadh*).
Glan Mairread on . . . . greg measfuidhear .*c*. 229 14.
Cruitire *agus* mead ar (c)cruitine .*c. do chomhardadh.*
Cisaidhe *agus* med ar (c)cisaine .*c. do c*(*h*)*om*(*hardadh*).
Fein *agus* budh ein[2] .*l. do chom*(*hardadh*).
Feasd *agus* badheasd *mar sin*; feasda *agus* budh dheasda *mar sin.*
Aisgidh *agus* a n-aisgidh .*l. do chom*(*hardadh*).
Budhein, *guth*(*aidhe*) ⁊ *duir d'uaim ris.*
A leath . . . . . 232 14.
Budheasd *agus* budheasda, *guth*(*aidhe*) ⁊ *duir d'uaim ris.*
D'eis . . . . . a phort[3] fein . . . . 232 15.
Fiche fear .*c. o chanamhuin*, fiche fear geal .*l*., fichi fear ngeal *is .c. ann*
Fiche O Dal(aigh) .*l*., fiche O nDal(aigh) .*c*., fichi bean .*l*., fichi ban .*c*.
Tren *on duine agus on treisi,* dan treon *aca araon*; m(ead) an treoin *inann c*(*eart*) *doibh.*
* Fear an eigin[4] seabhrach slan . am bili Teamhra(ch) fa treon : 's gur meisde Teamhair Bhr(eagh) nach buan . fa shuan d'fhearaib(h) cneadh a[5] ceol, *Donnch*(*adh*) *Mor* cc.
Bu dheachta *agus* bu dheacht, *ni .c. achd .d. d'uaim ru ; inann ciall doibh* ⁊ *bu dheasa.*[6]
Ni haeibhinn . . . . . 232 23.
Fogra Aisneisi annso.
* Na bidh a-muigh a-measg Eileach . as innraidh red earrla bhfiar; Maol R(uanaidh) no go mbe a-bhosain . an cual(aidh) se ar chosain Cian.
* A m(heic) m(heic)[7] Torrghealb(haigh) Theamhrach . ma theisd ort mar f(h)agbhaim thu : ingn(adh) e sa (fh)uath don eallach . se d'o Dhuach a(g) ceannach clu .*c*.
Agallaimh ⁊ *Faisneis annso.*
Ge a-ta anocht . . . dhealbhmhacht . . . . . .*c*. 224 19.
Mo mhac . . . . . as truadh . . . . .*c*. 224 22.
Dleaghar a-noir dheor(adh) di an cu luirg

14b

o Loch Eirni . . . . . fhinnuar. 224 25.
Fogra Agallmha annso.
Coma an drong . . . uaidh . . . suil a deag(h)aidh . . . . 224 27.
* Brigh m'fhise ni hinntnuidhe . do-nisi ni a shanntaighe : ni lam(h) ri ort impidhe . man ni as olc red ardchr(o)idhe 45a 11–2.
Braithim . . . . don cheill . . . . dar bfuireach .*c*. 224 29.
Itchi chanamhna annso.

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[1] *an edaigh* in margin opposite line. [2] *dein* MS. [3] *phorort* MS. [4] *eiginn* MS. [5] *a* twice written. [6] *dudheasa* MS. [7] *m* (*c* above), *m* (overlined).

Gu nach bia mh'oirbhire . . . gu soirbhe . . . *.c.*; gur shoirbhi *an ceart.* 225 2.
An fearsain *.c. a n-uilleann i 's a n-oir 's a n-eamhancholl aigh no a leitheid cile.*
Om run . . . . . *.c.* 225 3.
Teampall . . . . . 225 5.
Pearsana oibr(ighthe) gan .d.n. annso.
Cuimhne, deine, umhla, neamhumhla, uabhar.
Ni coir . . . . as doilghi 236 9.
Snaidhm . . . . . . *.c.* 236 13.
Cach anocht gar neamhumhla . . . . . 236 14.
* Cuirthear uadha ⁊ e ar sluag(hadh) . buana ⁊ se ag uabhar air *.c.*
Breacadh annso.
Mac Briain . . . . a criaidh . . . . *.c.* 223 14.
* As i an c(h)athair an chathair . an chathair da comhthat(h)air *.c.*
Saltair . . . . . phinn Pad. *.c.* 224 2.
Grain . . . . *.c.* 223 15.
Da ndeach . . . . enshligheadh 223 16.
Ni tu . . . . . a cnu beo d'eolc(h)ru airdrigh *.c.* 223 18.
* Cugam le digh n-innuair d'fhin . tainig oighri an airdrigh : in t-ainm righ gu ria in leanamh . Dia do dhin an daileamhan *.c.* 44a 29.
* Dath as nuaidhe na gach ni . ar in ngrein uaidh im (?)[1] airdri : ma ta ni as gile nan ghrian . a ri nimhe[2] as i hfhoirniamh 223 23.
Coill na . . . . *.c.* 223 24.
* Me ar mac nDe eadana as mh'ulc . mhe a hucht na heagara ar hicht. DD ii 27.
Mac Con fa calma . . . . tainig . . . *.c.* 223 26.

15a

An port narb . . . . . 223 25 *.c. sa cheann teid.*
Don te do cheilfeadh a chin . seinchin an cin a-ne a-nigh *.c.* 223 28.
Giall o mhac . . . . dod mhac . . . 224 1.
Fun *.c.* Leabt(h)a sil Aedha m(o)-nuar . na fearta caomha ad-chi(m) fun *.c.* 196 8.
Maith fialchuire . . . . . . *.c.* 196 9.
Fuin, foin, fain ; fum, fom ; fud, fod ; foibh, fuib(h), faibh *.c. uile iad.*
Sladam . . . . *.c.* 196 7.
Mairidh foin . . . . 196 10.
A ri Teamhrach a-ta fod . throigh deas da cumthar caolbhrog : a-ta glantroigh og oile . . . . *.c.* 196 6.
Rachad d'fhis an duine *.c. o c(h)anamhain* ; a-dubhart rit in duine dh'fhis *.l. do G(h)aeidhilg.*

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[1] Leg. *a.* [2] *neimhe* MS.

Le gach fear *lochtach*, leis gach bhfear .*c*. ; tre gach bhfear .*l*., tres gach bhfear .*c*. ; re gach fear .*l*., res gach bfear .*c*. ; gu gach bfear .*l*., gus gach bhfear .*c*. : *inann agus* an fear *tuls*(*h*)*unnr*(*aidh*) *iad*.

Gach tru fear .*l*. *do t*(*h*)*rochfhoghlaim*.

Frith *agus* fritha na f(ir) .*c*. ; an bhfrith *a* (*fh*)*reagra* ; ni frith *agus* ni fritha *a.d.* ; frithid na fir .*l*.

As fearr me ina siad .*c*. ; as fearr me inaid siad .*l*. ; as fe(a)rr me inaid na fir *as .c. ann* ; as fearr me ina fir .*l*. ; *ni uil d'adhbhar aigi achd gurab e* do g(h)onadar na fir me *as .c. ann agus nach e* do ghonadar siad me ; do ghon siad mhe *as .c. ann.*

Comhard(*adh*) *annso.*

Mead an eanaigh *agus* do na heanaibh .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*).

M(ead) an fhiagh(aigh) *agus* do na fiag(haibh) .*c*. *do c*(*h*)*om*(*hardadh*).

Samhuil *agus* innamhail .*c*. *do rinn.*

Docair *agus* deacair .*c*. *d'uaithne a n-encheathramhain no gan a mbeith.*

A-ta mo d(h)al cugad *agus* a-ta mo d(h)al ort .*c*. *do c*(*h*)*om*(*hardadh*) ; a-ta mo dhal cugad, *ni t*(*h*)*eid a reim as.*

Da cleachta *agus* da cleachdtha .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*) *on cheil*(*l*)*si* : da ngona *agus* da ngonta.

Ranag thu *agus* ranag a leas tu .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*).

Codal *agus* codl(adh) .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*) *bhrisde.*

Innl(adh) *agus* innm(h)adh .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*) *direach* ; innl(adh) *agus* innlad *com*(*hardadh*) *brisde.*

As leir damh tu *agus* do airg tu gu leir mhe .*c*. *do c*(*h*)*om*(*hardadh*).

Ge g(h)onasan *agus* suil g(h)onasan .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*) *mar ta so* : ge ghona *agus* suil g(h)onas *le barr do c*(*h*)*ur na diaidh.*

Oililldha *agus* mac Oililla .*c*. *do chom*(*hardadh*) ⁊ *do shamhlug*(*hadh*).

Ge fheithisean ni ed fear . in tred feitheasan d'fheitheamh .*c*. 227 15.

Ar tosaigh *agus* mead in tosaigh .*c*. *do c*(*h*)*om*(*hardadh*).

Trom *agus* eadrom .*c*. *do rinn* ; trom *agus* eatrom (?) .*l*. *do rinn,* trom *agus* comhthrom .*l*. *do rind.*

Eala . . . . com(h)t(h)rom . . . .*c*. 234 6.

Slan *agus* easlan .*c*. *do rinn* ; lan *agus* imlan .*c*. *d*(*o*) *rinn* ; slan *agus* ims(h)lan .*c*. *do rinn.*

Sith *agus* eisith .*l*. *do rinn.*

Uain *agus* anmhuain .*c*. *do rinn.*

15b

uain *agus* anuain .*l*. *do rinn.*

Mac na mna naire *agus* as naire mhe ina thu .*l*. *do c*(*h*)*om*(*hardadh*) ;

a leitheid oile mar sin; naire *agus* as naire me ina thu *.c. do chom(hardadh)*.

At *agus* clogat *.c. do rinn o ta* clogat[1] *ann.*

Beirt *agus* ceinnbheirt *.c. do rind o ta* ceinnbheart *ann*; beirt *agus* coisbheirt *.c. do rind o ta* coisbheart *ann.*

Fein *agus* eisein *.c. do rinn.*

Brigh *.l. re* fairbrigh *do rinn.*

Breath *agus* ainmbreath *.l. do rinn.*

Mall *agus* inm(h)all *.l. do rinn.*

Glic *agus* aimhghlic *.l. do rind*; gleic *agus* coimhghleic *.c. do rinn o ta* coingleac *and ⁊ nach fuil* gleac *ann.*

Aireamh *.c. do rinn ris fein on c(h)lu ⁊ on p(hear)sain.*

Don eigin *agus* ar eigin *.c. do c(h)omhardadh;* don eigin *agus* duine eigin *.c. do c(h)om(hardadh).*

Cian *agus* imgian *.l. do rind.*

Crich *agus* coigcrich *.c. do rind.*

Truagh . . . . fal crichi mun crich . lar na criche . . . . 235 2.

Gabhail *.c. on* bheith.

Ag nighe . . . . *.c.* 226 2.

Goid *on* b(h)uain *.c.*

Togbhail *on* taisbeanadh *.c.*

Dingnadh a codladh . . . . do togbhadh duibh imdha eoir 226 8.

A troid as eadh do obair . . . . *.c.* 226 4.

Breith *on* tabhairt.

Teacht, teachta, tocht, tochta *on* rochtain *agus on* dul *agus on* riachdain.

* Inadh ard as eadh do chleacht . Tadhg ag teacht ar neamh a-nocht *.c.*

An torracht(ain) *agus* an tarrachtain *.c. iad.*

Nocha gonabh *agus* nocha gonfuig(h)t(hear), *mar sin as .c. a ndenm(h)us .n. sin no a leitheid oile ar gach p(hear)sain ag a mbia coll no gort no beithi no muin d'uaim riu.*

Nocha dingean *agus* nocha dingeantar, *mar sin as .c. e ar gach enp(hear)sain ag (a) mbia tinne no duir no .r. no .l. no .n. no soil d'uaim ru;* nocha n-uigheabh, *mar sin as .c. e;* nocha frith *leis, mar sin as .c. e ar gach p(ear)sain ar a mbia fearn;* nocha fuighthear, *mar sin as .c. e.*

* Nocha feas ca fuil as uaisle . ni uil meas ar uaisle ann.

Amorra *agus* cheana *agus* idir, thra *agus* amha, gidh *agus* bheas *agus* sonnana *agus* amhail *mar dho b(h)eath ciall is na focluibhsi .c. comhard(adh) riu;* edhon *.l. com(hardadh) ris.*

Ar thuit d'Each(aidh) sa treas tsoir . beas ni dheach(aidh) gan dig(h)ail *.c.* 225 21.

Do bhi cabhair . . . . 225 23.

Ag sin na ba . . . . caidhe amha a-deir an duine 225 18.

Ni bhia . . . . *.c.* 225 11.

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[1] *Leg. clogad.*

16a

Bile sulchar na seacht ngeg . ni tearc culchar da c(h)oimhed *coir.*

Ob os leir nt th'ait(h)reabh . faict(h)ear mp fein frichn(amh) *.c. ; na hab(air) gurob olc sgribhth(ear) sin.*[1]

Ga beag cheana . . . . as meisi dan eara ag Aedh 225 12.

Caer . . . . ni as cidh na caera con *.c.* 225 19.

Teacht . . . . *.c.* 225 13.

On chuid as goire don cheart bheantar disbeag(adh) no o thaebhreim uathaidh nach gabhann casadh no o thaebhreim illr(aidh) g(h)abhas casadh.

Mochoirg(h)e *agus* mocheirghe *.c. d'uaithne* ; eirghe *agus* mocheirgi *.l. do .r. o ta denmhus .n. aca araon* ; eirghi *agus* inneirghi *no* iarmheirghi *.c. do .r. o nach fuil denmhus .n. aca.*

Ni lem . . . . a n-inadh na hiarmheirghe *.c.* 233 20.

Marbh . . . . Muine Mhasain . . . . *.l.* 234 1.

Deanam amach *agus* denam eirghi *.c. do chom(hardadh).*

Deanaimne a inadh . . . . *.l.*, denaimne ar sibhal suasod *.c.* 227 21.

Forchomhead *agus* drochcom(h)ead *.c. do chom(hardadh)* ; coimhed *agus* foirchoimhead *.c. d.r.*

Ceann . . . . *.c.* 234 23.

Saorchlann *.c. do chom(hardadh) ris fein on ainm coimhleanamhna,*[2] daorchlann *mar sin on chomhfhoc(al)* ; saerchlann *agus* daerchlann *.c. do chom(hardadh).*

An ghile *agus* as gile me ina tu *.l. do chom(hardadh).*

An chruaidhe *agus* as cruaidhe mhe ina thu *.l.*, na daeine cruaidhe *agus* as cruaidhe mhe ina thu *.c. do chom(hardadh) ; a leitheid oile mar sin.*

An fhearacht eich *agus* in fearas baile *.c. do chom(hardadh) bhrisde.*

Fearr . . . . da bridhfhearas baile *.c.* 233 2.

Tallain, tallan, tallana, tallamhain, thoireamhain *.c.* ; toireamhan *.l.* ; tiarain, toirin, tuaidhin, teasain, tisain, tuasain, tallain, ahunnai(n), anonnain *mar an ceadfhocal achd* teasan *agus* tuaidheana *.l.*

Gan neart . . . . 218 7.

As .c. ceathra raidhti ar gach enfhoc(al) dibhsin achd teasain *agus* tuaidhin ; *tri raidhti orra.*

A-tamaeid

16b

nar suidhe *agus* inar suidhe *.c.* ; ar suidhe *.l.*

As coimhg(h)eal na fir *.c. on cheil(l)sin*[3] : *oiread gile re cheile i ngach f(hior) dibh* ; as coimhgheala na fir *.c. o bheith geal uile doibh.*

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[1] ll. 1-3 across top of page.

[2] *coimlenmhana.*

[3] Leg. *.si.*

A-tu ar cuid Donnch(aidh) *agus* nDonnch(aidh) don tir *.c.*; a-tu ar cuid nDonnch(aidh) don sgel *as .c. and.*

Do c(h)eithirmheallfainn tu *.l.*, do mheallfainn fa cheathair tu *.c.*; *gach aireamh eile mar sin.*

As uathadh na fir *.l.*, as uaith(th)e na fir *.c.*

As fe(a)rr do-g(h)ebhainn Brian ina thusa *.l. do G.*; as fearr do-ghebhainn Br(ian) ina tu *.l.*, ina do-g(h)ebht(h)asa *as .c. ann.*

Na fir len leo in fearann *.l.*, na fir len leis an fearann *.c.*

Na fir a-ta san b(h)aile *.c.*, na fir a-taid san bhaile *.l. os oibr(ioghadh) e fein.*

Tainig an sl(uagh) gus aenfhear *agus* gus an aoinfhear don bhaile *.c. araon.*

Suidh inn *agus* ann sud *.c. araon.*

* D'eis Muiris fa mo monar . suidhis na c(h)ro Conchabhar *.c.*

A-ta doras ar an teach *.l.*, ar an tigh *.c.*

A-tu a cinn *agus* a ceann an doill *.c. o d(h)a c(h)eill,* a cinn an doill *.c. o bheith na chinn agus* a ceann an doill *.c. o chanamhain.*

Do thuit an duine a bfeall *agus* a bfill *agus* a bhfeill *.c.*

Rachad ar cul bfir *agus* a-tu ar cul bhfir *.c.*, fhir *.l.*

Rachad *no* (a)-tu ar culaibh fir *.l.*

Rachad tar eis *no* ar eis bhfir *.c. o dhul ar a shon,* rachad tar eis fhir *.c. o d(h)ul na dhiaidh*; d'eis fhir *uatha araon*; a-tu *mar sin*; rachad d'eis bhfir *.l. o c(h)eill ar bith.*

Moghenar *no* moghenair *.c. araon.*

Moghenar gan . . . . 214 19.

Ni mo ghenar . . . . 214 20.

Fuil . . . . nar dhaer chill . araon as . . . . *.c.* 214 21.

Tar eis *agus* tar eisi, ar eis *agus* ar eisi teachta fir don b(h)aile *on* teacht, tar eis *agus* tar eise, ar eis *agus* ar eisi teachta fir don bhaile *o* t(h)eachta *as .c. ann.*

Cur, cura *mar sin*; dul, dula *mar sin.*

A(n) nuidhe *agus* a(n) nuidheacht, a(n) naeidhe *agus* a(n) naeidheacht, a(n) nuaidhe *agus* a(n) nuaidheacht *.c.*

An umhla *agus* an umhlacht, an chalma *agus* an chalmacht *.c. uile.*

An connlacht *.c.*, an connla *.l.*

An annaimhe *.c.*, an annamha *.l.*

* Ni c(h)aith le conf(aidh) feadhma . flaith heamhra achd orchair anmha *.l.*

* Mairg re bfearg(aidh) a bhflaith soin . ach ge fada gu bfeargaidh.

* Deacair searg moide O Maine . moide an fhearg a hannaimhe.

17a

Na daeine annaimhe *.l.*, na daeine annmha *.c.*

De *agus* Dia Ceadaeine;

Á cheart fein os cinn gach f(h)oc(ail) dibh mar so: na dec *agus* na diaa Ceadaein(i).
Dia Ceadaoin, Dia *ris do chom(hardadh).*
Dia do bheatha, *.l.* Dia *ris do chom(hardadh) o nach .c.* De do b(h)eatha *ann.*
Idir *agus* idear[1] do dha laimh *.c.*
Na mna as minbhanamhla inaid na mna *a n-onn 's a n-ur*; na mna as morbhanamhla *mar sin; an trath a-ta* mor *na mhol(adh) ann ⁊ a chomhfhoc(al) anma baisde, .c. a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm e.*
Ni fearamhla inn ina siad *.c. a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm*, ni fearamhla iad ina sinn *mar sin.*
As fearamhail na fir *.l.*, as fearamhla na fir *.c.*, as fearamhail na mna *.c.*; as fearamhla na mna *.l.*; as banamhail na fir *.c.*, as banamhla na fir *.l.*
Traigh Bhaile *agus* baile *.c. do chom(hardadh).*
Gleo . . . . *.c.* 227 24.
Aontachadh *.c. do chom(hardadh) ris fein.*
Deatach *agus* deathach *.c. do chom(hardadh) bhrisde.*
Lucht an bhaile *agus* a-ta a lucht aistigh *.c. do chom(hardadh).*
Sind . . . . 227 26.
Fa dheoidh *agus* na deoidh *.c. do chom(hardadh).*
Comhairleach *.c. do chom(hardadh) ris fein.*
An choir *agus* as coir mh'each *coir do chom(hardadh).*
Eol *agus* is eol damh sin do dhenumh *.c. do chom(hardadh).*
Ag sin a mbi da heol innta . ni heol di a cinnta do chosg *.c.* 228 6.
Clann Chraith *agus* Mag Craith *.c. do chom(hardadh).*
Tre . . . . clann Chraith . . . . *.c.* 228 8.
Ceann *agus* dic(h)eann *.c. do rinn*; dic(h)innadh *agus* dic(h)eannadh *.c. araon.*
Gab(h)ail *agus* ingabhail *.c. do rinn.*
Mac Mhara Greag da gab(h)ail . fagha nar ead d'ingabhail *.c.* 236 7.
Dubhadh *agus* urrdhubhadh *.c. do rinn.*
Achd barr na ndreas ag dubhadh . ni feas ann an t-urrdhubhadh 235 5.
Meas *agus* coimeas *.c. do rinn.*
* Ni coir Meadhbh re Moir do mheas . a ndealbh ge coir do c(h)oimeas *.c.*
Leas *agus* aimhleas *.c. do rinn.*
Cach a chraobh Liag ar do leas . do shaer iad ar a n-aimhleas.
Fis *agus* ainm(h)is *.l. do rinn.*
Cuinngidh *agus* athc(h)uing(h)idh *.c. do rinn.*
A-ta ar comas . . . . 235 7.
Loch *agus* turrlach *.c. da rinn.*
Inadh cluithi laimh re loch . da m(h)uichi da traigh thurrlach *.c.* 235 10.

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[1] *Leg. eidir.*

Mor *agus* urm(h)or *.c. da rinn.*

* Gaolta gud ghruaidh m(h)inshaer mhor . mighael ar n-uair a urm(h)or *.c.*

So *agus* an fearso, sud *agus* in fearud, sin *agus* an fearsin *.c. an rinn sin uile.*

A mblia(gh)na *agus* mead na blia(gh)na *.c. da chomhardadh.*

Dalta *agus* comhalta *.c. da rinn.*

Tinn le buime bas dalta . truime an cas an comhalta *.c.* 235 15.

Radh *agus* comhradh *no* imradh *.c. da rinn ; as e do-b(h)eir sin* comhrath *agus* imrath *.c.*

Ni imraidh agus i ar moigh . . . *.c.* 235 18.

Trath *agus* mochthrath *.l. dha rinn.*

Eig(h)mhe a mochthrath ar an moig(h) . guil im rothrath eirg(h)e air *.l.* 234 11.

Roinn *agus* comhroinn *.c. da rinn.*

Sonus De . . . . *.c.* 235 20.

An t-olc *agus* is olc leam sin da dhenamh *.c. do chom(hardadh).*

Sonus *agus* donas, son *agus* don *mar sin .c. do chomhardadh.*

17b

Ni socheilti an son mar sin . . . . *.c.* 228 21.

Do-bher ni di *agus* beanfad ni dhi, *.c. do chom(hardadh)* di *mar sin.*

Teach *agus* rit(h)each *.l. da rinn,* teagh *agus* richeagh *.c. da rinn on tigh neamhdha.*

Teacht *agus* toigheacht *.c. do rinn,* teacht *agus* imtheacht *mar sin* toigheachta *.l.*

As toictheach me *.c. on* toice ; as taictheach *on* taigeadh ; as tagthach *on* tagadh.

Da-chiṁ mo chnu croidhe, *.s. na* cno *air* ; das cim *a.s.* ; *ni .c. air achd sin.*

Tu *agus* a-tu *.c. da chom(hardadh).*

Dumhach *agus* dumhach *.c. do chom(h)ardadh.*

Imeorad an luing *agus* an taiplis *.c. do chomhardadh.*

Imeoraidh ar an luing leisg . imeoraidh ar thuinn thaipleisg *.c.* 230 2.

Ge(i)n *agus* aithg(h)e(i)n *.c. da rinn.*

As direach ma bhean *agus* ma gha *.c. da c(h)omhardadh* ; an dirghe *agus* an dirghacht, an dirghe *on duine dhireach,* an dirghacht[1] *on sgiamhchacht.*

A(n) naire *agus* as naire mhe ina tu *.c. da chom(h)ardadh.*

Naire ort fa fhoillsig(hadh) . . . . 231 4.

Biaidh la 's budh . . . . taighe ga tuireadh 231 4.

Sliabh Lugha *agus* mac Logha *.c. d'uaithne.*

Aingeal *agus* archaingeal *.c. da rinn.*

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[1] *dirghas* MS.

Os cinn na n-uile aingeal . dan . . . . .c. 235 25.

Da clo .c. *da chom(hardadh) ris fein on* chlodh *agus on* chluinsin.

A-dle *agus* a-dle .c. *da chom(hardadh) ris fein.*[1]

Bualadh *agus* bualadh .c. *da chom(hardadh) on fhulaireamh agus on ainm ua(thaidh).*

Iaraidh .c. *do c(h)omhardadh ris fein.*

Marbhadh *agus* marbh(adh) .l. *do c(h)om(hardadh) o ta an* marbh(adh) *ag buain da cheile ann.*

Fearg *agus* ainnfhearg[2] .c. *do rinn ; inann ciall doibh.*

Catharrdha *agus* caithearrd(h)a .c. *d'uaithne.* Inn .c. *do chomhardadh ris fein.*

Iaratus *agus* iaradhas .c. *da c(h)om(hardadh) bhr(isde).*

Fada *agus* Cluain Ramhada .c. *do rinn.*

Gu Cl(uain) Ramhada suil rainig . lanfhada a-tuaidh thainig Tadhg .c. 235 27.

Cuinndhidh *agus* do chuinghidh .c. *do chom(hardadh).*

Port *agus* longp(h)ort .c. *do rinn.*

Gu mbi an duine ucht re hucht . cuire da lucht ad longphort .c. 236 4.

Tu ghebhas . . . . a longp(h)ort[3] . . . . .c. 236 2.

Ceard *agus* uaircheard .c. *do rinn ; agus* fuaircheann *leis.*

* Aithnidh damhsa dal na c(heand) . a lamh as fhallsa a fhuairch(eand) .c.

Taithighidh *agus* aithighidh .l. *do chom(hardadh).*

Cach gar taithighidh gu tragh . gnath aithig(hidh) ar uaran .l. 232 2.

Toir *agus* foir .l. *do chom(hardadh).*

Sodh, clodh .l. *do chom(hardadh).*

Sodh I C(h)ais . a chlodh . . . . .c. 229 2.

Ar b(h)u ne eisean, .c. ar *agus* bhu *na n-iarmberlaibh annsin no na da f(h)oc(al) fa seach no a n-eneacht.*

Do ghabh me gruagach don ghroidh . d'fhuadach ar bhu ne a nonaidh .c. 209 19.

Ar b(h)u ne . . . . .c. 209 20.

* Nir aithneadh mhe laimh re a lis . ar bhu ne a-bhain do bhraitheas .c.

Ar na m(h)arach *agus* ar na m(h)aireach .c. *i na dha n-iarm(ber)la iad* ⁊ *ni .c. achd mar sin* ; ar na m(h)arach, *beithi* ⁊ *muin d'uaim ris* ; ar (na) mhaireach *mar sin.*

As sliom *agus* as (s)lioma na fir .c., as slim na fir .c. *uadha so* : sliom ; *agus* as geal Domhn(all) ⁊ Diarmaid ⁊ Tadhg *mar sin is .c. e.*

18*a*

As geal Domhn(all) ⁊ Tadhg *mar sin as .c. e no ga togaibht(hear) inn(sgne) iad ann, agus ni coir moladh illr(uigh)thi ar da ainm uathaidh no gu togaibht(hear) inn(sgne) asda mar so* : as geala iad

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[1] Written twice.

[2] *-searg* MS.

[3] Written twice.

Domhnall agus Tadhg, *agus as .c.* as gil *ann sin os .f. inn(sgne) an da ainm.*

As geal Domhn(all) agus Mor *mar sin as .c. e no go togaibht(hear) inn(sgne) ann*; as geala iad Domhn(all) agus Mor *as .c. ann o thogaibht(hear)*; *.l.* as gil *ann an trath sin o ta leath an m(h)olta ag an .b. agus nach coir so*: as gil na mna.

As geala da Dhomhn(all) agus Mor, *mar sin as .c. he, agus as .c.* as gil *ann o fheatar* iad *do bhuain as an* da D(h)omhn(all) *fein a n-eagm(h)ais* Mhoire.

As geala da Mhoir agus Domhn(all), *mar sin as .c. e*; *.l.* as gil *ann sin o nach .c.* as gil na mna; *.l. cuid ag an ainm dhegheanac(h) don ni bheantar as a leitheid sin d'fhoc(al) agus as .c. cuid don mhol(adh) aige.*

As geala *agus* as gil na daeine *.c. o nach fir iad uile.*

Gach inad a mbia .f. agus .b., don .f. teid ceannas ann agus beith a comortas doibh.

As gil iad Domhn(all) agus Tadhg agus Diarmaid agus Mor *.l. do Gh . os* iad *cumtha e.*

Gach mol(adh) ag a mbia ainm uathaidh leathan, an uair theagmhas ainm illr(aidh) re hucht, .c. da mhol(adh) do b(h)eith air mar so: as gil *agus* geala na fir *.c.*, as geala na mna *.c.*; agus *.l.* as gil na mna *ann.*

As gil *agus* as geala na fir agus na mna *.c. o fheadtar* iad *do bhuain as na* fearaibh *a n-eagm(h)ais na m*ban.

As geala na fir agus na mna *.c.*, *agus .l.* as gil *ann o nach .c.* na fir agus na mna *do chumadh re cheile*;

As gil *agus* as geala na mna agus[1] na fir, *ni anann an mol(adh) gu roith an t-ainm deigheanach o nach fuil an t-*agus *eatorra*; as geala na[2] *.c. agus as .l.* as gil *ann o nach inann*[3] *an mol(adh) gus an*[4] *deig(h)eanach.*

As geala *agus* as gil agus na mna na fir *.c.*, as geala agus na mna na fir *.c.*; *.l.*[5] as gil *ann.*

Na mna umhla a-ta rem t(h)aeibh . cunnla inaid a mna a macaeimh, *.l.* na mna cunnla *.c.* 201 15.

Gach mol(adh) ag a mbia ainm uathaidh caol, an trath theagmhas ainm illr(aidh) .f. no .b. re ucht, ni .c. aige acht enmhol(adh) direach mar ta so: as maithi *no* as mine *.c.*, *agus .l.* as maith *no* as min *ann os mol(adh) caol e gan* agus *eatorra.*

As geal agus as dubh Domhn(all) *.c.*; as geal Domhn(all) agus as dubh e *a chiall sin.*

As geal agus dubha Domhn(all) agus Tadhg *.c.*; as geal Domhn(all) agus Tadhg agus as dubha iad *a roinn sin*; *.l.* as dubh *ann sin.*

As geala agus as dubha agus as donna Domhn(all) agus Tadhg agus Diarmaid *.c.* as geal Domhnall agus Tadhg

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[1] Omit *agus*?, cf. 201 11 note.

[2] *mna* has dropped out.

[3] Leg. *anann*.

[4] *ainm* has dropped out.

[5] *agus* has dropped out.

18b

agus Diarmaid agus as dubha agus donna iad *a roinn sin.*

Da mbeath .c.[1] *ainm uathaidh a ndiaidh a cheile cin enanma uathaidh orra a mbel in c(h)eadmholta as .c. a tabhairt agus na molt(a) eile do radh ru na ndiaidh* ; *an trath b(h)is* agus *ceangailti etarra ni .c. gan* agus *r(oimh)*[2] *na moltaibh fein* ; *agus*

As geal dubh donn Domhn(all) Tadhg Diarmaid, as geal Diarmaid dubh Tadhg donn Domhn(all) a *roinn sin, an ceadmhol(adh) don ainm deigheanach, an dara mol(adh) don ainm meadhonach, in mol(adh) deigheanach don ainm theagmhas na bhel fein* ; *.c.* agus *r(oimh)*[2] *na moltaibh*[3] *sin mas ail.* As geal donn Domhn(all). *.l.*, as geal agus as donn Domhn(all) as *.c. ann.*

As geal sinn *no* sibh *as .c. ann ; .l.* as geala *ann.*

Mor mban tainig don tigh *.c.*, mor mbean *.l.*

A cruth taeibhrema illr(aidh) as .c. gach enf(h)oc(al) leathan na dhiaidh so : mor ; *agus as .c. gach enfhoc(al) caol a cruth taeibhrema illr(aidh) agus anma uathaidh na diaidh mar so* : mor ri *agus* mor righ *.c. araon.*

Mor slighe a tiaghair san teach . da mbeath iarraidh nimhe ag neoch.

As coire *agus* as caire m'each ina heach *.c.* as coire *agus* as caire m'each do ghnimh ina heach *.c.*, ⁊ *a-deirt(hear) gurab e a chiall sin.*

As cara, as cora, as corta *agus* as carta mo fhreagra ina do fhreagra *.c., agus sealbha(dh) oibir(ighthe) as .c. air* ; as cora *'s* as cara, as corta *'s* as carta mo fhreagra dho dhenamh *.c., 's as .c.s. na freagra agus s. oibir(ighthe) air.*

As coire, as caire mo fhreagra do dheanamh ina do fhreagra *.l. do. Gh.*

As dirg(h)e *agus* as dirgha mo bhean ina do bhean *.c.* ; as dirg(h)e *agus* as dirgha mh'each ina heach *mar sin.*

As dirghe mo gha ina do gha *.c.*, *.l.* as dirgha *and sin.*

Mac na flatha, *.l. mol(adh) ar bith a ndiaidh an taeibhrema sin ; .c. mol(adh) a ndiaidh taeibhrema .f. an fhoc(ail) sin.*

Mac na flatha gile o ghaol. tighe a taebh lacha do lin. *.l.* 221 23.

An chonaiche *.l. do p(hear)sain,* as conaiche mhe ina tu *.l. do .Gh.* ; as fear conaich tu *.c. ; inadh taeibhrema a-ta aige sin, agus ni .c. gan ni roimhe.*

As deighbhisigh *no* as deaghairm *no* as deaghaithne *no* as deigheadaigh an duine, *.l. sin uile gan ni rompa mar ta so :*

Do-chuaidh le neach da neimhdheoin . deighbheoil an t-each uair oilbheim *.l.*, an t-each deighb(h)eoil uair oilb(h)eim *.c.* 197 31.

21a

inadh taeibhrema a-ta aca sin leis, agus ni .c. an taeibhreim gan ni roimhe.

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[1] *da* or *a lan* seems required instead of *.c.* [2] *.r.* (overlined). [3] *motlaibh* MS.

Dubhach bronach an baile, .*c.* duine *na inadh sin ;* bronach dubach an duine .*l.* *o nach* .*c.* *imdhug*(*hadh*) *a tosach chomhfhoc*(*ail*).

An t-aba .*i.* an t-adhbhar .*c.* *d'ainm uathaidh.*

Cuirfidh . . . . . . 207 17.

Deighencha na fir *no* na fir don bhaile .*c.* *mar sin* ; deighenaigh na mna *no* na fir don bhaile .*c.* *mar sin.*

Doiligh . . . ceanaibh as . . . . 205 14.

Deigheanach na fir .*l.* ; deigheanach na fir don bhaile .*c.* *on cheill sin.*

Nach . . . . ach ge dibh duine . . . . . 205 19.

As dubh *no* as geal mo lamh(a) on abhainn .*c.* *on cheill sin* ; as dubha *no* as geala mo lamha on abhainn *an chiall direach mar ta so* :

As dubha . . . a taeibh o teinntibh . . . .*c.* 205 24.

A(s) tearc *agus* as tearca daoine astigh .*c.*

Eoin an tighesi . . . . . .*c.* 205 28 ; as tearc dhoibh *a chiall sin.*

Gaol fogus .*c.* *ceart aige* ; as fogus damh na gaelta .*c.*, as faigsi *an chiall direach.*

An fhuil . . . . . 205 15.

⁊ ni do sin bheanas an rann.

As intaeibh *no* as olc intaoibh rim .*c.*

Ni ribh . . . . . 206 18.

D'eis iompaeidh ret folt . . . . 206 20.

Inann a chur a leith inn(*sgne*) *agus an tulshunnr*(*adh*) *do bheith ann.*

Cuig *agus* cuig an disle .*c.* *do chomhardadh* ;

Gach beart leithdisle mar sin.

Seachd bhfir *agus* seacht an disle .*l.* *do chom*(*hardadh*).

Teilg a seacht doibh ar do dhisle . foir na seacht trirsi re taoibh .*l.* ; teilg a se .*c.* *o ta ceart aige ; an Dall cc.* 231 16.

Mead *agus* mead meanman .*c.* *do chomhardadh.*

*Nocha dearna maith da mhead . achd mead meanma do fhlaith Liag .*c.*

21b

Treabhadh *agus* treabhadh meanma .*l.* *do chom*(*hardadh*).

Gan . . . . treabhadh[1] . . . . . *l.* 231 20.

Mi *agus* mi aeibhill .*l.* *do chom*(*hardadh*). 232 4.

A mi ar maeilinn fhairge. mi aeibhill a fheirge .*c.* *⁊ ni do chom*(*harddh*).

Da bhfiafroighe .*c.* *do chomhardadh ris fein o inn*(*sgne*) *agus o neimhinn*(*sgne*).

Tearnodh .*c.* *da chom*(*hardadh*) *ris fein agus hinann duir gu n-uathadh a-ta ar in* tearnodh *ann.*

Marbh(adh) .*l.* *da chom*(*hardadh*) *ris fein o ta an* marb(hadh) *ag buain da cheile ann ; gach inadh a mbia an deanmhus .n. comhfhada agus in taeibhreim,* .*c.* *do chom*(*hardadh*) *iad.*

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[1] Twice written.

D'eagla comhraig dan chath Ghall . sgath Mharr do chomhraig da chinn 230 25.

Gach inadh a mbia an deanmhus .n. agus an t-ainm uathaidh mar sin, .c. do chomhard(adh) mar sin iad.

Do leagadh do sheol a shaoghal . leagadh a mbeol aonaigh e *.c.* 230 27.

A-dearthaei *agus* ge chuin a-dearthaei *.c. do chomhardadh.*

O saoirB(h)riain *.c.*, o saorChainte *.l.* on tsaorChainti *.c.*

Nar mharbhus tu *.l.d. aige* ⁊ *.c.*[1] *e fein ; ni .c. diultadh ag fiarfaighe ; as .c. freagra aice.*

A n-aib(ear) maith rit, *nin urrdhub(haidh) sin ;* an olc a-dear rit, *nin treisighthi sin.*

As fearr sa chach mhe ina thu *.l.* ; as mo sa chach *mar sin.*

Fearr sa cach meisi ina Mor . lor do ghnath a t(h)reisi a-tam *.l.*, fearr sa cach meisi agus Mor *.c.* 205 6.

Do-ghen ibhe fleidhe *.c.* ; *as .c. ann* as fear ibhe leidhe me *.c.* ; *taeibhreim .f. as .c. ag a leitheid sin.*

Lucht ibhe fleidhe na fir . bleidhe mhine gun mhuinntir *.l.* 226 21 ; lucht ola fleidhi *.c.*

An taoibhreim as faide ina an t-ainm uathaidh, lomadh as .c. na dhiaidh ; as fear aithne sheabhaic mhe *.c. o ta an taoibhreim comhfhada ris fein ; ann fein a-ta a shlegar sin.*

As fear ghona fir *.c. slegar aige os taeibhreim e ;* as fear gonta fir mhe *.l. sl(egar) aige os oibr(ioghadh) e ; gach oibr(ioghadh) oile mar sin.*

22a

Coir ailm a n-ifin i do chum dhuinte.

*Ni frith leathach budh loinn lat. gu mac n-Eathach do roinn rit ; I-ta dith cuimhne ar chloinn Neill *an tosach.*

Teid . . . coig[2] . . . dfeagh(adh) . . . . ; O aird tuaidh tig an chabhair *an tosach sin do dhunadh air* 236 16.

Is cunnla meisi ina thusa, asam cunnlasa ina thusa *a.s.*

.C. *an .s. sin a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm fa dho a n-onn's a n-ur aris ; ni fhuil sin achd mar do bhi resan mbarr ; oir ni t(h)abhair onn na ur ailm chuca le barr, agus do-bheir ailm onn agus ur onn chuige le barr.*

As tirma me ina thu *a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm fa dho ;* as tirm, as tirme[3] mhe agus tu *a n-imarbhaigh.*[4]

As tiorma me ina thu *a n-onn 's a n-ur 's a n-ailm enuair as .c. e.*

Bean tirim *agus* bean tirm, .c. mac na mna tirma *aca araon* ; mac na mna tirme *.l.*

A-ta Eire ar an lo anigh *as .c. ann.*

Bas . . . . *.c.* 190 22.

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[1] ⁊ .c. doubtful owing to blot. [2] *coig* written twice. [3] Leg. *tirim* ? [4] Leg. *neimhiomurbhaigh* ?

Tig an t-Iarla don bhaile, *.l. diultadh aige, agus as .c.* ni thigfa *do fhreagra air.*

Tigim don bhaile, *.c. tri cialla ann no a leitheid oile ar gach enp(hear)sain achd gu rabh diultadh ceille aice.*

Tigim ane, ni thanag *a dhiultadh.*

Tigim anocht, tigim amarach, ni thigim *a diultadh.*

Maeil Seachloinn . . . . . leathchoing . . . . *.c.* 211 11.

Agus a-dubhradh nar .c. ; ni tuc(adh) do .d. aige sin da chosnadh do rinn agus an comhrog(h)a so :

Mac an . . . . *.c.* 211 9 ; a-deir *.l. o nach fuil .d. ceille ag an* abairt.

P(ear)sana loir annso budh dheasda.

Across top of page is: *Tainig fian eile a n-Albain . iadh nach raibhe acht ag raighnibh ; Finn fein an ti do tharngair ri* (*ar Albain ?*)

PART IV

C i 3, Sect. B, pp. 28–9, 42–5, 66–72

The MS is copied exactly except that verses occurring in 24 P 8 are here indicated only by their first words, variants being shown. Length-marks, which are rare and carelessly placed in this MS, are not here given. Lenition-dots, when absent in the MS, are here represented by " h" in brackets. Expansions of contractions are also bracketed.

No notes are given for pp. 28-9, 42-5 as their matter appears (though often in different wording and arrangement) in 24 P 8. For pp. 66-72, however, as they contain matter not found elsewhere, Notes are here given. The Notes given on 24 P 8 refer to the passages which are common to it and to this MS.

28a

AN LEAB(H)AR FOCAL ANNSO

A-tu a n-aghaidh bfhir *.c. o bheith do ghniomh na agh(aidh);* a n-ag(haidh) fhir *.l. on c(h)eillsin;* rachad a n-agh(aidh) bfhir *as .c. ann;* a-tu am shuidhe a n-ag(haidh) fhir *.c.*; suidhfiott a n-ag(haidh) bhfir *o shuidhe do thagra na ag(haidh)* ⁊ a n-ag(haidh) fhir *o shuidhe an bhuird.*

A-tu ar scath *no* ar druim *no* ar cul *no* ar neart *no* ar ag(haidh) *no* ar comhair *no* ar comas *no* ar scel *no* ar iocht *no* ar seilbh *no* ar sealbh(aidh) bhfir *as .c. ann.*

A-tu ar ionch(uibh) *no* ar culuibh *no* ar beal(aibh) bfhir *.c.*, fhir locht(ach).

A-ta tonn . . . . bFilib. mun mbonn . . . dhiom *.c.* 187 6.

Tugadh . . . . *.c.* 187 8.

Rachatt ar . . . *.c.* 188 10; rachad ar sgat(h) fhir san finntigh, *iar(mberla) .l. sin.*

Samhuil . . . . . obadh Guill *.l.* 187 9.

A-ta an ghrian *no* an ghaoth *no* an deatach a n-agh(aidh) bfhir *as .c. ann.*

Rachad a n-oirchill *no* a ndoigh *no* a ndail bfhir don b(h)aile *no* a-tu a n-oirchill *no* a ndoigh *no* a ndail bfhir san bhaile *as .c. ann*; a-tu a ndail fhir *.c. o b(heith) na thuarusdal.*

A ndoigh . . . . . tall . . . . *.l.* 187 15.

An ghrian . . . . *.l.* 187 16.

Do-ni . . . . . *.l.* 187 17.

Rachad a bhfiaghnuisi bhfhir *as .c. ann*; a-tu a bfiag(h)nuisi fhir *as .c. ann.*

A-tu a n-eagm(h)uis fhir *.c.*, bfir *.l.*

A-tu tar eis *no* ar es fhir *.c. o bheith na dhiaidh;* tar eis *no* ar eis bfhir *.l. on cheill sin* ⁊ *as .c. o bheith a laimh ar a shon;* a-tu dh'eis fhir *as .c. ann on da cheill*;

28b

as e do-bheir sin iairmberla an tuillrema a-ta reimhe.

Rachad do luagh fhir *no* a-tu ag luagh fhir *as .c. ann.*

Do-bheardais . . . . .187 21.

Rachad *no* a-tu ar son bfhir a gcath *as .c. ann*; a-ta ac feart(h)ain ar fior *as .c. ann o c(h)eill c(h)omhnuidhe,* ar fear *on c(h)eill on .c. barr air;* a-ta ag fearthuin astigh *.c. on fheart(h)ain a-ta san tigh;* a-ta ag fearth(ain) as teach *.c. on lo do b(heith) ag feart(h)ain trid asteach.*

A-tu ar slicht Fhearghail *.c. o b(heith) da chineadh no ar a lurg san tshligh(idh); .l.* bhFearghail *on cheill sin;* a-tu ar lurg Fhearg(hail) *.c. on da cheill c(h)eadna.*

Fear . . . . . .*c.* 188 20.

A-tu ar lurg mo chreiche *as .c. ann;* rac(h)ad ar lorg mo c(h)reiche *as .c. ann.*

Do-ghean ni ar aithris bhFearg(h)ail *.c.*, Fhearghuil *.l.*

Cuirfiod mo laimh ar fear *no* ar fhear *as .c. ann;* biaidh mo lamh ar fior *as .c. ann;* a-ta mo shuil ar fear *no* ar fhear *as .c. ann;* a-ta mo lamh ⁊ mo shuil ar fior *.c.*; ar fear *.l.*; a-ta mo shuil ⁊ mo lamh ar fear *.c.*, ar fior *.l.*; a-ta mo shuil ⁊ mo lamh ar fear *agus* ar fhear *.c. o ta an t-*agus *eaturra;* a-ta mo shuil ⁊ mo lamh ar fior, ar fear *.c.*; a-ta mo lamh ⁊ mo shuil ar fear, ar fi(o)r *.c.*; *roind na moltadh* ⁊ *na n-oibr(igh)th(eadh) as .c. eaturra.*

A-ta mo shullamh ar fior *.c.*; a-ta mo lamhshuil ar fear *no* ar fhear *.c.*

Cuirfi(o)d mo laimh os fhior *.c.*, os fhear *.l.*

Cuirfiod mh'allaing fa fhear *as .c. ann,* cuirfi(o)d mh'all(aing) tar fear *no* a-ta m'all(aing) tar fear *as .c. ann.*

Tainig buighean fan dteach *.c.*, fan dtigh *.l.*

Bean . . . . 189 1.

Ni frioth . . . . . 189 2.

A gcomaoin . . . . comaoin fa a gcosaibh *.l.* 189 4.

Brog . . . . 188 34.

29a

Meallfad a riocht bFeargh(ail) tu *.c.*, Fheargh(ail) *.l. on cheillsin.*

Buailfead dorn ar fear *as .c. ann.*

Rachad ar tosach an tsluaigh *.c.*, rachad ar tosuigh an tshl(uaigh) *.l.*; rachad ar tosach *agus* ar tosuigh don b(h)aile *.c. araon.*

Do c(h)osuin b(h)ur gclu le cheile. tu ar tosuigh an tire *.l.*, tu ar tosuigh gach tiri *.c.* 219 14.

Iar bfear *agus* ar bfear *.l.*, iar bhfior *agus* ar bhfior *.c.*; ni *.c.* *com(h)ard(adh) ris an da iairmberla sin.*

Cealg . . . mor miolla . . . . f(h)iona 189 30.

Resin .*l.*; roimhesin *as .c. ann*; re bfear .*c.*, roimh fhear (.*l.*).

Agh(aidh) reimh fhear an aonuigh. caol(aidh) bean mhal(aigh) minduibh .*l.*

Roimh an bhfear .*l.*, res an bhfear *as .c. ann*; roimh areir, roimh anocht, roimh amarach .*l.*, res areir, res anocht, res amarach *as .c. ann.*

Seacht . . . . nirbh urail . . . . . . 195 20.

Leis *agus* lais, .*c. iad re hucht gach enf(h)oc(ail) neimph(her)sandha* ⁊ *ni .c. acht* leis *amhain re hucht ffoc(ail) p(her)sandha ;* leis an bfear .*c.*, lais an fhfear .*l.*

As *agus* and, do *agus* de, faoi, air, uadh, uasa *is* aige, .*c. comhard(adh) ris na focl(aibh) sin re hucht gach eanfhoc(ail) neimp(her)sandha,* ⁊ *i n-a n-iairmberl(aibh) as .c. iad re hucht fhocc(ail) p(her)sandha,* ⁊ *a gcruth tuillrema uat(haidh) as .c. gach eanf(h)oc(al) na ndiaidh.*

Cuige, uime, roimhe, ris, leis, inn, seocha, trid, tairis, *inann* ⁊ *na foc(ail) rompa achd gurab a gcruth anma uathaidh as .c. gach eanfhoc(al) .f. a ndiaid(h) na bfoc(al) ndeighinach sin.*

Cuirfiod mo s(h)leagh tre gach ffear .*l.*, tres gach bfear *as .c. ann*; beanfad re gach bhfear .*l.*, ris gach ffear *as .c. ann*; cuirfiod mo shl(eagh) i ngach bhfear .*l.*, is gach bfhear *as .c. ann ;* cuirfead mo shl(eagh) 's gach bfear, .*c. na inadso* : san bhfear ; *lorg an tulshunnurtha leanuid sin* ⁊ *na hiairmberla eili os inann*

29b

gach fear *agus* an fear *do s(h)unnradh.*

Tarla an breacc san lion, .*c.* inn *agus* ann *na inad sin* ; tarla me a gceann bfhir *as .c. ann* ; tarla mo shl(eagh) san bfhear ud tall, .*c.*, san fhior ud tall .*c. les* ; gebhud san fhoruire tu .*c. od t(h)eagm(h)ail cugam innte.*

Tarla . . . . . 187 28.

D'eis m(h)arbhtha na marcr(aidh)e . . . . 187 29.

Each dubh .*c.*, each dhubh .*l. o nach fuil ceart .b. aici ; a leitheid ele mar sin.*

Mo chin, mo chean .*c.* ⁊ .*l. ainm baisdigh na dhiaidh* ; mo chein *agus* mo chion .*l. araon.*

Mo chin . . . .*c.* 214 12.

An fear . . . . dhi . . . he .*c.* 214 13.

Rachad gu hO nDal(aigh) .*c.*, gus O nDalaidh .*l.* ; *a leitheid eile mar sin, oir ni uil sunnr(adh) san iairmberla sin ;* rachad a dteagh bfhir *as .c. ann.*

*Do Gheanann do threig a theagh . nach teid a fhfearann ffil(eadh).

Tarla . . . corcra . . . fulachta .*c.* 187 26 ; *inann agus* tarla an breacc *ann.*

An fear ud *do b(h)arr ⁊ d'fhocc(al)*; an fear od 's an fear ad *do bharr fein*; an fear sin *do bharr*; *.l. d'f(h)oc(al) e achd o fhiarf(aigh)idh.*

*A n-igh(eadh) ⁊ a n-egh(adh) ⁊ a n-oir as .c. e o f(h)iarf(aigh)idh, a n-i agus a n-*e *agus a n-*oi *agus a n-*ui *agus a n-*ai *do bharr.*

Na sireadh . . . . . 210 20.

An da . . . . . 210 21.

A ndiaidh . . . . . theid . . . . . 210 22.

Caoi leam . . . 210 23 *o ta a ait(h)earrach ann ⁊ nach .c. eabh(adh) ea eins(h)illa do c(h)aol(adh) le barr caol, ⁊ as .c. ebh(hadh) ea das(h)illa do c(h)aol(adh) no gan a caol(adh) mar ta so:* ar gcruithneachtne no ar n-ingheltne.

D'arguin . . . n-Eichtghe . . . n-ing(h)eiltne .*c.* 210 27.

Do ghreas . . . . gcruithneachtne .*c.* 210 29.

An fearso *a n-ailm ⁊ a n-onn; .l. a n-ur he; .l. a shin(eadh) ge dhorinn(eadh) an rannso:* Beith . . . . ffearso . . . . *.l.* 210 32.

Olc an duill(e) gharbh scarsc(?)ilti.[1]

42a

As i ciall . . . . . .*c.* 212 28.

Gleo araon . . . .*c.* 212 27.

Ariribh, *gut(haidh)e ris.*

Nir chuir . . . . . .*c.* 212 17.

Darir(ibh), *ruis amhain ris.*

* Ni guth don dhillidh m(h)oir m(h)oill . doirr ag Moir da-rir(ibh) rinn .*c.*

Ar eigin, *ruis ⁊ gut(haidh)i ris.*

On gurt . . . . . each .*c.* 212 24.

* A-ta an croidhe tromsa as-tigh . ag loighe ormsa ar eigin .*c.*

Reroili, *ruis ⁊ g(uthaidhe) d'uaim ris.*

Achd ceim . . . . ga roim(h) san . . . .*c.* 212 26.

* Do b(h)i an scol a n-ucht ar-oile . ar ndol da lucht toighe as-deach.

Farior, *ruis ⁊ gut(haidh)e d'uaim ris.*

Fa-rir dob'olc ar ndiol ort . ar n-adt oil(eamh)ain .*c.* 212 19.

Ga dulc, *duir ⁊ g(uthaidhe) ris.*

A bfuig(h)eam . . . . . 211 21.

An t-olc . . . diladh . . . d'aithlionadh .*c.* 211 23.

Ga du, ga daoi, ga da, ga dam, ga damaoid, ga daidh, ga daithi, ga daid, ga dad, ga dat(har), ga das .*c.*, ga das *.l. go gearr; .c. duir ⁊ tinne riu d'uaim.*

Tairnig ar seal . . . . .*c.* 212 1.

Ga dam . . . . . .*c.* 212 2.

Rachaidh . . . . . 212 3.

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[1] This line seems a marginal note placed by mistake in the text.

Tugsad . . . . 212 4.

Cidh bha dtu *agus* an t-ionadh a dtu *agus* an t-athair o a dtu, *tinne as .c. d'uaim ru.*

A-tu san tigh[1] *agus* isin tigh[1] *.c.*; a-tu astigh *agus* istigh *agus* estigh *.c. uili.*

A I Bhriain . . . . na seol

42b

rom(h)ad . . . orad e *an dunadh;* E dTeamhr(aigh) . . . *an tosach* 210 1.

Leir . . . . . ; I ri . . . . . 210 4.

Smuaineadh . . . . ; Itu . . . . . 210 6.

A-ta *agus* i-ta *.c. mas fior.*

Ata sunn . . . . *an tosach ;* Dar leath cle linn ar leattuas . do deagcuas le ar Beinn mBriotas *an dunadh* 210 9.

Sinn *agus* sionn *.c.*

Lor do long(aibh) anadh and . re cal(adh) na conguib(h) sionn : an t-iat(h) a n-aice na dtonn . nir m(h)ait(h)ti long Cliach da chionn 12b 38.

Foc(ail) ord(uigh)thi annso.

Ni ghoir . . . 221 27 ; *.c. ón rughrach ; gach foc(al) gearr b(h)ias a n-oir, as ceart do beith a n-am(hur)c(h)oll ai trascurtha mar taid so :*

Treisi . . . m'at(h)luig(h)e . . . . 221 29.

On b(h)roig . . . dunn go lam(h)uinn . . . . am ? t(h)igh 221 31.

Rug . . . . Beal(aigh) . . . daim(h) 221 34.

Na Goill . . . dar uaidh . . . d'f(h)eaghuin . . . . 222 1.

Tarra a dhias *.l.*, tigidh a dhias *.c. ; gach foc(al) uat(haidh) a mbia ciall illr(aigh)thi mar sin mar ta* : sluagh *no* cach *no* buighean *no* cliar *no* scol *no* pobal *no* beinne ban *no a l(eith)eid ele* . A shluagh Dor *.c.*, a s(h)luaigh Dor *.l.*, a cach *.c.*, a c(h)aich *.l. ; a leitheid eli mar sin.*

A Dhe buidhe a ghob(h)lain g(h)aoil . bhur bhfoghb(h)ail uile d'entaoibh *.l.*

A shluagh . . . *.c. do coimlinanan* (*d* over first *n*).

43a

Do taifnigheadh . . . . . 220 19.

A chliarsa amuidh . . . inar mhor . . . ghloin g(h)airg . . . . . Thaidhg *.l.* 220 20.

Ni .c. tulshunnrad(h) na sunnradh inn(sgne) a mbeol g(h)arma agallmha mar so : tigidh mh'fhiora *no* tigidh na fira.

Agall(aimh) annso.

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[1] *thigh* MS.

A chind Dor, a cheann Dor .*c*. *araon*.

Teighe . . . .*c*. 220 27.

Tearc . . . leigis .*c*. 220 28.

A dhuine geal *agus* a d(h)uine ghil .*c*. *araon* . *Gach focal b(h)is d'uat(hadh) ⁊ d'illr(ugh)adh mar sin*.

Do Mhuire . . . . .*c*. 220 31.

Gabh mo . . . . 221 1.

Gach foc(al) caol .f. aga mbia a thaoibhr(eim) mar a ainm uat(haidh), .c. moladh an anma ⁊ an taob(h)rema a ndiaidh na garma agallm(h)a mar sin . Gach foc(al) ga mbia da t(h)aoib(h)r(eim), taoib(h)reim gearr ⁊ taoib(h)r(eim) fada, a ndiaidh an taoib(h)rema girr teid a ngairm agallm(h)a araon mar ta so : mac Donnchaidh, mac Donnch(adh)a *mar so :* a D(h)onnchuidh ghil .*c*., a D(h)onnch(adha) geal .*l*. *Gach foc(al) .f. rachas silla tar a ainm uathaidh no ga dtiocfa connsaine com(haidh)each ar a d(h)eireadh mar so :* ri *no* file, *ar a t(h)aoib(h)r(eim) uathaidh a gcruth anma uathaidh as .c. e ar a ghairm agallmha, ⁊ as .c. mol(adh) anma uathaidh ⁊ taoib(h)rema uathaidh air mar ta so :* a Aodh ghil *agus* a Aodh geal .*c*. *araon*.

A Dhuil(eamh)ain .*c*. *o chanam(hain)*, a D(h)uilimh .*c*. *o chiort*.

Toirche am . . . m'f(h)oir(idh)in .*c*. 221 12.

A laogh m'anma .*c*., a laoigh m'anma .*l*. *mas fir ; a leitheid eile mar sin*.

A lamh . . . m'anma oghMhuire . . . .*c*. 221 16.

43b

Ar do d(h)uanlaoidh . . . . bhfear .*l*. 221 17.

Na foc(ail) b(h)aramhla ⁊ na hanma buidhi ⁊ na foc(ail) a mbi ciall uathaidh ⁊ illr(uigh)t(h)i, a ndiaidh an anmann uathaidh teid an gairm agallmha.

Nir t(h)eo . . . . .*c*. 221 20.

A en . . . . na ceannsa . . . .*c*. 221 19.

* A ndan do dhuine ni tharlais . a c(h)lar mhuighe barrghlais Br(iain) .*c*.

In *agus* an *o f(h)iarf(uigh)idh agus* an *o thulshunnradh*.

In ail lem leannan an laoidh shuirghe *an tosach ;* gu n-airg go lom a fhear imaidh . a b(h)onn geal ni innuil e *an dunadh* 209 28.

Reim ord(uigh)t(h)i sunn.

Ag sin Mhoir ⁊ Shaidhbh .*c*., ag sin Mhoir ⁊ Sadhbh .*c*., ag sin Mor ⁊ Shaidhbh .*c*., ag sin Mor ⁊ Sadhbh .*c*. ag sin, ag sud *is* ag so, mo chin, moc(h)ean, mairg, mogheanair *mar sin*.

Foc(ail) nach dluisean annso : leit(h)bhl(iagh)ain, bainntreab(h)thach, airdri, aolchloch, ridhamhna, ceidfhear, leithcheann.

Foghnaigh . . . bfiag(haigh) . . . 222 6.

Nocha fear . . . . . 222 8.
Creacha . . . . 222 10.
Bhur slan . . . a chat- . . . . 222 11.
Dorus lis . . . . 222 12.
Gradh . . . . 222 13.
Innscne aircisde annso.
Do ghon . . . . . 222 16.
Clann . . . . 222 17.
Mo bhes . . . . mhe 222 18.
A-ta . . . comthrom 222 19.
Cora . . . . . 222 20.
Ann *coitcheann annso.*
Ni dom . . . 222 22.
Eachta . . . . 222 23.

44a

Leig . . . . a fhpais . . . . 222 24.
Cuirthear . . . . . 222 25.
Tus laoi . . . . clann ar . . . . 222 28.
As *coitcheann sunn.*
Rugadh . . . . 222 29.
Tig . . . . loighe . . . 222 30.
E *neimhnnsgne annso.*
An ag(haidh) . . . . 223, 2.
* An rosc gin go sile se . ni tosd e 's a c(h)rid(h)e ag caoi.
Maith . . . . . 223 4.
As mairg . . . . orm 223 6.
Rug . . . . seinliam(hain) 223 7.
Breaccadh taibhsi annso.
(R)ochtain . . . . lagh . . . . 223 9.
Duine . . . . 223 10.
A m(h)or . . . . 223 11.
Ma dho c(h)uir bean or(uibh) fholuidh . ni fear do c(h)uir or(aibh) i 223 12.
Breaccadh fire annso.
(M)ac Briain . . . . 223 14.
* As i an c(h)athaoir an chathaoir . an c(h)at(h)aoir ga comhthat(h)aoir 14b 22.
Grain . . . . . 223 15.
Da ndeach . . . . n-einshl(igh)eadh 223 16.
Ni tu . . . . 223 18.
Ar ibh . . . . 223 20.
Ni mar . . . 223 21.

Ni bhi . . . . slan acht . . . 223 22.

* Cugum le digh n-innuair d'fhion . tainig oighir an airdriogh : an t-ainm ri(o)gh go ria an leanamh. Dia do d(h)ion an dail(eamh)an 14b 26.

* Dath as nuaidhe na gach ni . ar an ngrein uaibh a airdri 14b 29.

44b

Ma ta ni as gile na an ghrian . . . 223 23.

Coill . . . 223 24.

* Me ar Mac De eadana as m'ulc . me a hucht m'eagara ar a i(o)chd 14b 32.

An port . . . 223 25.

Mac Con . . . 223 26.

Don te . . . 223 28.

Giall· do . . . dod mhac a Mhor 224 1.

Saltair . . . . pinn Padruig 224 2.

Tig cuireadh . . . . 224 3.

Ar gcisne . . . 224 4.

Indsa . . . n-aighneadh . . . com(h)uirleadh . . . bas deas . . . *.l.* ; indsa is imad bhur n-aighne *.c.o.s.* 224 5.

Diongna . . . . 224 8 ; *.c. leis* ⁊ *a-dub(h)r(adh) nar .c.*

Fala . . . . 224 11 ; *.l. mas fir o nach fuil a gcruth an anma mar ta an com(h)rogha thuas.*

Sealb(hadh) Uama sunn.

As gearr ; . . . . 224 17.

Re hucht . . . 224 15.

Ard do reim a cheibhfhinn . . . 224 16.

Sealb(hadh) Gaoidh(ilg)i sunn.

* Mosan ina an Tadhg rer dtaob(h) . sosur an da craobh n-ard n-ur.

* Do b'uasal a hEoghun Briain . do b'uasan don enAm(h)laoibh.

Sealb(hadh) Fog(h)antha annso.

* A lucht rom fh(eith) amhl(aidh) sin . teaguidh a dteaghdhuis ndiab(huil) : is caithidh mar as cub(h)uidh . an caithir do cheannchabhair DiD 29 28.

45a

* Fada a ludh a t(h)realamh trom . leabhar mong a shul rom shioll.

Fogra Fhaisnesi annso.

* Na bidh a-muidh a measg Eileach . . . 14a 35, AiD 26 23.

* A m(heic) m(heic) Toirrdhealb(haigh) Team(h)rach . mo c(h)eist ort mar fhagbhuim thu : ingnadh e sa fhuath don eallach . se d'U Dhuach ag ceannach clu 14a 38.

Agall(aimh) is Faisneis annso sis.
Ge a-ta a-nocht . . . . 224 19.
Mo mhac . . . . 224 22.
Dleaghar . . . innuar 224 25.
Cuma an drong . . . almsa uaidh . . . suil a deag(haidh) . . . 224 27.
* Brigh m'fhisi ni hinntuighe . do-nisi an ni shanntaig(h)e : ni lam(h) ri ort imp(idh)e . fan ni as olc led t'ardchroidhi 14b 4.
Braithim . . . . ffuireach 224 29.
Itchi c(h)an(amhna) annso.
Gu nach . . . 225 2.
Om run . . . duinn 225 3.
Teampall a ndiaidh an deig(h)fhir do sciaidh(?) dealgcuirr duinfighir no Teampall Solmhan . . . . 225 5.
Gan (?) Dia rit a d(h)uill(eabhair) g(h)arb(h)chl(och).

45b

Amorra *agus* cheana *agus* idir *agus* tra *agus* amha *agus* giodh *agus* bheas *agus* agh *agus* amhuil *agus* sunnana, *foc(ail) nach berar ar a cheill iad* ⁊ *as .c. comhardadh riu ;* adhon *.l. comhardadh ris.*
Ni b(h)ia . . . . leithfheasra . . . . . 225 11.
Ga beag . . . . as da n-eara ag Aodh 225 12.
Teacht go Baile Sligidh slan . ni raib(h)e a ndan idir d'Aodh 225 13.
An tom(h)ussa . . . . 225 17.
Ag sin . . caidhe amha a-dir an duine 225 18.
Caor . . . . 225 19.
Torchuir . . . . 225 21.
A Mhor . . . . agh as . . . . 225 22.
Do bhi . . . Ultan 225 23.
O seangDhubhda . . . deaghbhulga 225 24.
Gab(h)ail *on* bheith.
Ag nighe . . . . 226 2.
Goid *on* b(h)uain.
A dtroid . . . . 226 4.
Togbhail *on* taisbeanadh.
Ingnadh . . . togbhadh duibh imdh(adh) fheoir 226 8.
Breith *on* tabhuirt.
*Breith ad(h)a b(h)ur gceann ar crodh . dob fhearr tabhairt da thochur *.c. ;* reic adha bhur gceann ar ch(rodh) *.l.*
Teacht, teachta, tocht, tochta *on* rochduin *agus on* riochtuin *agus on* dul.
* Nir b(h)ean a shaoirri find Fanad . aoinni riom go dtanag thu *.c.*
Ni fhaghuim . . . *.c.* 226 13.
* Tiomna t'each 's do bho 's do bhrat . dod mhac as breath dho ro rutt *.c.*
An rochtuin *on* teacht *mar ta sin ; an* torachtain *agus an* tarachtain

as .c. iad on rochtain *agus .c. ciall an* teachta *i ngach p(hear)sain diobh sin o bhfuil ciall ann.*

An dtig an t-Iarla don bhaile, *.l. diult(adh) aige na ag fiafr(uighidh) eile* ⁊ *as .c.* ni t(h)igfa *do fhreagra air ;* tigim don bhaile, *.c. tri cialla ann no a leitheid eili ar gach n-einp(hear)sain acht gu rab(h) dilt(adh) ceill(i) aice* (?).

66a

A neart le neach gemadh neamhait . do-neath reacht seabhaic a sas.

Ni theid .s. in .sd. aonda a ndiaigh a.d.

S. gach .sd. c(h)uireas iarmb(erla) no a n-a l(eith)[1], *d. oibr(ighthe) no furail(imh) ag dol a ndiaigh .d. na .sd. sin uile.*

Cuir(id)[2] *.d. oibr(ighthe)* ⁊ *.f.sd.*

Do iar in uile is ni f(h)uair . truaill a mbiadh achd Muire a-mhain *.l.* ; truaill a mbeath *as .c. ann.*

Gu tti rer n-aghaighne ann . ri o bfaghaimne fearann.

Do-rinneadh sin d'iar(raidh) c(h)eille an fhulairmhe do b(heith) san idche ; ⁊ *.l. is fearr e.*

Faghaibh cread do-ne an dealg dreasa . gidh e dealg is measa a-muigh *.c.*

Gidh e Br(ian) *no* an Br(ian) do-neath ni damh, *inann iad araon achd nach .c. an t-aon*B(hrian) *sa.sd. bona* ⁊ *nach maith* gidh e an Br(ian) *ann o c(h)eill an .sd. aonda.*

Duir gu n-uath(adh) ar iarmb(erla) an .sd. bona co gcuirt(hear) an s., ⁊ *d(uir) lom na dhiaigh,* ⁊ *d(uir) lom ar iarmb(erla) an .s(d). aonda roim(h) an .s.* ⁊ *na d(h)iaigh.*

Gidh e Br(ian) is f(h)earr do-neath ni damh, gidh e Br(ian) is f(h)earr da ndearnadh ni damh *on sd. bona air ; ni .c.d. tis aige* ⁊ *is .c. tuas on c(h)eill sin.*

Gidh e in Br(ian) is f(h)earr do-neath ni damh, gidh e in Br(ian) is f(h)earr da ndearnadh *on .sd. bona.*

.C. Br(ian) *agus an* deanamh *maith ann mar so :* an Br(ian) is f(h)earr gidh e do-neath ni damh *no* in Br(ian) gidh e is f(h)earr do-neath ni damh.

Gidh e an Br(ian) is f(h)earr na dearnadh ni damh, *.c.d. this* ⁊ *tuas aige on cheill sin.*

Gidh e an Br(ian) is f(h)earr da a neath ni damh *no* gidh as e *on c(h)eill cheadna ; .c.d. this* ⁊ *tuas aige on cheill sin.*

Gidh e an Br(ian) do-neath ni damh, gidh e an Br(ian) da ndearnadh *.l. air achd sin ; .c. da. d. aige.*

Madh e O hUiginn b(h)us f(h)earr mheallas mhe, madh e O hUiginn b(h)us f(h)earr da(m) mealla *a.s.*

Madh e as f(h)earr mheallas me, *inann* ⁊

Gurab i as i(o)c am f(h)uilsi . da (d)ti di(o)t a dighuilsi *mas .c.e.*

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[1] *no anall-* MS.

[2] *cuir* (curve on *r*) MS.

Gid e O hUiginn is f(h)earr m(h)eallas mhe *mar sin achd G(aoidhealg) do bharr ann sin ;* dam meall, dam meallann *.s. na G(aoidhilge).*

Madh e an t-O hUiginn as f(h)earr m(h)eallas mhe, *tri .s. tis air agus .s. tuas.*

An trath a-ta an .s. thuas air, ni .c. tis ann achd G(aoidhealg).

In trath a-ta an .sd. ann, ar O hUiginn *a-ta in mol(adh).*

66b

An trath a-ta an G(haoidhealg) and, O hUiginn *agus* in mealladh *maith ann mar so :* an t-O hUiginn as f(h)earr m(h)eallas mhe *no* da mealleann m(h)e.

Madh e sin e, madh as e, an t-O hUiginn is f(h)earr dam meall *no* dam mealland *a .s. on c(h)eill sin.*

Madh e an t-O hUiginn is f(h)earr dam mealla *.s. an. sd.*

Gidh e an t-O hUiginn is f(h)earr m(h)eallas m(h)e *mar sin achd gura .c. .sd.* ⁊ *G(aoidhealg) a n-a diaigh so:* gidh, *agus nach .c. a nd(iaigh)* madh *achd .sd. abhain.*

Madh maith an fear thi *.l. ; ni t(h)eid .sd. tar tul(sh)unnradh in fhocail bhus eidear d'iompogh* ⁊ *gomadh inann re iomp(odh)* ⁊ *gan iompogh e mar a-ta so :* gidh e an t-oll(amh) thi nar tteagh, an t-ollamh gidh e thi nar tteagh *an chiall ona .c.e.*

Gidh bean m(h)eallas Mor, *in trath is .c. barr ar an* meall(adh), *tuas is .c. an*[1] *.s.*

Gidh bean mheallas Mor ⁊ nach fear, gidh b(ean) das meall, das meallann, das mealla *a .s. on c(h)eill sin.*

Gidh b(ean) m(h)eallas Mor Sadhbh, *en .s. abhus air* ⁊ *tri .s. tis ; in uair a-ta* Sadhbh *ag mealladh* Mhoire ; *.c. na .s. sin fa seach* ⁊ *a n-eineacht ; .c.sd. tis air on cheill sin ; en .s. ab(h)us air an trath a-ta* Mor *ag meall(adh)* Shaidhbhe, ⁊ *a-dubhradh nar .c.sd. ann an trath sin ; in trath a-ta* Sadhbh *ag meall(adh)* Mhoire, *reim as .c. ar* Mhoir ; *an trath a-ta* Mor *ag meall(adh)* S(h)aidhbhe, *ni .c. reim ar* Shaidhbh *na*[2] *.s. ar* Mhoir ;

A-ta ciall Mor in b(hean) *san f(h)ocal sin* ⁊ *ciall* agais *fhol(aigh) ; .c.sd.* ⁊ *G(aoidhealg) tis on da cheill sin ; tis a-taid na .s. sin an trath sin.*

Madh do na mnaibh as f(h)earr mheallar Mor, *tis a-ta a .sh.* ; .c. na mna *agus an* meall(adh) *maith ann ; doibh mealltar* Mor *ann.*

Madh do na mnaibh is f(h)earr mheallfad Mor, *ab(h)us a-ta a . sh. ; .l. reim ar* Moir *ann ; an* meall(adh) *as maith ann sin.*

Madh do na mnaibh is f(h)earr m(h)eallar Mhoir ⁊ Shaidhbh, *.s.* M(oire) *air ; in trath bhias gan reim, .s. cumtha leis air ; this as .c. na sealbhtha sin ; na* mna *agus an* meall(adh) *maith ann.*

Madh do na mnaibh as f(h)earr m(h)eallfad M(or) ⁊ Sadhbh, *.s.* M(oire)

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[1] *an* doubtful in MS.

[2] *na* doubtful in MS.

gan t(ogbhail), *.s.* M(oire) ⁊ Saidhbhe *re t(hoghbh(ail) ; abhus as .c. iad ; in* meall(adh) *as maith ann.*

Madh do na mnaibh is f(h)earr m(h)eallas M(or) is Sadhbh, *da .sh. ar an* meall(adh) *ann* ⁊ *.s. ar an iarmberla on cheillsi :* na mna is f(h)earr m(h)eallas M(or) madh dibh Sadhbh,

67a

.s. air ⁊ *.sd. leis ar an* meall(adh) *in trath m(h)eallas* Sadhbh Mor *do na mnaibh ; na* mna *agus an* meall(adh) *maith on cheillsin.*

Madh do na mnaibh is f(h)earr m(h)eallas Mor Shaidhbh, madh do na mnaibh is f(hearr) das mealla Mor Sadhbh, *da .s. on G(haoidhilg) leis air ; .c. na* mna *agus an* meall(adh) *maith ann sin.*

Mor a-ta ag mealladh Shaidhbhe do na mnaibh *on* m(h)eall(adh) dhoibh, *.l. an meall(adh)* dibh *and.*

O hUiginn, *.l. sunnr(adh) air achd le barr no le red eigin nach ba he fein.*

An Brian *.c. ;* an t-O hUiginn *lochdach.*

Cia Tadhg *agus* cia an Tadhg, *.c.s. orra.*

Cia an Tadhg is f(h)earr tainig *no* cia an Tadhg as f(h)earr tainig don b(h)aile *no* cia an T(adhg) tainig don b(h)aile, *.c. .s. orra.*

Cia Tadhg is f(h)earr *no* cia Tadhg is f(h)earr tainig don b(haile) *no* cia Tadhg tainig don b(haile) *.l. do G(haoidhilg) ;* ga *as .c. a n-inadh* cia *ann ;*

Inann Tadhg *ann agus* fear *an trath nach .c.* cia *roime.*

Cia dhibh Tadhg, *.c.s. air ;* cia d(h)ibh an Tadhg *mar sin no* cia d(h)ibh an Tadhg thainig don b(h)aile, *.c.s. orra araon.*

Cia d(h)ibh Tadhg is fhearr *no* cia dhibh Tadhg tanaig don b(h)aile *no* cia d(h)ibh Tadhg is f(h)earr tanaig don b(h)aile *.c. do G(haoidhilg)* ⁊ *.l.s. orra ; ni uil inn(sgne) sa* Tadhg *sin.*

Cia an Tadhg as f(h)earr tanaig don b(haile), *c.s. air.*

An trath a-ta sunnradh ar Thadhg, *.c.* Tadhg *agus an* teacht *maith ann.*

An trath a-ta neamhshunnr(adh) ar Thadhg, *in* teacht *is mait ann.*

Do badh inann Tadhg *do b(heith) maith ann* ⁊

Ni t(h)ibhar mo dheimheas daibh . do na mnaibh cheileas an c(h)ir *.l.*

Inann cuith *agus* cia *roimh na foclaibh sin.*

Gi be fear ma thig se fein *.c.s. air ; re t(hogbhail) is .c.e.*

Gi be fear tanaig don b(haile) *.c.* ⁊ *l.s. air.*

Ge *no* cuith *no* gidh cia *mar sin.*

Gi beadh *no* gi cread tisar don b(h)aile *.c.*

Gi beadh *no* gi cread, *ni .c. na ndiaigh achd tulr(eim) illr(aidh).*

Gan fhear do c(h)oisgthe do chach . gi beadh trath b(h)us f(h)oisde t'fhioch *.l. ;* do trathaibh *is .c. ann.*

Gi be, gi cuith, gi chia, *.c. uath(adh)* ⁊ *illr(adh) na ndiaigh.*

Gi be an fear *.l. do G(haoidhilg) no go n-abairthear inn(sgne)* an fhir *re ucht ;* gi cuith, gi cia *mar sin.*

Gi be an fear tainig go Teamr(aigh) . do biath(adh) inn d'uighibh ean ; do biath(adh) inn d'uighibh ean *do dhunadh air . (a rogha agad)*[1] *a shealbh(adh) do b(heith) air no gan a b(heith) in .s. is dunadh air.*

Gi be bean an b(h)ruit c(h)orcra . le do t(h)uit fear Fidhorta.

Cuma gi be mo b(h)assa . urra ar ngrasa

67b

is e Isa ; *do hagradh na roinn sin.*

Cia hagaibh fear is fhearr *.c. do G(haoidhilg),* ⁊ *.l.s. air ; ni fhuil inn(sgne) san* f(h)i(o)r *sin.*

Cia hag(aibh) an fear is f(h)earr, *ag* cia *a.s.*

Cia hagaibh is fhearr *.c. do G(haoidhilg),* ⁊ *.l.s. air.*

Cia d(h)ibh *no* uaibh *no* aca fear is f(h)earr, *.l.s. orra ;* an fear, *.c.s. air.*

Cia uaibh *no* aca *no* d(h)ibh, *.l.s. orra.*

Le fear me *agus* ga fear me *agus* d'f(h)i(o)r me, *taobh amoigh dibh is .c.a.s. ; as e do-bheir sin tri hiarmb(erla) tig o fhocl(aibh) ind ;* cia *agus* leis *agus* de *na tri focail o ttigid.*

D'fhearaibh sinn, ar nd'fhearaibh *a.s. mar in ffocal o ttig ;* dibh sinn *in focal.*

A-dear sinn, ar a-dear *a.s.*

A-dear e, a n-a-dear *a.s.*

Do t(h)reiseach(adh) an g(h)uth(aidh)e a-dubhradh sin.

Mac fir ele, *.c. slegar aige.*

Mor an lon do d(h)l(igh) duine . nach fuighe lon fhir ele.

Mac fir na mna, *.c. slegar aige.*

Gen go (m)bi as-tigh a t(h)ar(aidh) . mar(aidh) ni fhir an einigh *.c.*

Mac fir na mna, *.l. slegar aige.*

Mac fir ⁊ mna, *.l. slegar aige.*

Ni t(h)eid slegar tar agus *gan m(h)ol(adh) roimhe.*

Gonfad mor bfear, *.s. e* ⁊ *iad re t(hogbhail) air.*

Gonfad beag bfear *mar sin.*

Gonfad mor bfir *agus* beag bfir *mar sin, .l. araon iad.*

Do-chim mor neoill, *.s. uath(aidh) air.*

Do-chim mor neall, *.s. uath(aidh)* ⁊ *illr(aidh) re t(hogbhail) air.*

Teacht an libhair *agus* an atha, *.l. berla aca.*

Smacht ag cach nochan oil air . a-droigh an t-ath am agh(aidh) *.l.* ; san ath *.c.*

Beanfaidh mo lamh rit, *.l. berla aige.*

Beanfad mo lamh uait, *.c. berla aige.*

Guin fir *.l.*

Do-g(h)ean guin fir *coir.*

Guin fhir *.c. on ghuin a-ta air ;*

Do-ghean guin fhir[2] *.c. o dheanamh f(h)eolc(h)uma uirre.*

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[1] *araagad* (dotted curve over *r*).

[2] *leg. fir ?*

Rachad do ghuin fhir agus a-tu ac guin fhir *is .c. ann.*

Treisi do na hiarmberl(aibh) ann ina don oibr(iughadh).

In abairthi me do m(h)eall(adh) *agus* an abairthi me do m(h)eall(adh), *.c. da nin o fhiafroigh(idh) air ⁊ ennin on cheillsi :* as e a n-abairthi me do mhealdadh ; einnin is *.c. ar an .s.*

Ge chuin a-dearam ni rit, ge chuin da n-abram *a.s.*

Diult(adh) in .sd. bona leanas an .s. ar p(earsuin) duir ailm ⁊ ni leanann .d. an .sd. aonta.

Ge c(h)uin an a-deram *leis air on aimsir si(n) ar an lathair.*

Ni misde sin iarmberla an .sd. do chur roimhe no roimh gach G(aoidhilg) eile ar nach teid .sd.

Air coim(ir)ce an Domhn(aigh) d(amh) b(adh) dhein ⁊ don fhi(o)r asa leabharso .i. da Eog(han ?) mac . . . (?)

68a

As deighbhisigh *no* as deaghdhatha *no* as deaghairm *no* as deighedaigh tu, *.l. sin no a leitheid eile ; as e do-bheir sin nach .c. gan f(h)ocal reimhi e ⁊ gurab a n-inad taoibhrema a-ta sin.*

Is duine conaigh *no* deaghairm tu *.c.* ⁊ *is .c. gach ni dibh an trath b(h)i(o)s focal rompa.*

Is duine deaghairm deighed(aigh) thu *.l. ;* is duine deaghairm ⁊ deighed(aigh) t(h)u *.c.* ; *inann* agus *ann sin agus* duine.

Is lor gile Briain *is .c. ann ; inad oibr(ighthe) a-ta ag an m(h)ol(adh) sin ; .s. oibr(ighthe) is .c. air ;* is lor gile Bhriain *is .c. ann on cheillsi :* is lor mar ghile gile B(h)r(iain) ; *.s. na gile air.*

Is geal dubh Domhnall *.c. do c(h)an(amhuin) ;* is geal ⁊ is dubh Domhnall *in ceart re a roinn ; is .c. e mar so :* is geal Domhn(all) ⁊ is dub e ; *inann sin ⁊ na hoibr(igh)thi.*

Is geal dubh Domhn(all) Tadhg *.c. mar so :* is geal Tadhg dubh Domhn(all).

Is geal ⁊ as dubh Domhnall Tadhg, *mar sin do-b(heir) an da ainm an c(h)an(amhuin) as na moltaibh.*

Is geal Domhn(all) ⁊ Tadhg *.c. ; ni f(h)uil do chuid ag* Tadhg *dhe achd go ttuigt(hear) nach dubh e.*

Is geal Domhn(all) Tadhg *.l. o nach fuil an t-*agus *ga cceangal ; ci(o)n enanma bhi(o)s ar da ainm in uair b(h)i(o)s* agus *ga cceangal.*

Is geal dubh *no* is geal ⁊ is dubh Domhn(all) ⁊ Tadhg *.l.* ; dubha *is .c. ann ; don c(h)eadmhol(adh) theid an da ainm is trath bhi(o)s* agus *ga cceangal ⁊ in mol(adh) eile do radh ru na ndiaigh.*

Is geal ⁊ ni dubh Domhn(all) na Tadhg *.l.* ; *ni thig* is geal Domhnall na Tadhg.

Ni geal ⁊ is dubha Domhnall na Tadhg *.c.* ; ni geal Domhn(all) na Tadhg ⁊ is dubha iad *a roinn ; inad* agais *bhi(o)s ag* **na** *achd nach .c.s. cumtha air.*

Gearb fear me ; am gear bfear *o na fearaibh geara ;* gearam fear *on iarmberla.*

Gerb e e, gera se *a.s.* ; Gearb e tu, gearad se *a.s. ; lom is .c. in inn(sgne) o chuirthear an .s.*

'S e meisi, am seisi *a.s.*

'S eisean meisi, am seiseansa *a.s.*

'S eisin isi, as seiseansi *no* as seisinsi *no* as seisensi *a.s.*

Cuid ifin hi ⁊ eabh(adh) eo ⁊ ifin iu ac dol a n-igheadh dhe, cuid eabh(adh) ea ac dol a n-eghadh de no i n-ebh(adh) ea fein ; ⁊ a-deirth(ear) nach .c. focal d'anm(h)ain i n-ebh(adh) ea re barr caol achd foc(al) ac a mbia ceart.

Dar lenn *agus* dar leann, dar lenni *iatt araon in trath a-ta barr orra.*

Isam triamhain ar aba na bhfealmac do mhannradh uaim.

68b

Meallfad gach O hUigind, *.s. e gan thogb(hail) ⁊ .s. iad re t(hogbhail) air.*

Meallfad gach n-O n-Uiginn *a reim ; .l.s. air.*

Meallfad gach Tadhg O hUiginn, *.s.e gan t(ogbhail) ⁊ .s. iad re t(hogbhail).*

Meallfad gach dTadhg O n-Uiginn *a reim ; .l.s. air.*

Meallfad gach re n-O hUiginn rit *no* gach re dTadhg O n-Uiginn rit *no* gach re bfear fi(o)r *no* gach re bfear geal rit *is .c. ann ; anbhfuinne in sloinneadh ina an mol(adh) ann ; .l.s. orra.*

No *agus* achd *agus* gach re, *ni leigid reim na .s. tharsa ar an ni bhi(o)s na mbeal.*

Gach *agus* gach re, *.l. aireamh uath(aidh) na illr(aidh) na ndiaigh, ⁊ do sireadh* gach dara Tadhg *do bheith .c. no a leitheid eile, ⁊ gan illradh dho bh(eith) aige.*

Gach re dara fear *no* gach re ndara fear *.c. riamh, ⁊ ni fuilingt(hear) anois e.*

Ni mheallabh fear dana na fog(h)lainntigh, *.c.s. uath(aidh) air ; .l.s. cumtha air o thainig* na *eatarra.*

Ni mheallabh fear dana ⁊ fog(h)lainntidh *d'eim(h)niugh(adh) a n.d. sin ; inann iad achd .s. cumtha do bharr ar in eimhniugh(adh).*

Ni mheallabh fear dana nach foghlainntidh *.c.,* ⁊ *.l.s. air ; as e do-bheir sin dith inn(sgne) san* fhi(o)r dana.

Ni mheallabh fear dana nach ba foghlainntidh *.c.* ⁊ *.l.s. air ;* ni m(h)eallabh fear dana nach ba foghl(ainn)tidh fos e *a chiall.*

A-ta ciall eile ann in uair a-deirthear an t-e sin ona .c.s. ab(h)us ⁊ tis air; ar eagla goma foghl(ainn)tidh fos e *in chiall sin ; ni .c.s. air on c(h)eill eile no go n-abairt(h)ear an t-e this ; ni uil ciall na heagla ann no gu n-abairt(hear) in t-e this.*

Ni m(h)eallabh fear dana na Tadhg, *.s. in* f(h)ir dana *air ; .l.s. cumtha air.*

Ni m(h)eallabh fear dana nach Tadhg *.l. do G(haoidhilg) ; gach ainm baisti eile mar sin.*

A-deirt(hear) nach deanann aireamh cumhachta ar gairm agallmha.

Ag so an t-inadh a ndenaim ni d(h)uit, ac so in t-inadh a a ndenaim ni d(h)uit *a.s. ; .l. duir ailm ar an .s. sin ; is e do-bheir sin gurab a n-inadh .d. a-ta an* deanam(h) *ann.*

An fear do-ni ni d(h)amh, an fear da an ni *a.s.*

Or ni theid .s. p(earsan) duir ailm a ndiaigh an .d. duir co n-uath(adh) sin re hucht an .s. sin.

Ni g(h)onabh achd Mor agus Sadbhbh. *.l. reim orra.*

Da d(h)earbh(adh) sin ni g(h)onabh achd Mor na Sadhbh, *.l. is fearr e.*

Dia do beatha, as Dia do bheatha *a.s.* ; ni Dia do beatha *agus* nocha Dia do bheatha *a.d.*

As Dia do beatha, *.c.s.* ⁊ *G(aoidhealg) ann ; .d. ar l(eith) aca.*

Gura Dia do beatha, guras Dia do bheatha *a.s.* ; nir *agus* nara *.d. na G(aoidhilge)* ⁊ *a-deirth(ear) nach .c.* nira

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do .d. aige o nach fuil ann achd itche c(h)an(amhna) ; niras *agus* naras *.d. an .s.*

Gurab *agus* rob Dia do beatha, nirab *agus* narab *a n.d. araon ;* robas *agus* gurabas Dia do b(h)eatha *a da .s.* ; nirabas *agus* narabas *.d. na .s.*

Dia do b(h)eatha ⁊ do s(h)lainte *no* is Dia *no* gura Dia *no* rob Dia *no* gurab Dia do b(h)eatha ⁊ do s(h)lainti, *inann iad* ⁊ *na foc(ail) thuas ; .s. cumtha do b(h)arr orra sin ;* ⁊, *in uair a-ta ciall illr(aidh) sa* shlainti,[1] *ni .c.s. cumtha orra.*

Dia *agus* Dia do bheatha *.l. do c(h)omhard(adh) o nach fuil* De do beatha *ann.*

Dia *agus* Dia Domhn(aigh) *.c. o ta* De Domhn(aigh) *ann.*

Ri in b(h)eatha na D(h)ia 's na d(h)uine . Dia do b(h)eatha a M(h)uire mhor *.l.*

Ni fhuil foc(al) agam do-nenn duit *agus* ni fhuil fhoc(al) agam do-nenn duit *.c. araon.*

Ni fhuil agam foc(al) do-nenn duit *agus* fhoc(al) do-nenn duit *.c. araon.*

Ni f(h)uil agam foc(al) do-g(h)enainn duit, *.l. is fearr e,* ⁊ *a-deirth(ear) gura .c. e on c(h)eillsi :* foc(al) do-g(h)enainn duit ni fhuil se agam.

Ni fhuil agam in foc(al) do-g(h)enainn duit *agus* ni f(h)uil in foc(al) agam do-g(h)enainn *.c. araon.*

Ni fhuil agam enfhoc(al) do-nenn duit, ni fhuil enfhoc(al) agam do-nenn duit *.c. araon.*

Ni fhuil agam in t-enfhoc(al) *agus* ni fhuil in t-enfhoc(al) agam do-nenn duit *.c. araon on c(h)eillsi* : ni fhuil an t-enfhoc(al) agam ; *inann in t*-en-fhoc(al) *sin agus* foc(al) *fein.*

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[1] Leg. *tslainte ?*

Ni fhuil agam in t-enfhoc(al) *agus* ni fhuil an t-enfhoc(al) agam do-g(h)e-nainn duit *.c. on cheillsi* : in t-enfhoc(al) do-g(h)enainn duit ni fhuil se agam.

Gach foc(al) da bfeadthar d'iompodh dhibh, G(aoidhealg) is .c. na dhiaigh ; .l.s. ar na foclaibh sin na ar fhoc(al) eile da mbia a mbeal na b(reithre).[1]

Ni fhuil agam foc(al) le meallainn tu *mar an cceneal sin tuas achd .s. ti(o)s abhain air ⁊ G(aoidhealg) ar nach teid .sd. a n-aice in .sd. ann.*

Ni f(h)uil m(h)naoi istigh *is .c. ann ;* ni f(h)uil in b(hean) istigh *is .c. ann.*

Ni f(h)uil b(ean) B(h)riain istigh *.c. ; gach foc(al) cuirt(hear) a l(eith) sunnartha no inn(sgne) dibh, na ainm is .c. e mar ta so :*

Ni f(h)uil bean in bhaile . a muigh Br(eagh) na mbile *.c.*, sa bhaile *.l.*

Ni f(h)uil fhear na mhnaoi istigh *.c.*, ni f(h)uil fear na m(h)naoi istigh *mar sin.*

Doilghe ar mba do b(h)uain dom sgoil . ni f(h)oil ga na thuaigh im thigh.

Ni f(h)uil sgin na thuaigh im thigh . as nach fuair sibh, *no* sin, mir no min *.c.*

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Ni fhuil fhear istigh na mhnaoi, ni fhuil fear istigh na mnaoi, *.c. araon ; ni lughaide chuireas* ni f(h)uil *r(eim) in* teach *do theacht eatarra, ⁊ ni lughaidi theid r(eim) tar an bh*fear *a b(heith) na ainm.*

Ni f(h)uil fear nach aorfainn fein . na b(ean) do chaomhchl(oinn) cuilein *.l. ; ni .c.s. orra sin.*

Ni f(h)uil Mor astigh, *.l. sin d'ainm baisde no dho cheill eile da bhfuil and.*

Do-g(h)ean do g(h)uin ⁊ Shaidhbh *.l. ; ni .c. inn(sgne) ⁊ oibr(iughadh) d'f(h)uaigheal re cheile.*

Do-g(h)en do g(h)uin ⁊ sgin *.c. on cheillsi :* do-ghean do ghuin ⁊ do-g(h)ean sgin, *.s. oibr(ighthe) fein air.*

Do-ghean do ghuin ⁊ sgian *.l.*

Do-ghean do g(h)uin ⁊ Sadhbh *.c. o Shaidhbh do c(h)ongnamh lim, .l. on c(h)eill eile.*

Do-g(h)ean Mor do g(h)uin ⁊ Sadhbh do g(h)oin *agus* Shaidhbh do g(h)uin *.c. araon .s.* M(oire) *agus oibr(ighthe) air, .l.s.* Saidhbhe *na oibr(ighthe) air.*

Do-g(h)ean Mor do g(h)uin ⁊ sgian *no* sgin do limhadh, *s.* M(oire) *agus oibr(ighthe) air ; .l. air achd sin.*

Do-g(h)ean M(or) do g(h)uin agus do-g(h)ean Sadhbh do g(h)uin, *.s. inn(sgne) ⁊ oibr(ighthe) ab(h)us ⁊ tis air.*

Do-g(h)ean Mor do ghuin agus do-ghean sgian do lim(h)adh, *in .s. ceadna orra.*

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[1] *b⁊e* (⁊ dotted).

Do-g(h)en Mor do g(h)uin agus sgin *.l.s. cumtha orra o thanaig an t-oibr(iughadh) eatarra, .c. is indeanta* he *no* hi *do radh na diaigh.*

Meallfad Br(ian) astigh agus Tadgh amuigh, *.l.s. cumtha orra o thainig ni eatarra.*

Da ngean dealbh tig(h)e agus taob(h)an . d'f(h)ine F(h)ialan *.c.*, das gen *.l.*

As maith in teach teach Br(iain), *ar* theach mBr(iain) *teid a .s.*

As maith in teach sin teach Br(iain) *.s. an cheid*tighe *air.*

Is maith in teach br(uigh)ean B(h)r(iain), *.s. na* bruighne *air.*

Molfad na ndiaigh na croinn c(h)ubhra . cl(oinn) mBr(iain) mBanbha.

As gil da Dhom(h)nall agus Mor *.c.* ; as gil na fir agus Mor *mar sin.*

As gil iad Tadhg is Br(ian) agus Mor *no* is gil iad Tadhg agus M(or), *.l. araon ; ni .c.* iad *do bhuain a* Tadhg *agus* a Br(ian) *ar l(eith)* agus M(or) *ceangailti ru.*

As gil iad, *a-dubhradh nar .c. sin o nach feas in* iad *fear no ban he.*

As gil *agus* is geala na fir *.c.* ; is gil na mna *.l.* ; is geala *is .c. ann.*

Is gil na daoine *.c. ; gach inadh a mbi .f. agus .b. a ccomortus, don .f. teid ceannus ann.*

Do-chim, do-chiu, mar do mheallainn tu *.l. or ni .c.* do-chiu *i n-aice cheille aislinge, B(eannacht)* (?) *libh.*

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Do-g(h)ean lan in teagh, *.l.s. air achd o cheill an roinnsi* :

Do tuigheadh a timcholl coinnmhe. br(uigh)ean fhinnchorr choinnle cl(ann).

Do-g(h)en folamh don tir, *.l. r(eim) na.s. air* ; do-g(h)ean di goma folamh i *a chiall.*

Do-rinne faobhrach dar bfil(idh) . aong(h)uth gille an g(h)ab(h)air *.c.* ; do-rinne fhaob(h)rach don fhilidh *.l.*

A-dear bean rit, *.l. r(eim) na .s. air* ; a-dear rit cora b(ean) tu *a chiall.*

A-dear b(ean), a-d(ear) m(h)naoi, re Moir. saoi gear bfear bFail *.c.*

Do-ghean b(ean), do-ghean mhnaoi dho Mhoir *.l.*

As i(o)nghona *no* as i(o)nghontha na fir, *.s. oibr(ighthe) orra.*

Gonf(ad) leath a bhfuil asdigh, *.s. na* leithe *air.*

Gonf(ad) na fir cl(ann) hI Bhriain, *.s. na b*fear *air.*

Gonf(ad) leath a bhfuil asdigh ⁊ Tadhg, *.s. na* leithe *air,* ⁊ *.s. na* leithe *agus* Taidhg *re c(h)uma.*

Gonf(ad) Tadhg agus a bhfuil asdigh, *.s.* T(aidhg) *gan togb(hail), .s.* Taidhg *agus* a bhfuil asdigh *re c(h)uma mar so* : gonfad iad Tadhg agus se a bfuil astigh, das gonabh Tadhg agus se a bfuil asdigh.

Gonfad leitheid agus co(mh)maith Briain *mar sin* ; das gonabh leitheid agus se co(mh)maith Briain *a .s. comtha.*

Is maith a ndeanae, *.s. e* ⁊ *iad re t(h)ogb(hail) air.*

Is maith a ndenae agus dan, as maithe iad se a ndenae agus dan ; isad maithe se a ndenae agus dan *a .s.*

Gonf(ad) a ngonae agus Moir *mar sin* ; gonfad a ngonae, *.s. e* ⁊ *iad re t(hogbhail) air.*

As maith g(h)onae a ngonae, *.s. e* ⁊ *iad re t(hogbhail) as an oibr(iughadh) ti(o)s air.*

Is maith fhiafraighe a bhfiafraighe *no* an fiafraigh(e) a bfiafraighe *no* re fiafraigh(e) a bfiafraighe *no* mar f(h)ia(fraighe) a bfiafraighe, *.s. e* ⁊ *iad re t(hogbhail) orra* ; *as an* f(h)ia(fraighe) *thi(o)s t(oguibhthear) he.*

Is maith is inf(h)iafraighthe a bhfiafraighe *mar sin.*

As maith inf(h)iafraighthe a bhfiafraighe, *.l.s. air* ; *ni f(h)uil leaba aige.*

Meallf(ad) gach uile B(hrian) d'Ibh Uiginn *mas .c. e fein .c.s. air* ; *.l. is fearr e fein.*

Gonf(ad) fear no do *no* da fhear no tri, *.l.s. orra, do sireadh .s. orra on cheillsi* : no a do *agus* no a tri.

Gonf(ad) fear no dho, *no* da f(h)ear no tri fir, *.c.s. orra.*

Is olc an dias Brian[1] ⁊ Tadhg, *.s.* Br(iain) *gan t(oghbhail)* ⁊ *.s.* Br(iain) *agus* Taidhg *re t(hogbhail) air.*

Is comholc an dias Brian ⁊ Tadhg *mar sin.*

Is maith hi Mor agus Tadhg re ngoin, *inann imtheacht do* ⁊ *doso* : is comh-

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olc in dias é Br(ian) ⁊ Tadhg.

Posfad no sgarfad Moir agus Sadhbh, *.s.* M(oire) *orra no .s.* M(oire) *agus* Saidhbhe *on* iad *chluaisi ; .c. an t-*iad *sin do b(h)uain asda no do radh riu.*

Madh inann sgarar Moir agus Sadhbh agus scarfas Br(ian), *is .c. ann, .s.* M(oire) *air sin no .s.* M(oire) *agus* Saidhbhe *on* iad *c(h)luaise ; .c. an t-*iad *cluaisi do radh riu na ndiaigh.*

Madh inann sgarar Moir agus Sadhbh agus sgaras Br(ian) .c., ⁊ *ni .sd. an* sgarth(a) *deireannach.*

Madh inann sgarar Moir agus Sadhbh *.l. ; ni thig* is inann sgarfad Moir re Saidhbh.

Ni g(h)onabh Br(ian) achd Tadhg gidh maith e .c.

Gonfad Mhoir agus Shaidhbh leis, *.s.* M(oire) *air ; .l.s. cumtha air.*

Rait(h)e Gall ni ghabh Eire . tar feine ann is t'f(h)aighe .c. ; t'f(h)aighe lat *in c(h)iall ona .c. e.*

Gonfad Mhoir go meinic agus Shaidhbh, *.l.s. cumt(h)a air mas fi(o)r, o nach a(g) ceangal do* M(hoir) *a-ta muna cantar mar so he* : gonf(ad) Moir ngil agus Shaidhbh ; *.c.s. c(umtha) orra.*

Gonfad Mhoir amuigh agus Shaidhbh asdigh d'eanurchar, *.c.s. cumtha orra o da gonadh ar enshl(igh)idh iad.*

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[1] *Domhnall* with *Brian* written above it.

Gonfad Mhoir go mall agus Shaidhbh go luaith *no* M(or) anocht agus Sadhbh amarach *no* Mor a n-enfheacht agus Sadhbh *no* Mor fa seach agus Sadhbh *no* Mor ar uainibh agus Sadhbh, *.l.s. c(umtha) orra uile.*

Gonfad Mhoir astigh agus Shaidhbh amuigh *mar sin o thainig ni eatarra.*

Gonf(ad) Mhoir a n-en(fh)eacht agus Shaidhbh le ; *da dhearbh(adh) nach .c.s. cumtha orra sin ni .c.* is co(mh)maith g(h)onfad M(h)oir agus Shaidhbh le *do G(haoidhilg) ; ni maith tig* co(mh)maith *roimh foc(al) ar nach. c.s. c(umtha) dhibh ;* is co(mh)maith g(h)onfad Mhoir agus Shaidhbh *is .c. ann do G(haoidhilg) ; .c.s.* M(oire) *agus* S(aidhbhe) *cumtha air.*

Ni .c. da ainm gan reim ac fuireach re .s. c(umtha).

Gonfad Seonac(h) draoi ⁊ a m(h)ac, gonfad Gearoid Iarla ⁊ a b(h)rathair, gonf(ad) Br(ian) O hUiginn ⁊ a m(h)ac, gonf(ad) in(ghean) hI B(h)riain ⁊ a siur, *.c.s. c(umtha) orra uile.*

Gonf(ad) bean B(h)r(iain) ⁊ Brian fein *mar sin.*

Is cora, is cara, is corta, is carta mo f(h)reagra, *.s. oibr(ighthe) orra ;* is coire, is caire, mo f(h)reagra, *.s. na* freagra *orra.*

As cora, is cara, is corta, is carta m'each ina th'each, *.l.s. air,* ⁊ *a-deirthear nach .c. e fein.*

As cora, is corta m'each do g(h)ni(o)mh ina th'each, *.s. an* eich ⁊ *oibr(ighthe) air ;* as coire, is caire m'each ina heach,

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.s. in eich *air ;* as coire, is caire m'each do g(h)ni(o)mh ina heach, *.l.s. air achd o na bh(eith) .c. do g(h)ni(o)mh ; .s. an* eich *air on cheill sin.*

Is iad in ch(h)liar in c(h)l(iar) thainig, *in uair is e* iad *na ceidc(hleir)i he, .s. i gan t(ogbhail)* ⁊ *.s. iad re t(hogbhail) as an* c(h)leir *tis air ; in uair is e* iad *na* cleiri *deigheanaighe he, .l.s. air.*

Leis in bhfear ud mhisi, am les an bfear udsa, am leisin bhfearsa ud *a.s.*

In fear ud *do bharr* ⁊ *d'f(h)oc(al) ;* in fear od *agus* in fear ad *do bharr.*

*A lig glais ud ar a imlinn . om char fud b(eir) inghill inn *.c.*

Na seachnadh neach an rod ri(o)gh . bi(o)dh ar an dteach od mar eol *.l.*

An dara Domhnall mac hI Dhal(aigh) eisin, an dara Domhn(all) eisin, *.l.s. orra ; ni fhuil fiafraig(h)e i(o)nnta.*

Do-bhear ort bean do mharbh(adh), *.s.* b(ean) *agus oibr(ighthe) air.*

Ni hingn(adh) bean do mheall(adh) *mar sin.*

Bean Fhinn og, *.l.s. air ;* bean og (Fh)inn, *.c.s. air.*

Gonf(ad) fear is Shaidhbh, gonf(ad) fhear is Shaidhbh, gonf(ad) Shaidhbh is fear, gonf(ad) Shaidhbh is fhear, *.c. uile ; .c. ainm do fheadt(ar) gan r(eim) ar son rema do b(heith) ar an bhfocal roimhe no na dhiaigh.*

As gnatha na duana, as inganta na sgeoil, is deigheancha na fir .c.; as deigheanach *agus* as deigheancha na fir don bhaile .c.; as geal *agus* is geala mo lamha on abh(ainn) .c.

Is dubha a dtaoib(h) o dteinntibh . caoin sheinntir umha inntibh .c.

Inaid pill chorcra im chleith mBreadh . ni socra eich on aisdear .c.; socair on aisdear iad *in chiall on .c. e;*

As gar *agus* is gara dhamh na fearainn .c.; *na* fir *mar sin.*

Is fearamhla na fir, is banamhla, na mna .c.; is fearamhail na mna, is banamhail na fir .c.; *mol(ta) eaxamh(la) iad;* is fearamhail na fir agus na mna .l.; is fearamhail na mna .c.

Do ghon Dom(h)nall agus Tadhg me .c.; .l. do g(h)onadar *ann.*

Do g(h)on siad Domhn(all) agus Tadhg me, do g(h)onadar mhe Domhn(all) agus Tadhg .c.; nir g(h)on D(omhnall) na T(adhg) mhe, nir ghonadar me Domhnall na T(adhg), .c. *iad ar lorg an* aguis *agus .c.s. orra.*

Tanacais a Dhomhn(aill) agus a Th(aidhg) don bhaile, tangabhair don bhaile a Dh(omhnaill) agus a Th(aidhg) .c.

Ni leat suidhe, ni leat luighe, ni leat eirghe, .s. *oibr(ighthe) orra no ar a leitheid eile.*

A-tu ag ol, a-tu ag bron, a-tu ag suirghe, a-tu ag suidhe, a-tu ag luighe *no a leitheid eile oibr(ighthe) can(amhna),* ⁊ *is .c. a ndeanamh na n-inadh.*

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A-tu ag ol fhi(o)na *no* ag foghail an bhaile *inann.*

Feachfad urra mheallta Taidhg, *.s.b.* ⁊ *illr(aidh) do cheart air.*

Feachfad urra mheallta Thaidhg, *.s.b.* ⁊ *illr(aidh) d'eigceart air.*

.L. sleagar aige no go ndeach mol (adh) air.

Feachfad urra meallta Th(aidhg), *na .s. ceadna air o s(h)leagar.*

Do-chuala Mor, do-chuala Mhoir, *.c. on cheillsi*: do-chuala a heag; *.s.* M(oire) *agus oibr(ighthe) air an uair a-ta gan r(eim).*

Do-chuala M(or) agus Sadhbh *mar sin achd .s. c(umtha) air.*

Ni .c. achd r(eim) air on cheillsi: do-chuala a guth.

Ni thuillfe achd guala an te as triar . cian o dho-chuala me Mor .c.; o nach cuala .l.

Do-c(h)uala do-c(h)luinim M(or) . na fuighill glor uam(h)a d'Aodh .c.; do-c(h)-luinim do-c(h)uala M(or) .l.

Do gheall me teachta don tigh, *ceithri cialla ann*; da ngeall *air o dha cheill dibh* . das geall *on da c(h)eill eile.*

As mo as umhla me ina thu, asam mo as umhla ina thu *a.s.*

As mo as umhal me ina thu, as mo asam umhal ina thu *a.s.*

As mo as soimheallta na fir Domhn(all) agus Diarmaid, *.s. na* bfear *air.*

Das feaghamar ar bhfi(o)ra *.c. do .s. uama*; ar bfir *.l. do .s. uama.*

Das feaghamar ar bhfi(o)ra fiala *.l. o ta an uaim na (h)egm(h)ais ann.*

Gidh e Fearghal das feagham, *.c.s. foghanta ⁊ uama ann.*

Meallfad Aodh a bhfuil asdtigh, *.s. e ⁊ iad gan t(ogbhail)* ⁊ *.s. e ⁊ iad re t(hogbhail)* ; *on mheall(adh) dhoibh in da .s. deigheanach.*

Meallf(ad) tu mar nach dingne Aodh, dad meallabh mar nach dingne Aodh, meisi dod meall(abh) mar nach dingne Aodh *agus* mar nach dingnese Aodh, *.c.s. tis ⁊ tuas air fa seach no a n-eineacht in uair mhealltar Aodh ann.*

Olc in da c(h)omhairle guin ⁊ bual(adh) Taidhg, *.s. e abhain air ge a-dearar da c(h)omhairle riu.*

Ni fhuight(h)ea isi, nias fuightheasi *a.s.*, *.l. a c(h)aol(adh)* ; *gach ebh(adh) ea fada eile mar sin.*

Ni f(h)uigheam isi, nias fuig(h)eamsi, nias fuighimsi.

M(or) M(or)[1] ⁊ is indeanta Sadhbh, *.s.* M(oire) *abhus* ⁊*.s.*Saidhbhe *agus oibr(ighthe) this.*

An gu meallar thu, an gu ad meallar *a.s.*, *.l.d. aige* ⁊ *is .c.* na han go meallar thu, *agus ni hon cheill sin* an go nach meallar thu.

72a

Na han gu nach meallar t(h)u *.c.* ⁊ *ni ho eincheill fhuirigh* ; gu meallar t(h)u *mar sin.*

Do b'fhearr leam Br(ian) do m(h)eall(adh) ina Domhn(all), do ba *b'fhearr air* ; *.c.* nir bh'f(h)earr *agus* ni badh fearr *do .d. aige* ; *ni theid an .s. a ndiaigh .d. an iarmb(erla) can(amhna)* ; *.s. an* mheallta *leis air.*

Do b'fhearr leam gu meall(ainn) tu, do b'fhearr leam cu ad meallainn *a .s.* ; *.l.s. tuas air* ; nach *agus* na *a.d.* ; *.l. aige achd sin.*

Do b'fhearr lim go meallainn tu, do b'f(h)earr go meallainn tu *mar sin.*

Da rabhaimne le cheile mheisi Domhn(all) ⁊ Diarmaid ni meallf(uidh)ear sinn *as .c. ann no* mhisi agus Domhn(all) agus Diarmaid *no* misi agus Domhnall *no* sinne agus Domhn(all) agus Diarmaid ni meallf(uidh)ear sinn, *.l. do G(haoidhilg) na foc(ail) sin no go n-abairthear* mhe *no* sinn *re* nDomhn(all).

Da rabhthaoisi le cheile Domhnall agus Diarmaid ni meallf(uidh)ear sibh, *.l. no go n-abairthear* tu *no* sibh *re n*Domhn(all).

Da rabhadsan le cheile Domhn(all) agus Diarmaid *no* seisin Domhnall agus Diarmaid ni meallf(uidh)ear iad, *.c. gach ni dhibh.*

Tangamar don bhaile Brian agus Tadhg *.l. no go n-abairthear* me *no* sinn *re* mBr(ian) *ann* ; *na hinn(sgne) eile mar sin.*

Cuirfead foc(al) ad bheol don bhaile *.c.* ; cuirfead foc(al) ad bheal don bhaile *.c. o a c(h)ur inn do d(h)ul don bhaile.*

Tig an duine asdteach agus gonann me, tig an duine asteach agus da am gon *agus* da am gonasdar *a.s.* ; nir ghon, nir g(h)onasdar *a .d.*

---

[1] *M m* (*o* over small *m*) MS.

Da dtug, da dtugasdar *leis air* ; *ni .c. aige achd diult(adh) ceille* ; *a leitheid eile mar sin.*

Aodh thu, at Aodh *a .s.* ; Aodh iad, ad Aodh *a .s.*

Tinne ar .s. tu re hucht nguth(aidh)e, agus duir ar .s. iad re hucht nguth(aidh)e.

Meallf(ad) beinin geal *is .c. ann agus .s.f. is .c. air* ; *mol(adh) .f. is .c. ar gach ndisb(eag)aigh ar bith* ; *a leitheid eile mar sin.*

Gur shaora Dia thu *agus* gu saora Dia thu, gurad saora Dia *a.s. araon* ; nir *agus* nar *an .d.*

Gach pearsa ga mbi soil ar a tosach, .c. itche c(h)eart agus c(h)an(amhna) mar sin aici, agus a ndiaigh an c(h)irt teid a .s. araon, ge a-dubhradh gur .c. so o .s. :

* Go sasar ort mo bhru

72b

a bhairghean . as tu corp an Choimdh(eadh).

Agus a-dearar gura .c. gu ad saora Dia *do .s. aige so* : gu saora Dia thu ; *.l. aige achd* nar *do .d.*

Is comhmaith in dias Domhn(all) agus Diarmaid, *.l.s. air ; is e dobheir sin nach .c.* is com(h)maith in dias D(omhnall) re D(iarmaid).

Is com(h)maith in dias sin D(omhnall) agus D(iarmaid), *.s. iad re t(hôgbhail) air ;* com(h)maith in dias (iad)[1] D(omhnall) re D(iarmaid) *a chiall.*

Comholc in dias Corc is Conn . ar olc ar[2] fheall *.l.*, in dias sin *.c.* ; *in r(ann)[3] sin o Mhaol(mhuire) O hUiginn, saoilim eirghe da .s. air.*

Fear meallta Taidhg hI Uiginn me, am fear m(eallta) T(aidhg) hI Uiginn *a.s.*

Inad inar meall(adh) thu, inad inar ad meall(adh) *a.s.*

Fear lenab olc a mheall(adh) thu, *da .s. air, inn(sgne) tu a mbeal an* f(h)ir ; *is .c.s. eile ar an* meall(adh) ;

.c. da radh air ; len holc *agus* lenab olc *na rai(dh)te sin ;* lena n-olc *agus* lenab an olc *a.s.*

Do mharbhas *agus* muirfead tu, ge chuin dad marbhas *agus* marbhar *a.sd., ⁊ a.s. mas fi(o)r, ⁊ a-dearar nach .c. ⁊ do-rinneadh e.*

Moide is doghrainn dreim red c(h)lu . O Domhn(aill) tu is O Neill nua.

Meallf(aidh) sibhsi meisi, dam meallfasa ibhsi *a.s.*

As usa na fir do mheall(adh) inaid na mna, asad usa *air ; .s. oibr(ighthe) leis air.*

Tainig li(o)m, tainig damh, tainig di(o)m, b(ean) do mheall(adh). *.l.s. orra.*

A-tu ga radh Mor do m(healladh) ; bi(o)dh agad, an adh agad, Mor do m(healladh), *.l.s. orra.*

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[1] *iad* a conjecture for a couple of illegible letters. [2] *ar* written twice in MS.

[3] A doubtful expansion of MS.

Fuilingthear na fir do m(healladh), das fuilingthear, da bfuilingthear *on .d. direach air.*

Das fuilngid, da bhfuilngid, das fuilingid, da bh(f)uilingid *on .d. cheille air.*

As fuilingthear, a bhfuilingthear *on .f.*

Bean do-ghean do m(healladh), *ni .c.s. gan t(ogbhail) air ; mar so t(oguibh) iad :* b(ean) i do-ghean do m(healladh),
no b(ean) do-ghean do m(healladh) i as bean orra sin,
no b(ean) do-g(h)ean i do m(healladh, b(ean) das gean do m(healladh),
no b(ean) do-g(h)ean esi do m(healladh), b(ean) da ngeansi do m(healladh) *air.*

Is duid do-nim M(or) do m(healladh), as duit da a nim *agus* da as nim *a.s.*

Cread do-b(heir) do m(healladh), cread da mbe(i)r *a.s.*

Cr(ead) an fath do-b(heir) do m(healladh) *a gcronn(?)*[1] *air.*

Cr(ead) tug asteach tu, cr(ead) dad tug *a.s.*

Cr(ead) an fath tug asteach tu *a gcronn(?)*[1]

Gidh me b(h)us f(h)earr bhuaileas tu, gidh me b(h)us f(h)earr dad buaile *a .s. ; on .sd. in* bual(adh) *is maith in uair sin ;* dad buail, dad buaileann *on G(haoidhilg) air ;* me *fein 's a(n)* bual(adh) *maith in uair sin ; in uair a-ta inn(sgne) thu gam bual(adh) ann, .l.s. air ; .c.* me *fein 's a(n)* bualadh *maith ann mar na cialla reimhe.*

73ab

Is cóir na fir do m(healladh), asad c(oir), asa gcoir *a.s.*

Is oircheas na fir damh, asad oircheas, asa n-oircheas *a.s.*

In the rest of this page so many words are illegible or indistinct that none of the rules in it can be made out with complete certainty.

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[1] A doubtful expansion of MS (*a gcr* with line over *cr*), perhaps *i gcrich ?*

PART V

A single folio, bound up by mistake in D i 1, seems to be a continuation of C i 3 29b.

Its columns are here numbered Da, Db, Dc, Dd.

As its matter is found explained in the notes on 24 P 8, no notes are here given.

Da

do na fearuibhsi *.c. a s(h)ineadh ⁊ a-dub(h)r(adh) nar .c. na a leitheid ele.*

Creach 211 2

Soir *agus* siar *.c. mar so a dtus chomhfhoc(ail) mar ta* soirdheas *no* siairdheas *no a leitheid eile.*

Loingeas . . . . . siardtuaidh *.c.* 207 6.

Goirmeas . . . . *.c.* 207 8.

Do-chuadhus ar gcul *agus* ar gcula *agus* ar gculuibh *.c.*

Ma rug . . . . *.c.* 219 17.

Rachad a gcein *agus* a gciana *agus* a gcianuibh *.c.*

Caithfi dol ar cr. . . . . . *.c.* 219 20.

Eagal . . . . . . tar cuan dar gcura . . . . *.c.* 219 21.

A bhfeadh *agus* a bhfad *agus* a gcein, *.l. Gaoid(healg) ar a dteid suidh(iogh)adh na ndiaid(h) gan tsuidh(iogh)adh ;* an feadh *agus* an fad, *Gaoid(healg) as .c. na ndiaidh.*

A-ta re . . . ragha . . . . ghabha gloir *.c.* 220 2.

Coimhgheal na fir *.c.*, coimhgheala na fir *.l. acht o b(h)eith geal uile doibh o mhull(ach) go lar ;* na fir choimhgheal *.c.* na fir coimhgheala *.l. acht o b(h)eith geal uile doibh.*

Inann na fir, *.c.*, inannana na fir *.l.*, na fir inann *.c.*, na fir inanna *.l.*

Comhmaith na fir, *.c.*, com(hm)aithe na fir *.l.*, na fir chom(h)maith *.c.*, na fir c(h)om(h)maithe *.l.*

A-ta mo shaith san churn do dhigh *as .c. and,* a-ta mo shaith san gcorn do shed *as .c. ann,* a-ta mo shaith d'alluing san bfall(uing) ndeirg *as .c. ann.*

A-tu a neart *no* fa neart bfir *as .c. ann.*

Maith an re(i)m no an ad(h)bhardhacht a-ta fan bfear *as .c. ann ⁊ do-rinneadh an dansa na ag(haidh) sin.*

Saith . . . . . *.c.* 189 19.

Iul . . . . 189 20.

Reacht . . . . . tnuidh . . . . 189 27.

(N)a fir c(h)oimhg(h)eal *.c. o b(h)eith cosm(hail) re cheili doibh,* na fir choimhgheala *as .c. ann o b(h)eith geal uile doibh o mhull(ach) go c(eann)*[1].

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[1] 32–4 are in lower margin but belong to 17-9.

Db

An duine . . . . . . 189 21.

A chion . . . . 189 22.

Do-b(heir) . . . . re a la . . . . fa a n. . . . . 189 23-4.

Ler fhear . . . . 189 25.

Rachad tar Shionaind *.c. o cheart,* rachud tar Sionuinn *.c. o c(h)anam(huin)* ⁊ *a-dearar gurab .c. o chiort* ; rachad tar sligh(idh) *agus* tar shlighidh *mar sin* ⁊ *do-rinneadh na roindsi a n-agh(aidh) an f(h)oircead(ail) sin* ⁊ *tigt(hear) leo* : Ni fheadar . . . . 190 5.

Na bi . . . . . 190 6.

Biaidh me ar do chionn san bhaile *.c.*, ar do cheann *.l. on c(h)eillsin* ; a-ta fala am chionn *as .c. ann* ; cuirfiod fhaluidh am chionn *.c. mas fir* ⁊ *do-rinneadh an rannso na ag(haidh)* :

Fala gin go cuir . . . 190 10.

An sluagh do gonaid *.l. no go dtocuib(h)t(hear) inn(sgn)e iad ann* ; an sl(uagh) do gonadh *as .c. ann os .c. inn(sgn)e e gan togb(hail) ann* ; do ghon, do ghonadar an sl(uagh) me *.c. araon* ; *gach foc(al) a mbi inn(sgn)e illr(uigh)the* ⁊ *ceart uat(haidh) aige mar sin.*

Fian . . . . . *.l.* 192 15.

A-tu ar coir an tig(h)e *.c.*, ar cair an tighe *.l. ge a-ta* coir *agus* cair *ann* ; a-ta coir g(h)aoithe liom *.c.*, a-ta cair ghaoithe liom *.l.*

Targuidh . . . . . 192 18.

Feach *agus* fecha *agus* fech(aidh) libh mar do-chuaid hsin dom(h) *.c. na dtriur.*

Cread . . . . . 192 22.

Feagha leat *agus* feacha libh (. . . . . . ?) feacha leatt Mor do meall (adh), *a-dubhr(adh) nach .c. sealb(hadh) an* (. . . . . ?) *eann reim.*

Ni faghar *agus* nochan uil (*ni chuir*)*id suid(h)each(adh) o nach cuirid reim.*

Gar dom(h)na . . . . . 192 19.

rom *do b(h)i an deireadh* (?).

Dc

Do-bhear Mor ort ⁊ as oircheas a tabhuirt ort *.l.*, do-b(h)er Mor ort ⁊ as oircheas a thabhuirt ort *.c.*

Mor rem dhara Saidhbh ga sirradh . do c(h)aill ar a ceadghlor *.l.*, Mor dom d(h)ara Shaidhb(h) ga shiorg(h)airm . do c(h)aill ar an gceadainm *.c.*

An chonaiche *.l. do phearsain* ; as conaiche me ina thu *.l.* ; as conaich an fear thu *.l.* ; as fear conaich t(h)u *.c. do thaoibhreim, ni .c. sin gan ni roimhe* ; as deighbhisigh *no* as deaghdhatha *no* as deaghairm *no* as deigheduigh an duine, *.l. sin uile gan ni rompa mar ta so* :

Do-c(h)uaidh . . . . . 197 31-2.

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[1] 30 is in margin.

Ni deighbhisigh . . . . . 198 1.

As lor gile Briain *as .c. and*, as lor gile Bhriain *.l. acht on cheillsi* : an ghile a-ta a mBrian as lor i ; *lom as .c. gach eanfhoc(al) a ndiaidh phearsan loir* ; lor burbachd Filib ar Phol . lor a chumhgacht ibhid fhion *.l.*, lor burba Philib ar Phol *.c.*

As fearr mhe ina thu *.c.*, as fearr thu ina mhe *.c.* ; *.c. in* (?) *me*(?) *sin* ; *seim(h) as .c. an da inn(sgn)e sin* (. . . . ?) *a ndiaidh na hiomurb(hadh)a* ; *tugadh an ceart ar an gcanam(hain) ann* ; *lom as .c. gach einīnn(sgne) eili a ndiaidh na himurb(hadh)a (a)cht an da inn(sgn)e sin amhain.*

As cunnla meisi ina thusa *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm fa d(h)o* ⁊ *a n-ur 's a n-onn aris* ; asam cunnlasa ina thusa *a shealb(hadh)* ; *ni uil achd mar do b(h)i res an mbarr or ni tabhair ur na onn ailm cuca* ⁊ *do-b(heir) ailm ur* ⁊ *ond cuice le barr.*

As crodha (meisi) ⁊ tusa, asam crodhasa ⁊ tusa *a shealb(hadh), a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm as .c.* ; as (. . . . ?) meisi ina t(h)usa *a n-ur 's a n-onn le sealb(hadh)* (. . . . . . ?) ; niam crodhasa (i)na thusa *a n-ur 's a n-*(. . . . . ?).

Dd

Niam crodhasa ina thusa *a n-ur 's a n-onn.*

Na *ag un mhol(adh) agus* ina *ag an imurb(haidh)*, naid *ag iollr(ugh)adh an m(h)olta agus* inaid *ag illr(ugh)adh na himurb(hadh)a.*

Gach neimhimurb(haidh) ag a mbia consaine ar a deireadh, .c. deireadh a himurb(hadh)a a n-ur 's a n-ond 's a n-ailm madh leat(han) i ; an neimhimurb(haidh) ag nach bia, ni .c. deireadh a himurb(hadh)a achd a n-ur 's a n-onn.

As tiorma mesi ina thusa *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm fa dho ;* as tirm *agus* as tirim *a neimhimurb(haidh) sin ;* as tirma mesi ina t(h)usa *a n-ur 's a n-onn 's a n-ailm enuair as* tirim *a neimhimurb(haidh) sin ;* b(ean) tirm, b(ean) tirim, mac na mna tiorma *acu araon,* mac na mna tirme *.l.*

An fear as crodha *a n-u 's a n-o o imurb(haidh)* ⁊ *a n-a o mhol(adh).*

As crodha me thu *a n-u 's a n-onn ; lorg na himurb(hadh)a dirghi leanas imurb(haidh) c(h)anum(h)na* ⁊ *imurb(haidh) easb(hadh)ach achd nach .c. diolt(adh) na neimhimurb(hadh)a acu araon.*

Ar dteacht . . . . ceilt . . . . . .c. 199 8.

As dorrdha . . . . . 199 9.

As fearr me ina siad *as .c. ann agus* as fearr mhe inaid na fir *as .c. ann* ⁊ *ni uil d'adhbhar*[1] *risin achd gurab e* do g(h)on siad me *agus* do g(h)onattar na fir me *as .c. ann.*

As slim *agus* as slioma na fir *on m(h)ol(adh) leat(h)an 's* as slime na fir *on m(h)ol(adh) c(h)aol ;* as slime *'s* as slioma na mna *.c.*, as slim na mna *.l.*

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[1] *t(ur)b*—MS.

Slim do . . . . . 199 31.

Gach mol(adh) ga mbia ain(m) uath(aidh) caol, an trath teagmhus ainm illr(uighth)i .f. no .b. re ucht, aonmhol(adh) direach as .c. aige mar ta so : as mine *no* as maithe na mna *no* na fir *.c.*

Gach mol(adh) ga mbia ainm uathaidh leathan, an trath teagmhus ainm illr(uighth)e .f. re ucht, .c. da mhol(adh) do b(h)eith aige, ⁊ *an trath teagmhus ainm illr(uighth)e .b. re ucht, ni .c. aige achd enmhol(adh) mar ta so* : as gil *'s* as geala.

Ga fear as fearr astigh *.l. fearn lom air ; gach neimhimurb(haidh) rachas a gcomh(ai)cheas tar a hiomarbhaidh, .c. a himurb(haidh)* ⁊ *a pearsa loir do chomhardadh mar ta* (*so* : an) chumhnga *agus* as cumhnga mhe ina thu, as cumhang me ⁊ tu *a neimhimurb(haidh) sin consaine do theacht ar a deireadh an com(hai)cheas* . . . .? *nach* cumhnga.

Bean thirim, mac na mna tiorma *aige*, mac na mna tirme *.l.*

33-8 are in margin ; there is nothing to show where they belong.

NOTES*

PART I

187

1 Preps. are constantly used with nouns to form prep. phrases followed by the gen. of a noun. As some preps. have either the acc. or dat. (according as they imply a notion of "motion to", "action on", &c. or do not imply it), this acc. or dat., when it occurs in a prep. phrase, will affect differently the following gen., i.e. the acc. eclipsing it, the dat. leniting it.

Ar and *i n-* are exx. of preps. taking both acc. and dat., and frequently employed in prep. phrases. Their effects in such phrases on the initial of a following gen. are the chief matter treated of in these opening pages

1–5 Cf. 7a, 28a.

1 *Do ghníomh na aghaidh,* "actively against it".

4 *Suidhe an bhuird,* "sitting at table".

4 *Suidhe do thagra* "sitting in court in law-action against".

6 *Tonn i n-aghaidh,* "current against".

One expects *bhPilib* which 28a has, marking it .*c*. in spite of the want of alliteration.

7 *A n-aghuidh* here "fighting against".

8 In 28a.

9 In 28a with *obadh Guill.*

10 In 7a, 28a. *I n-aghuidh* "(shining, blowing, &c.) against".

12–4 The teaching of 28a differs from this, and is that *bhfir* always follows *i n-oirchill, i ndóigh, i ndáil,* whether *raghad* or *a-tú* precede. That this is correct is seen by 15, 17.

14 *Bheith 'n-a thuarasdal,* "to be in his service".

15 In 7a, 28a.

16 *I n-aghuidh bhfionna,* lit. "against hair", then "against the grain". Its sense when applied to the sun is not very clear without context; perhaps "mounting the sky", or "coming through cloud"? The line is in 28a.

17 In 28a. "Their (empty) vat, waiting for wine, sleeps a sleep it should not".

18 In 7b, 29a. *I riocht bhF.*, "to become like F."; presumably *a-tú i riocht Fh.* would be "I am like F.".

19 In 7a, 28a. *I bhfiaghnuise,* "witness to" followed by dat. or

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*[In these Notes some passages quoted from the Text (pp. 1–104) appear in standardised spelling, especially passages whose spelling differs in two MSS.]

acc. according as rest-verb or motion-verb precedes. The second *bhfir* in MS. is a mistake.

21 In 7a, 28a. The ex. is in P alone. " Sadhbh's race would enjoy(?) the Samhain peace, being unattacked ".

22 In 8b, 29b. *Inn agus ann .c. na ionadh sin,* i.e. either *inn* or *ann* would be possible. For distinction between them cf. 193 16.
Tarla i n- both " was in " and " went into ". In 8b *ann* is omitted.

23 Ex. of preceding. In 8b.

24 *I gceann* " towards ", " against ", &c.

25 In 8b, 29b. " In my watching-place I will receive thee (coming to me) ".

26–7 In 29b; cf. AiD **49** 24.
Ionann sin . . . , i.e. *tarla i n-* in either of the two senses as in 20.

28 In 29b, 8b " tracking them from the mountain-sides you followed the nine men ".

29–30 In 29b. Ex. of *i n-* with acc. " into ".

31 In 16 b. The uses of *éis* in prep. phrase appear to be as follows: *tar éis, ar éis,* leniting, mean " after "; eclipsing, mean " instead of "; *d'éis* always lenites but has both meanings.

188

1–4 *Ar, tar, éis fhir* " after a man "; *ar éis bhfir* " instead of a man ".
I láimh ar a shon, " held on account of him " may be a legal term like *i n-a gheall.* The expression *ar éis bhfir* may have been used in the same way, and have thus acquired its common meaning " instead of a man ".
D'éis fhir, both " after a man " and " instead of a man ".
As é do-bheir . . . . i.e. the reason of *fhir* is that *do* puts *éis* in dat.
The exx. show incidentally that verb-nouns in dat. lenite following word.

5 *Son* in *ar son* is acc.

6 sq. In 28a, 7a. On characteristics of *ar*.

(a) As regards case of noun after it.

An acc. follows it when an idea of motion, &c. is present, otherwise a dat. Various applications of this rule are in 12–27.
Some words, however, (i.e. *son* and the words on 6, 7) are always in acc. even after verbs of rest, &c., and have the further peculiarity that their dat. pls. eclipse a following word as though they were acc. sgs.

(b) As regards initial affection of words after it. Words having *réim* are always lenited, cf. 190 6 note. Other words, when in acc., are optionally lenitable, cf. 6, 7, 12, 22–7. This is probably true also for words in dat.; the fact that *fior* is unlenited and that *fhior* is not given as an alternative in 12, 22, 24 is not, I think, of any significance; I cannot find any ex. to decide the point.

For its uses with *éis* cf. 187 31, with *aba, aoi* cf. 207 17–30, with *neart* cf. 189 16, with *fad, feadh* cf. 191 1–2, with *son* cf. 188 5, 207 26–30, with *tosach* cf. 219 12–5; for its uses in sense "depending on" cf. 190 21, and in sense "by" (employed in invocations, &c.) cf. 220 5.

6 In 7a where a distinction is made between *ar druim bhfir*, "down on a man", i.e. "hostile to a man", and *ar druim fhir*, "on a man's back".

10 In 28a. For *impir* cf. Desid. voc.

11 In 28b. *Ar* with acc. of *aithris* "in imitation of", *ar* with dat. of *aithris* "according to (the word of)".

12 In 7a, 28b. "raining on", distinguished from "rain beating down on". *Óna .c. barr air* seems to mean "used emphatically".

13–5 In 7b, 28b "raining within house" distinguished from "rain beating into house".

16 In 7b, 28b. *Ar sliocht Fh.* "of F's race" or "on track of F."

Dá chineadh omitted by oversight in P. 7b reads *tsli.*, 28b *tshli.*

17–9 In 7b, 28b, both saying that *ar lurg* has the same two meanings as *ar sliocht, shliocht.*

After *rachad ar* the acc. (*lorg*) is used and therefore *bhF.*

20 In 7b, 28b, the former reading *chora*, an ex. of Slegar. "a man who fights with sword (?) following valiant M. Corb". For *cuirim cath, cosgar, ⁊c.* "I marshal, arrange, &c. battle", cf. DiD voc.

21 In 7a, 28b. The dat. follows *ós* even after motion-verbs.

22 In 28b and (faultily put) 7a.

23 In 7a, 28b. An idea of motion, &c. seems to be in *súil ar*, "eye on", i.e. "hope for", "watching over", but none such in *lámh ar* "hand resting on".

24–7 When two phrases, one of them (as *súil ar*) taking acc., the other (as *lámh ar*) taking dat., are connected by *agus*, the one which comes first determines the case to be taken by *ar*; cf. 7a, 28b.

28 "In the preceding ex. the construction used in the case of adjs. and verbs is the correct one". The reference is to the rule given in 202, 203.

For *roinn* cf. 202 passim. 28b has *moltadh*.

29–31 In 7a, 28b. The exx. are invented to show how, when a compound (a) consists of two nouns, each of which looks forward to a prep. capable of taking either acc. or dat., and (b) is followed by that prep., the second word of the compound determines the case to be taken by the prep.

32–3 In 7a, 28b. After a motion-verb *fa* in either of its senses (" under " or " around ", &c.) takes acc. The acc. is always taken by *tar*.

34–5 In 28b with *teacht tar*. The words *a bél fa a bonn* seem to refer to the shoe ; the translation may be : " While I was telling of (i.e. lamenting) the fair red bright boy (i.e. my son), a shoe whose upper was detached from its sole was thrown at me over the house ; a man ran up and looked in ". The couplet is from a poem *Tugadh oirne* . . . . in O Con. Don's Bk. 368b, st. 37, with *teacht tar* and *do roich fear*.

189

1 " The lady whom he saw before him in the elf-hill, 'twas she who gave the royal feast ".

2 " Never was got better invitation to drink-feast ; a satin cloth was put under his head " Leg. *sróill* ?

4 " In return for (His) coming to my house, a favour is to be laid at His feet ".

5 In 7a, 29a.

6–10 In 9a, 29a. Acc. follows *tre, re n-* ; they become *tres, res* before *gach* ; so too *i ngach* after motion-verbs is *is gach*, probably too after verbs of rest ; cf. AiD **58** 18, TD **27** 23.

9–10 Text faulty. In 9a it is : *leanaid na focail sin ós* ; in 29a it is : *leanuid sin ⁊ na hiairmbérla eile ós*. The intended meaning will be secured here by omitting ⁊, i.e. " these iarmbérlas imitate the art., i.e. *tre, re n-* and (at least with motion-verbs) *i n-* take before *gach* the form which they take before the art. The reason given is that *gach* is here regarded as defining its noun.

11–2 *Ór ní fhuil* . . . . " this iairmbérla (i.e. *gus*) has no defining effect ", i.e. *gus* is used before a noun defined by art., but not before a noun otherwise defined, e.g. *Ó Dálaigh* (cf. 67a). By itself *gus* has no defining effect ; *gus an* has it, but only owing to *an*, cf. 29b.

13–5 In Da, 7b. In the latter *mornán* is used instead of *corn*, and the distinction between dat. and acc. in a noun after *mo shâith i n-* is better put. The first ex. is : " I have enough wine in the goblet ", the second is : " the goblet is treasure enough for me"; so too: "the red cloak will do me".

16 "I am in the power of a man". The rule implied in this ex. seems doubtfully correct. Cf. 7a which has: *a-tú ar neart bhfir .l., fa nirt fhir .c.* Leg. here *a-tú fa nó a niort fhir?* This emendation seems likely in spite of its implying that *neart* is wrongly included in the list of nouns on 188 6 and 28a, and in spite of its requiring the reading of Da (*a-tú a neart nó fa neart bfir*) to be changed to *a-tú a niort nó fa niort fhir.*

17 In 7b. Trans. seems to be: "To have power or to have the prospect of it (i.e. to be *adhbhar ríogh*) is pleasant for a man" (lit. "is a good circumstance round a man"). The prep. *fa* here seems to be "around", "about", &c., while its meaning "under" is exemplified by 22, 23, 25 These metaphorical senses are parallel to the literal ones, cf. supra 2 and 190 29.

18 i.e. "the following verse violates the rule in 13–5".

19 In 8a, and (marked *.c.*) Da. "The graceful loving fair-handed hero was satisfied with asking for that good hound". The verse is introduced as wrong owing to *san gcoin bhfinn* being required by rule in 13–5.

20–1 Exx. of *i n-* with dat.

20 In Da. "A short account may be had by him who desires it; I excell in detailed account".

21 In Db; also in DD xxv 19, *i n-ainriocht,* "in evil state", "undone".

22 In Db and (with *.l.*) 7b; cf. supra 17 note. "His share (i.e. "the extent of the Earl's power") depends on the ruling of him (i.e. "on the decision of the Man of the Éirne"); the rule of the Earl beneath the Man of the Éirne". Verse is obscure in absence of context.

23–4 In Db. "The earth neath his sway gives forth fruit and milk in his day; but the Lord of Wonders sees the tops of the trees (i.e. "is in Heaven") and turns not aside from just ordinance". Leg. *claon* (adj.) or *chlaon* (verb)? Cf. 216 3–4, 222 8.

25 "Owing to the number of the woods He has placed beneath the Man of Luan, their amount baffles all sages" (?). For *teid de* cf. AiD 1 3 note.

27 In 8a, Da (both with *tnúidh*). "Lawful thy hope, O É., for the desire of the race of C. is fixed on him."

28 Dat. follows *iar n-*, *ar n-* "after".

29 *Ní .c.* . . . seems superfluous remark.

30 "Treachery was plotted by the great graceful hero, that I should sleep after a wine-feast".

190

1–2 In 8a, Db. Lenition was preferred after *tar*. In 8a are added some remarks obscure to me.

3–4 After *leo* something seems missing. As 3–4 stand, they say that 5–6 violate the rule just given, but this is not so.

5 In Db. " Treachery to a poet—I had rather, I think, hear of his death."

6 " O Prince of the race of the Connachta, be not stern towards a poet." Cf. IGT p. 75 where, after ll. 779, 780 (the latter being the same as 6 here), the following rule is given : " *Gach ainm uathaidh .f. nó .b. as a (d)téid a réim mar sin, ní cóir lomadh air ó do-níther a réim. Ar féin bFháil .l., ar fhéin bhFáil as .c. ann,* " A sg. nom., masc. or fem., which has a *réim* thus (i.e. like *file*), an unaffected word is wrong after it when the *réim* is used ", i.e. " an acc. or dat., of a masc. or fem. noun whose acc. and dat. sg. are the same as each other but different from its nom. sg. must be lenited after *ar* ". That *réim* here has the above meaning (i.e. the meaning given in Appendix VIII C) is plain, not merely from the allusions to *fian* and *file* but from the fact of unlenited *fior* appearing in 188 12, 24, 26.

After 5, therefore, *.c.* should be *.l.*, and after 6 *.l.* should be inserted. In IGT *.l.* after l. 779 refers merely to the absence of alliteration, while *.l.* after 780 refers to the non-lenition of *filidh*.

7 *Ar do chionn* " before thee ", " waiting for thee ", &c. ; cf. 189 1.

8–10 In 8a, Db. Even after motion-verbs, *i gcionn* " ahead of ", " in store for " &c. may be used as well as *i gceann*.

10 " That race (of thine) is a race without any friend—though thou dost not harbour enmity to me ". For use of *gé, gion go*, cf. 223 6 note.

The neg. of *gé* may be *gidh nach*, e.g. Mag. MS xxiv 10, *cidh nach síneadh sé*, but is much more often *gion* (*gin, gen, &c.*) *go*, followed by ind. (pres. or pf.) or subj. (pres. or impf.), cf. 210 23, DD v 35, 42, vii 6, ix 18, 20, xiii 9, xxv 9, PB **20** 2, AiD **29** 14, &c.

11–2 *Ar*, " on ", " dwelling on ", &c., distinguished from *ar* " depending on ", " relying on ", &c. ; cf. infra 21 and 16b 4.

13–4 Digression on forms of *i n-* before *ar n-* (" our ").

15 In 16b. *Suidh inn*, " sit into it ", " sit down there ", *suidh ann* " sit there " ; for the distinction between *inn* and *ann* cf. 193 16.

16 In 16b. " After M. Conchobhar sat in his Steading—what deed

could be greater ? " As *cró* is both dat. and acc., the ex. has little point.

17 *Ar an tigh* " (resting, &c.) on the house ".

18–20 In 16b. *i gcionn,* " ahead of ", " waiting for ", &c. ; *i gceann* " against ", &c., but *rachad i gcionn* " I will go to meet " is allowed.

21–2 *Ar* " depending on ", usually with acc. but also with dat.

22 " Most terrible disaster the death of Créidhe's scion—though Éire were to depend on (the result of) one (battle-)day ". For use of *gé* cf. 223 6 note.

23–4 In 10a with *rachtar* instead of *rach.*

Before rel. and verb *go* has two forms, e.g. *go rach, gus a rach,* " to whom I will go ". In Mag. MS xi 27 is : *d'fhior Theamhra gus tig gach bard* ; for a similar dropping of the rel. pron. in *as a n-* cf. 218 17 note.

Diultadh . . . . i.e. each has its own neg., *go nach, gus nach.*

25 In 8a with *air fis* (?)

" Thou, O Lord of Ros, art he with whom all men unite ".

26–8 In 10a. Ex. of 23 supra. " E. R., back to which D. used to be driven, 'twas hard for a salmon to try (to pass) it, that high rampart of ancient slippery stones at which those long gleaming fish leap up ". In 10a the reading *gá dhréim* (cf. AiD **62** 25 note) seems preferable.

29–35 In 7a, 10a, cf. 188 32. Used by itself or with art. (*fan*) or poss. adj. (*fam, ⁊c.*) *fa* has acc. in sense of " around ", &c., and dat. in sense of " beneath ", &c. Only in the former sense are its equivalent forms, *bha, ma, um* (and, of course, *bhan, man, uman, bham, &c.*) used.

191

1–7 Prep. phrases containing *fad, feadh.* Among the more usual ones are the following : *feadh an tighe* " throughout ", cf. TD **11** 17 ; *feadh na gcridheadh* " along ", " along by ", cf. AiD **77** 36 ; *feadh* (*an*) *laoi* " the length of ", " during " ; *ar f*(*h*)*eadh* (*an*) *bhaile,* " throughout " ; *ar f*(*h*)*eadh* (*an*) *laoi* " throughout ", " during " ; *ar f*(*h*)*ad an bhaile* " throughout ", " from end to end of " ; *re feadh* (*an*) *laoi* " throughout ", " during " ; *i bhfeadh leis an mbaile* " as far as ", " up to " ; *i bhfad leis an mbaile* " as far as ", " up to ".

Besides the above there are adverbial phrases : *ar fad,* " completely " ; *ar feadh,* " completely " (cf. TD **11** 31) ; *i bhfad,* " far ", " long " (of place or time). For conjunctional phrases with *fad, feadh* cf. 219, 220.

2 In 10a *ar fhad* is omitted.

6 In 10a. "By the shooting of (i.e. "being shot by" ?) black . . . . (?) a spear is buried up to its . . . . (?)"

7 In 10a with *finnfuighi*. This is ex. of temporal use, cf. 219, 220. "Where is there a man (to be found possessing) all the gifts of Donnchadh if (lit. "while") thou wert seeking one back in the past ?"

8–11 Digression (suggested by *fionnfuidhea*) on certain verb-endings. "Every long *i* in pass. may be *i* or *e* or *ea* ; every long *i* in 2 pl. (*sibh* seems to have dropped out after *innsgne* ?) may be short *i* or *e* ; every long *ea* in 2 sg. may be *e* or *ea*".

Long *i* was thought to be the original form of all the forms referred to in the first two paragraphs. Moreover, *'s a n-ébhadh ea* in 8 and *a n-eaghadh 's* in 10 seem to be mistakes. What the text says is that *-buailtí*, impf. pass., *-buailfidhí*, condit. pass. may have last letter *i* or *e* ; *buailtí*, 2 pl. pres., *buailfidhí* 2 pl. fut. may have last letter *i* or *e* ; *-buailteá* 2 sg. impf., *-buailfidheá* 2 sg. condit. may have last letter *ea*.

12–4 On use of proper dat. forms of o-stems after preps.

After *don* the proper dat. form of noun and adj. is required ; hence *don ghiol dunn, don ghiol donn* (whether *donn* here is correct was doubted, cf. IGT 67) ; *don donn gheal* is wrong, *gheal* not being proper dat., but *don gheal donn* was allowed by custom, *geal* before certain words being regarded as forming a quasi-compound with them ; cf. 201, 202. The word after *don* in the above phrases is an adj. used as a noun.

Cf. IGT, p. 20, l. 24 which has : *don fhior gheal, don fhior ghiol .c.*, where the *.c.* refers only to the second phrase, a distinction being drawn between the dats. sg. masc. *giol* and *dearg*. This latter (not *diorg*) is correct owing to the difference of declension between *geal, gil, giol,* and *dearg, deirg, dearg.*

15 "The earth on which rests the foot of Ó Briain is as a sister to that bright dark-haired man". The second line is from 10a, *donn gheal* being absent in P, and *dhonn* being read.

16–8 *Gébhad so i ngeall,* "I will take this in pledge", "as a pledge". In this sentence *gabhaim* was felt to imply motion, and therefore *i ngeall* was thought right ; however, from the constant use of *i ngioll* "as a pledge" with rest-verbs (e.g. "it is", "I have it", "I have got it"), its use was permitted after *gabhaim.* In 11a is : *ó a ngeall uaidh* for *ó fhagbháil uait.*

19 In 11a with *fa cheann.* "He received a peace on condition of not putting a royal diadem on his head". This and next ex. obscure away from context.

21 In 11a with *Ar Sémus má do ghabh.* " If he has got a pledge from S. 'tis not churches' wealth he will have got thereby ".

22-4 Only in P. *Do thuit* . . . . " fell in treachery ", " by treachery ". The acc. *i bhfeall* may arise from notion of " falling into treacherous hands ".

23 " The prince of . . . (?) met with treachery : 'twas not treachery done by way of return ".

24 " Ó hI. was treacherously caught ; what is gained by getting angry about it or by mentioning it ? "

25-6 Only in P. Exx. not of *i ngeall,* but of *i ngeall ar.* In this phrase *geall* is said to be obligatory, but cf. MD 52, 61. " Thou winnest fame owing to (?) thy father's excellence ".

26 " Gofraidh Fionn so called by you owing to the poetry of that Ó Dálaigh ".

27-8 In 11b. Before pl. art. *i n-* gives *is na, 'sna* ; in such cases *a h-* gives *as na.*

192

1-2 In 11b. Before sg. art. *i n-* is *isin, san* (often *sa* before consonants).

3 After *ar* (with acc.) and *tar* lenition is optional.

4-5 " From the borders of the House of Tál thou didst dash beyond fair Linn Fhlannáin ". This verse seems intended as an illustration of the preceding line, viz. : *ionann an fear ⁊ an bhean n-a n-anfa a réim.* " They are the same, a masc. and a fem. which has not its *réim.*" *Fear* and *bean* are used for *feirinnsgne, baininnsgne,* denoting two different kinds of declension. For these terms and for *réim* cf. Appendix VIII, H.

The point of the sentence is that some words of the fem. declension need not use the *réim* which they have. Such words are those in IGT 120, 186 and four of the words in IGT 191, viz. : *linn, coill, doigh, troigh* (*tomhais*).

Were the sentence taken to refer to the numerous fem. nouns without *réim,* viz. : IGT 3, 10, 13, 14, 26, 42, 43, 45, 92, 93, 99, 113, 115, 135, 144, 150, 151, 161, 163, 184, 185, 189, there would be little point in it.

Incidentally one notices that, in IGT 191 mentioned above, the word *abhus* seems to be used in the same sense as the ordinary *tuas* " above-mentioned ", not in the sense it has when, referring to a preceding sentence, it means " at its beginning " in contradistinction to *tíos,* " at its end " cf. 66a, 66b passim.

6-10 In 11b with *mar sin ó dhul roimhe* after *re na chorp,* showing that *re* " before " is being referred to

"A strong growth of hair coming out through its body like a tillage-field". For 10 cf. DD XXV, 15.

Ní .c. éiniarmbérla . . . . i.e. *tre* and *re n-* alone of preps. put *n-* before poss. adj. This is hardly correct; *go n-a* is common.

11 The only explanation which suggests itself for this strange line is that the author is condemning the ex. in 15 (*fian do báidhid* . .); and, in doing so, invents a form *do gonaid* from the type-verb *gonaim* parallel to *do báidhid.* He seems unaware that *báidhim* has an alternative form *do-báidhim* (cf. PH), whereas *gonaim* has not.

The comment (*.l. nó go* . . .) seems a corruption of the reading in 8a, Db (*.l. nó go dtoguibhthear innsgue iad ann tís*), and to mean that the proper 3 pl. rel. should be used in the ex., viz.: *an sluagh gonaid* (*go.* for *gho.* because of preceding *-g*). The author can hardly be using *innsgne iad* (as he uses *innsgne é* in the next line) to mean the pron. *iad.* Were he doing this, he would be implying the falsehood that a *do*-verb can not have its 3 pl. as rel. (i.e. that *do-niad* can not mean "which they do").

12 In 8a. "The host which was slain". The comment means that *é* need not be put after *do gonadh,* as the pass. verb has same form for all pers. and numbers.

13–4 Collectives, when nom. to a verb, may have verb in sg. or pl. They may also (as is plain from the poems, though not said here) be referred to by sg. or pl. prons.

15 In 8a, Db, both with *.l.*; cf. supra II note. "The troop of T. which they overwhelm here—I pity any man who may have escaped (wounded) from that fight" ?.

16–9 Forms and meanings of *cóir, &c.*; also in 8a, Db.

Its metaphorical meanings, e.g. *ar cóir an tighe,* "on the right (i.e. sheltered ?) side of the house", *cóir na gaoithe* "right (i.e. favourable) kind of wind", *cóir ar dola,* "right way to go", "chance of going", require o-forms.

Ar chóir & gen. is also used as "in form of", "by way of", cf. DD xx 21, LCAB viii 61, xxv 68.

18 "The foes offer just terms; he got no opportunity of entering the ford (to fight)".

19 "Near came cause of grief to the women, who had found the fight going in their favour" (lit. "who had got a fair wind of the fight" ?).

20–3 In 8a, Db; cf. 231 24–5, *féach, &c. leat, &c.* are used interjectionally or to introduce indirect question; they do not take direct object.

22 "What will ye do besides that ? Bethink ye, O men of Laighin".

24 i.e. the Sealbhadh (i.e. noun & *do* & verb-noun) which some

thought possible after these expressions, is wrong as it would be a direct object.

26–7 The rules about acc. after *ní fhuil* and about the subj. in rel. clauses after it are given in 214 and 69a. Here it is said that these rules do not apply to *nochan fhuil* and *ní faghar.*

28–9 In 8a, Dc. " I will call thee Mór ". A woman's name, meaning the name and not the woman, is masc.

30–2 In 8a, Dc. Leg. *rem* for *reim* in 30–1. " My second Sadhbh, being constantly called ' Mór ', her original name faded away ". The reading *gá síorrádh,* though good metre, violates the rule just given, while *gá shíorghairm* obeys it and also gives good metre. In the second line leg. *dam dhara Shaidhbh* (8a, Dc). The dat. of *dara* is given as leniting here.

33–4 The enclitic *-séin* is allowed only on 3 sg. masc. and 3 pl. of prons. and prep. prons. ; cf. 7b.

193

3 Ex. of *-séin* added to 3 sg. of verb when nom. is masc. " He waited not to consolidate M., a hard step for heroes ".

5 " The earth (of grave) on the side of the hero with fresh curly locks, his grey eye being turned to red thereby ".

6–7 *A s(ealbhadh)* i.e. its infix. pron. construction.

As é do-bheir . . . i.e. the reason is that *eiséin* has the place of (i.e. " is equivalent to ") the uncliticised pron. which is in *da a meallabh.*

A pron. in infix. construction has a more emphatic force than one used separately, cf. 67b.

8 " An attack on him is planned ; it is a move well provided for " ; cf. IGT 1. 620.

9–11 Only in P. The three sentences (*meallfad eiséin ⁊ Mór ; meallfad iad eiséin ⁊ Mór ; da meallabh ⁊ Mór*) are equivalent to each other, and illustrate 5–6. For *iadséin ⁊ sí Mor* I read *iad eiséin ⁊ Mór.*

Re chuma, i.e. the two objects, *eiséin* and *Mór,* being combined and indicated by *iad.* In *da meallabh* the *a n-* (infix. pron. 3 sg. masc.) is the object, and *agus Mór* is added afterwards just as in the first sentence ; for this construction cf. 200, 11 note.

Ní .c. an barr . . . . , a repetition of rule in 192 33.

12–3 The O.I. 3 sg, neut. pron., *són, ón* appears to be used in the two verses here as though it were an enclitic ; it was not so used in O.I. No parallel ex. is available.

12 " Peace with the Goill is made hard, thy words are so wrathful ; I know not how any check may be put to thy fury "

13 "The true virginal Branch whom we shall love—this is true (?) —is a foster-child of God".

14 From this on to 194 28 the prep. prons. of each prep. are gathered together. In 9a they are scattered, each group of prep. prons. being followed immediately by its exx.

16 It is laid down (with exx. in support) by AOC f. 72r, that the O.I. distinction between *inn* after verbs denoting motion and *ann* after verbs denoting rest is obligatory in Bardic Poetry. There are frequent exx. of *inn* "into it", e.g. LCAB i 139 *cuirfe an uaisle as nó inn*, but on the other hand *inn* "in it" is found, e.g. DiD **10** 5, **11** 14, &c. So, too, *ann* "in it" is common, but it is also fairly common after verbs of motion, e.g. CB iv 54, *bhur dtrí cúigidh curthar ann*. The old distinction was obsolescent. Indeed, from the fact that *inn* is here placed among the dative-governing preps., and that in 194 17 *ann* is put among the accusative-governing preps., it would seem that the author of the text felt that there was a distinction between *inn* and *ann*, but that it was quite the opposite distinction to the O.I. one. A distinction between them is also implied in 187 22 and 190 15, but is not explained.

29 Note *uaidhe* 3 sg. masc. and fem.; also *uadha* 3 pl. and 3 sg. masc. No ex. of *uaidhe* as 3 sg. fem. has been found by me.

In 9b it is added that *uadha* may end in *-o, -u* when pl., but not when sg.

37 The broad vowels in the pls. above (*asda, uadha, &c.*) may be *-a, -o, -u*.

194

1–5 The versions of this in 7b and 29a are better. With the changes suggested in the Textual notes, the translation would be: ". . . and they (i.e. simple preps.) are used as unstressed words before personal words (i.e. nouns), and they (i.e. prep. prons.) are used as stressed words (by themselves or) before impersonal words (i.e. enclitics or words like *sin, &c.*). They (i.e. prep. prons.) may by themselves rime with other words. They (the simple preps. mentioned above in 193 14sq, i.e. preps. with dat.) put a *réim* on both masc. and fem. nouns. When *ann* (i.e. *i n-*), *faoi* (i.e. *fa*), and *air* (i.e. *ar*) imply notion of rest, they act in the same way (as the preps. just mentioned, 193); but, when they imply notion of movement, they resemble the preps. which follow below (i.e. 6–28)".

With regard to this matter one may notice:

A. The lists here given, 193, 194, consist of prep. prons. 3 sg. masc. ; there is no mention of simple preps. as such.

In the Bardic schools simple preps. were counted among *iairmbéarla*, i.e. unstressed words, and were divided into :

(a) *Iairmbéarla* derived from *focail* (i.e. from stressed words). The prep. pron. 3 sg. masc. of each prep. was the *focal* whence it was supposed to come ; thus, *ag* came from *aige*, and so of the others.

(b) *Iairmbéarla* not coming from *focail*. These were *mar, gan, dar, ar n-, a* (voc. particle), *O* (in family names), *ar* (" by " in invocations), cf. Appendix VIII, ex. 31 note. The prep. *go n-* does not seem to be mentioned anywhere, nor *idir* (except to say that it may be stressed or unstressed, cf. 225 7) ; cf. AOC f. 71.

B. Preps. with dat. are described as *iairmbéarla* which put *réim* on *baininnsgne* and *feirinnsgne* ; those with acc. as *iairmbéarla* which put *réim* on *baininnsgne* but not on *feirinnsgne*. *Réim* means a declension-form different from nom. sg. *Baininnsgne* and *feirinnsgne* are here used in a peculiar sense, denoting two different kinds of declension.

(a) *Baininnsgne* comprises all nouns, whether they be masc. or fem. in gender, which have dat. sg. and acc. sg. the same as each other but different from nom. sg., e.g. *buidhean, bean, file, rí, cú, &c.*

(b) *Feirrinnsgne* nouns are those which have a dat. sg. different from their nom. sg., but an acc. sg. the same as the nom., i.e. o-stems, e.g. *fear, &c.*

C. Besides the *iairmbéarla*, i.e. unstressed words, which serve as preps., there are many others, e.g. the copula, its simple parts and its forms when compounded with preps., conjunctions, or other particles ; particles used with verbs, e.g. *no, ro, do, ní, nír, go, gur, nocha, &c., an* (interr.), *nar* (interr.) ; article by itself or compounded with preps. ; conjunctions simple or united with other particles, e.g. *agus, acht, nó, ná, gé, suil, ór, go, gur, gion, go, mar, &c.* ; some numerals, e.g. *dá, dara* ; some adjs. e.g. *gach, gach ré, gá* (interr.), *gár* (interr.) ; rel. pron. *a n-* by itself or united with preps. ; prefixes (*iairmbéarla choimhleanamhna*) in many adverbial phrases ; *iná* and its conjugated forms, cf. 198 1 ; *mac* (in names) which is regarded as unstressed part of *ainm sgoilte*, cf. 206 28.

6 *sq* These forms are given, but each group separately, in 8a, 11a

17 The punctuation here adopted seems preferable, but cf. 193 16.

21–6 *Troimhid . . . . innsgne é* should be placed between *treimhe* and *tríotha .l. a ghearradh*.

After *tríot* 10b has *.c.*, *trít .l.*

The words *tríthe .l. a shíneadh* are a slip ; 11a 3 has *tríthe .l. a ghearradh, treithe .l. sin do shíneadh.*

Tríotha on 22 most probably refers to the *tríotha* on 25 ; its occurrence as 3 fem. is rare—if it occurs at all.

The comment in 11a on *treimpe, troimpe, trompa, treampa*, viz. that they may be short or long, seems strange.

29–30 " the 3 sg. of these (a strange way of describing the simple preps., *go, um, &c.*) puts réim on fem. words but not on masc. ones whenever, as unstressed words (i.e., as simple preps.) they are used with personal words (i.e. nouns) ", i.e. they take acc. ; of supra 1–4 note. The same thing is put differently in 7b, 29a.

31–2 i.e. they resemble the preps. taking dat. ; i.e. *chuca, iompa, &c.* may end in *-u, -o.*

33–6 " The preps. that put réim on masc. (i.e. those taking dat.), when they are followed by a noun defined by art., lenite the noun ; when the noun is defined otherwise than by art. (e.g. by poss. adj.) or is undefined, the adj. with it is lenited as also a gen. used adjectively ".

Sunnartha is either a slip for *neamhshunnartha* or else (as is assumed in the above translation) some words as *nó focal gan shunnradh* have dropped out before *na mbélaibh.*

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1–3 Only in P. " When the preps. which put a réim only on fems. (i.e. those taking acc.) precede a noun defined by art., the noun is eclipsed, and also any adj. with it ; if they precede a noun not thus defined the adj. with this noun will be eclipsed " ; cf. 194 I note.

4–12 Remarks on *leis, lais ;* cf. 7a, 10a.

Both *leis* and *lais* are used as prep. prons., and may be followed by words as *sin, &c.*, e.g. *leis sin.* Only *leis*, however, can be used before art., or as adverb, (" also ").

7 *Lais* " also ", " too " should be *leis.* " Nail in Thy hand, spear in Thy heart, Mary too on Thy mind ".

8–9 " All he has is mine too ". The sentence after *.c.* seems to have been wrongly copied by the scribe ; leg. *gach ní as lais as liomsa lais .l.* ?

10–1 " He will go fighting by himself ; he will also go with the Western troop ".

12 " It (some virtuous act) is greatly valued by Him ; the day spent in pleasure is deducted from it thereafter ", For *táille*, c.f. AiD **86** 16 note.

13–9 Remarks on *re n-*. In 29a which adds : *roimh an bhfear .l., res an bhfear as .c. ann.*

Re is not used as prep. pron. ; *roimh* is not used as prep., though often so used in the prose of these Tracts.

14 Leg. *adhaigh* ? " The night before (meeting) the man of the fair, a woman makes thin her delicate dark eye-brow " or " At night the woman . . . for the man . . . . . " ?

16 " Even though that had never been so, Mary would have been a virgin ".

17-9 Before these adverbs *re n-* becomes *res* (sic leg.) In 7b which adds : *ní hinand ⁊ na focuil sin roimhe gen go bhfuil ceart ag na foclaibh sin fa dheireadh,* " . . . . . . (?) though these latter words (i.e. *aréir, &c.*) are indeclinable ".

20 " Before yesterday we should have required to get seven feet of earth ".

22 " If a creature takes no pride in it (beauty), what harm is there in its excelling in beauty ? "

23 " We have got horses (as rewards) owing to our letters ; let us treasure those letters ".

24 " Ale can not be drunk by us from them, those cups of thy well-adorned house ". For *fleisggeal,* cf. AiD **9** 15 note.

25 Ex. of *re n-* becoming *ris* before art. " What could be a harder knot for thee than a fight with that devilish dragon ? "

26–31 Exx. of prep. prons. from *do.*

26 " L.M. is like a piece of cloth in thy grip torn from the cloak's edge ".

28 " Let me not be my own foe ; I serve Thee not as I should ". For *eadruinn agus inn* cf. AiD **57** 5 note. For *freagraim,* cf. AiD **73** 7 note.

29 " A week ago next Saturday a short-bladed knife cut me ". Leg. *sgian* ? Ex. of *go* & art.

30 " O God, 'tis a deed of piety done by Thee ; 'tis no mere passing danger ".

31 " Serve Him if ye so will ; He has shown you the wisdom of so doing ".

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1–4 Exx. of prep. prons. from *do.*

1 " Í Néill have to call to you, those of them in trouble in their land yonder ".

2 " It took long to show them they were thought formidable foes ". In this MS initial *dh-* is common after final *-dh, -th.*

3–4 Were *bean* read, the two *dí*'s, being identical, could not rime, cf. 228.

" O Flann, leave her her dark hair if she dislikes very much to have it cut off ". *Lom-* is used as emphatic prefix.

5–10 Exx. of prep. prons. from *fa*.

5 " I propose to journey on sea ; my provision for it admits of no delay ".

6 In 15a with *.c.* P omits *óg*. Cf. DiD **84** 43.

7 In 15a. " Let us plunder folk in return for our being plundered, as they can not keep from attacking us ", or (less likely), " they must yield to us ".

8 In 15a with *síl* and *.c.* ; leg. *ad-chím* ? " The resting-places of Aodh's race, alas ! ; those fair tombs I see beneath me ".

9 In 15a with *.c.* ; leg. *laogh*. " Goodly the noble band by my side ; the child of the woman of Fiachrach (Aidhne ?) is beneath me ".

10 In 15a with *mairidh fóin*. " The ruins of their forts yet stand among you, proper resort for friendship ".

11, 15–9 Exx. of prep. prons. from *ar*.

11 " Everyone standing over his friend's grave, I will stand over thee, O Branch of Fearta ".

12 Ex. of prep. pron. from *fa* . . " The noisy shoeing of horses is done so hastily that the live flesh beneath the hooves was not seen (and avoided) " (?). *Deithfear* from *deithbhrim* akin to *deithbhrighim*. For *craoithibh* cf. IGT. 87, 98, 108.

13 " Long she yearned after that (departed) soul ; no wonder is she called ' Banbha of Brian ' ". The second *dí* seems to be from *de*.

14 Ex. of prep. pron. from *le*. " Thou feelest that it is still harder on poets (than on myself) that fire came on thee at the banquet ". Point obscure in absence of context.

15 Cf IGT 1. 199 ; Verse is in DiD **58** 11.

16 " Folk seeking fight are about you, ravens on church-gables ".

17 " Woe to all who neglect the Tithe ; it is no ill-fortune for them that they owe it ". For *seachbhaidh* cf. AiD **62** 25, note. *Do-ním dóigh de*, " I make no account of it "

19 " What brought the poets to that (evil strait) that they should pass a night without getting wealth (for poems) ". Leg. *adhaigh*. *A n-uain* " the opportunity against them, &c.".

21 Leg. *gcléith* ? " They are in battle-array with spear, their coloured spears on their backs ".

22–5 Exx. of prep. prons. from *ó*.

22 " I can not find even a tear by shedding which he would get from me a tear as tribute ".

23 " 'Twere wrong for me, sitting as I am beside kings and queens, to leave them ".

24 " Wealth of which I need not be ashamed (is given me) for my poems, and I am thereafter sent away in safety ".

26 " Even the vulture hovering over thee in thy agony escaped not the fury of thy spear ".

27 " Soft satin (pennon) waving above it (a standard), a wind by which it used to be agitated in wild weather ".

29 Ex. of prep. pron. from *ag*. The form *acuibh* is wrong, cf. 193 36. Leg. *gan shioth* ? " 'Anger against the dead sons, no peace for them, no respite ".

30 Ex. of prep. pron. from *seach*. " The captured cattle are roused from their resting-places by you—beyond this you are not injured ".

31 " Why should the just doom not be uttered ? A man will not go to Heaven without it ". Leg. *róigh*.

Ceadh ná badh . . . . When *ciodh, ceadh, créad, &c. fa* are followed by a neg. verb, the prep. is often omitted, cf. 67a 31 : A tendency to omit the prep. when the meaning is plain may be noticed in other kinds of neg. rel. sentences, e.g. TD **6** 1 *teach nach fuil barr ar bhronntaibh,* DD xxiv 16 *i n-aontaidh nach frioth foirceann.* Cf. 67a 31

32 " Our turn is coming, let us look out, let us keep clear of the generous(?) man of Raoile ".

33 P has *sa a cl.* ; 11a has *seithi* and *.c.* " Robbers lying on hairy side of skins, and ice-water oozing up from the earth through the skins ".

34 Ex. of prep. pron. from *tre, re n-, re*

" I see the board(?) coming through them and before them and beside them on the path ". Point obscure in absence of context.

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1 Prep. prons. from *ag, go.* " A man without power or wealth will be slow in getting justice ".

2 Prep. pron. from *im, le.* " All close round him in the ford ; the current is always in the middle of a stream ". Second line seems proverb.

3–7, 11 Exx. of prep. prons. from *re n-.*

3 In 10a with *rítheag róm gan bhrón bith.* " Open Heaven yonder before me ; not in sadness do folk dwell there, 'tis said ".

4 " A cold stone on thee in the grave, while fleeing crowds (of foes) flee before thee leaving the Field of the Greeks ".

5 " Her foster-son had never asked anyone for a nobler steed before (he asked for) that one ".

6 " Though the outposts shield us (?), the host is too close on me in pursuit ".

7 " Soon thy shafts shall flame red, the smithy of slaughter (i.e. battle-field) awaits them ".

8 In 12b with *tibhidh mo . . . dhúinn .c.* "My heart has ever welcomed thee ; thou shouldst not have a hidden dagger for me".

9 In 12b with *.c.* "Though C's race surpassed all others, we were opposed at Áth na Ríogh".

10 "The foes had not the credit of bearing their onset, they waited not for them at the ford".

11 "Not mine what remains of today ; nor is it mine, the time on from noon".

Ní mó & rel., a common phrase for "neither", "just as little", cf. TD **20** 13.

12 Prep. pron. from *le.* "Thine the horse-cloths and reins, and thy steeds surpassing (those of) the scion of Tál".

13–5 Prep. prons. from *i n-.*

13 "Many cries of lamentation are uttered as I approach (?), while I can not lament even one man". Point obscure in absence of context.

14 "Of little value is the wealth of my home if thou persist in thy injustice".

15 "There is not in the lakes round old M.L. as much water as would cook its fish".

17–21 Prep. prons. from *seach.*

17 "Welcome, keep off, let not thy foot take another step".

19 In 9b with *.c.* "He who avoids the worldly game, the happiest kind of life is not for him".

20 "I feel bound not to pass by (in my poem) thy treasure, the inscribed stone".

21 "As the foe advances, thy troops at the ford cast off their cloaks behind them".

22–3 Prep. prons. from *tre.*

22 "Hospitality's stream swelling through him, his heart's generosity swelling on him". For *tulgadh,* cf. IGT 1. 253 and VT *bronnadh.* No other ex. of *urbadh* is known to me ; it seems to be from *for-ad-both.*

23 Cf. DD iv 18.

24 Prep. pron. from *tar, ar.* "Whatever foes went unscathed from thee in the fight—'twas no desire to spare friends that urged thee !"

25 i.e. abstracts and compars. are not formed by adding *-e* to gen. of *o*-stem. *Pearsa* is here for *pearsa lóir.*

26 sq On use of adjectival gen. ; cf. 8a, 18b, 68a 1, 1aa 14, Dc.

26–7 *Ionad . . .* "it acts as gen., and a gen. must have something before it" i.e. gen. is used as attribute, but not as pred. This violated in PB **2** 3 *condích uadh í.*

28–30 These gens. used as preds. are wrong. By the ex. *as duine deaghairm deighéduigh* it is further shown that the adjectival gen. must follow immediately the noun of which it is attribute. Hence *deighéduigh* is not coordinate with *deaghairm* but is attribute to it.

31–2 "the soft-mouthed horse, when struck, went unwillingly with the man".

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1 "That man, Órlaidh's heir, is something of an improvement".

3–7 The peculiarity here mentioned probably applies only to *lór*. A fem. abstract ending in a vowel (not one ending in *-acht*, cf. 8a, Dc) following *lór* does not lenite a poss. gen. An explanation of this is offered in 68a 8, viz. *ionad oibrighthe a-tá ag an mholadh sin ; s(unnradh) oibrighthe is .c. air*, i.e. the adj. (*lór*) functions as a verb-noun, and this is the subject of the sentence. For the terms here cf. App. II. The meaning intended is that *lór*, acting as verb-noun subject of the sentence, puts *gile* in gen. fem. which of course does not lenite.

6 "Rough enough was P. to P., sparingly enough they drink wine".

8 Cf. App. VII.

9 "We sleep at night so long that the sight of you is a relief". Leg. *adhaigh*.

11–4 In 8b, Dc. The words *dá innsgne sin* refer to the prons. after *iná* ; *iomurbháidh* has not here its usual meaning, i.e. "compar. adj.", but means the combination of the compar. adj. with *iná*.

Tugadh an ceart . . . i.e. prons. after *iná* should be unlenited, but, in the case of *mé* and *tú*, their lenited forms are tolerated ; cf. 29 infra and 199 24.

15–22 In 22a, Dc. The meaning is that *cunnla, -o, -u, iná, aná, tusa, -o, -u* are all correct. A compar. adj. with enclitic *-sa* has the same variants (e.g. *cunnlasa, -usa, -osa*) in the infix. pron. construction of the preceding sentence (i.e. *asam cunnlasa* . . .).

18–22 i.e. in ordinary words final *-u. -o* do not become *-a* ; but in compar. adjs. with or without enclitics, and also in pos. adjs. with enclitics, the final *-a* may become *-u. -o*.

23–4 "*Ná* is used with sg. or pl. of pos. adjs. ; *ioná* is used with sg. of compars., and *ioná(i)d* with pl. compars.". The *ná* here seems to be the conjunction ("or", "nor"), but the remark seems pointless. Dd says that *náid* is used before pl. of adjs., *ionáid* before pl. of compars.—which is probably a misreading of the passage here.

25–8, 31–3 "As regards a pos. adj. ending in consonant, the final of its compar. may end in *-a*, *-o*, *-u* if it be a broad compar., while a pos. adj. which does not end in consonant may have the final of its compar. in *-u*, *-o* (besides *-a*)." This appears to be merely a clumsy way of saying that compar. adjs. in *-a* may also end in *-o*, *-u*, whether their positives end in consonant or vowel ; exx. of the former are *tiorma*, *-o*, *-u* from *tirm*, *tirim*, exx. of the latter being *cródha*, *-o*, *-u* from *cródha* ; cf 22a, Dd.

29–30 This sentence (which sems interpolated here) is ambiguous, but may possibly mean that in the cases mentioned above (i.e. in 11) where *mé* may become *mhé* (i.e. after *iná*), the forms with *s-* (i.e. *sinn*, *sibh*, and probably *sé*, *sí siad*) are required.

30 For *giodh* leg. *gonadh* ?

From the above and from 199 17–26, 206 6, 1bb 31, 16b the following would seem to be the usual types of construction :

Is fearr (an) duine } *ioná mé, ioná mhé, ionnú.*
(An) duine as fhearr } *ioná tú, ioná thú, ionnaoi.*
ioná sé, ioná sí, ionnás.
ioná (an) leanbh.
ioná a bhfuaras ann.
ioná a raibhe ann.
ioná a chéile.
ioná sinn, ionnám, ionnámaoid.
ioná sibh.
ioná siad, ionná(i)d.
ionná(i)d (na) fir.
Is meince do bhuail sí an leanbh ioná do phóg sí é.
Is meince do bhíossa ann ioná do bhísse.
Is meince do bhíodh sé agamsa ioná do bhíodh (sé) agatsa.
Is fearr do ghlanassa é ioná do ghlanaisse.
Is fearr dhuit bheith istigh ioná (bheith) amuigh.
Is fearr dhuit bheith geal ioná (bheith) dubh.
Ní fhuil ní as soillse ioná so.

Remarks (i) *Ionnú*, *ionnaoi*, *ionnás*, *ionnám*, *ionnámaoid*, *ionná(i)d* mean "than I, thou, &c. am, &c.", and are stressed words ; when *ionná(i)d* are used before *(na) fir*, *&c.*, they are unstressed.

ii) Whether (as in the earlier language) *ionnás* may be followed by a noun, &c. is uncertain. *Inas í* is in IGT p. 25, l. 32, but possibly should read *iná sí*.

(iii) *Ná* is wrong after a consonant (cf. AOC 53v), although sometimes found (? cf. 191 24) but is frequent after vowels, its first syllable being elided.

(iv) In the poems *iná, ináid* are sometimes used instead of *nó, ná*, e.g. 23 D 14, p. 50, st. 41–2.

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1-26 On compar. sentences (cont.).

2 In *as cródha*, " who is bravest ", *cródha* is compar. and ends in *-a, -u, -o*, but in *as cródha*, " who is brave " it is pos. and ends always in *-a*.

3 *As cródha mhé thú*, " I am braver than thee ".

In O.I. the compar. could be followed by noun in dat. A remnant of this appears to have survived in Bardic poetry, and is illustrated by the ex on 8. A simple pers. pron. was not used in O.I. as in the ex. here, but only conjugated forms of *indá, oldá*. Possibly the construction here, found in this place alone, and unknown (as far as has been ascertained) in the poems was a mere invention of the grammarians.

4–5 In Dd. " The direct compar. (*iom. díreach*) is followed (as regards its final vowel) by the colloquial compar. (*iom. chanamhna*) and by the defective compar. (*iom. easbhadhach*)".

Iomarbháidh chanamhna is probably the compar. in which the lower term is used without *iná, &c.* (as 3, 8), while *iom. easbhadhach* is the one in which both *iná, &c.* and the lower term are omitted (as 2 and second part of 9).

This distinction is assumed here.

6–7 In Dd omitting *na neimhiomurbháidh.*

To say that the *iom. chan.* has no neg. means that usage does not sanction its being with a neg., i.e. while one may say: *is fearr Conn Art*, " Conn is better than Art ", one does not say: *ní fearr Conn Art*, " Conn is not better than Art ". To say that the *iom. easbh.* has no neg. means that its neg., if used, would not mean its contradictory, but would have a different meaning altogether, e.g. if, instead of *is maith Art is fearr Conn*, one were to say: *is maith Art ní fearr Conn*, the meaning would be, not " Conn is not better than Art ", but " Art is as good as Conn ".

The remark that these two forms of compar. sentences have no positive means merely that they are used only when a comparison is being made, cf. the use of *.l. neimhiomurbháidh aca* in 18 infra.

8 In Dd. " It is better to pass over it than to boast of it ".

9–10 In Dd. An ex. of ***iom. easbh.*** " Áine is fiercer than Aodh, mightier (than Aodh) the chieftain of Máigh, and Mór ".

11 i.e. ***fearr*** should be ***fhearr*** after ***as*** (rel. cop.) ; cf. IGT p. 22, l. 33 where ***ní*** should be in black type, and ***nach*** (in black type) should be read for *neach* on ll. 35, 36 ; also cf. TD Introd. p.c.

12–5 " When a pos. adj. differs from its compar., this and its abstract noun may rime with each other ", i.e. a compar. adj. spelt like an abstract noun rimes with it provided the compar. differs from its pos. Thus *cumhnga, báine, umhla,* when compars. and abstracts, rime, but not *calma* ; cf. 16b, but cf. 231 2.

For *rachas i gcomhuidheas tar,* " differs from ", cf. 206 30, IGT. p. 8, l. 18.

16 Ex. of foregoing. " Its crushing is bad enough in the House of T. ; it is almost too much crushed in the space outside " (speaking of crowd, &c.).

17 Forms of conjugated *iná,* &c. After *ionnámaoid* in 17 some words, probably *ó innsgne sinn, ionnád nó ionnáid,* have dropped out.

18 *.L. neimhiomurbháidh aca,* i.e. they are used only in compar. sentences.

19 *As cóir . . .* " they may have enclitics, they may rime with other words, they may follow neg. verbs ". These words mean " than I am ", " than thou art ", &c. *Iná, ioná(i)d* followed by lower term of comparison do not rime ; they are unstressed.

21 " Though Clann N. has its hostages held by Bod's chief, it is not easier (to deal with, &c.) than they (Bod's folk) ". For *usa* cf. AiD **69** 9 note.

22–3 Illustration of 6–7. The point of the first verse is : " B. is as good as N., he is like N. over a third of the land ". In the second verse *as fearr* is condemned because it is not the contradictory of *ní fearr.*

24–6 In Dd. *Ionáid* is the same as *iná siad,* but may have *na fir* after it, just as *do ghonadar* may have *na fir.* In 15a, after *gurab é* are the words : *do g(h)onadar na fir mé as .c. ann, agus nach é do ghonadar siad mé ; do ghon siad mhé as .c. ann.* It thus incidentally states the fact that *do ghonadar siad mhé* is not used, cf. 241. It also states that *as fearr mé iná fir* is wrong.

27 sq Here begins a section on pred. adjs. with pl. subjects ; cf. 17b, Dd and ZCP xvi 333 where Prof. M. Dillon deals with the matter.

The section treats first of sentences where a single pred. adj. is used (199 27–201 10) ; then of sentences where two or more positive pred. adjs. are used (201 11–202 25); then of sentences where there are two pred. adjs., one pos., the other neg. (202 26–9). Certain adjs. whose use as preds. requires special mention are also dealt with, viz. those in *-amhail* (203), those in *comh-* (242), *ionann* (242), and *uathadh* (199). These rules are certainly not regularly observed in Bardic Poetry, even in that of the 14th cent. For instance, the use of pl. pred. adjs. (given below in Ab and Babc), though it occurs, is very rare; moreover no exx. (as far as has been observed) occur of the short nom. pl. (i.e. the O.I. nom. pl. masc.) which has been ousted by the long form (i.e. the O.I. acc. pl. and nom. pl. fem.).

28–30 Cf. Dd. Adjs. with slender nom. sg. (e.g. *maith, mín, slim*) have only one pl. form, a long one (e.g. *maithe, míne, slime*); those with broad nom. sg. (e.g. *geal, sliom*) have two pls., a long one (e.g. *geala, slioma*) and a short one (e.g. *gil, slim*). A long pl. (called *moladh díreach*) is allowed, whether its subject be masc. or fem. or of mixed genders; a short pl. is allowed only when its subject is completely masc.

The teaching of these Tracts about a single pred. adj. used with pl. subjects may be summed up as follows:

A. A single pred. adj. with a single pl. subject (cf. 200 3, 205 8).
  (a) If a general proposition is being laid down the adj. is sg., e.g. *is maith na haingil, is geal na réalta.*
  (b) If a particular instance is being recorded the adj. is pl., e.g. *is geala mo lámha ón abhuinn; is gil, geala, na cnuic ón ghréin.*

B. A single pred. adj. with two or more subjects, sg. or pl. The distinction between general propositions and particular instances does not apply here. Any one of three constructions is available:
  (a) The adj. agrees with the first of the subjects, i.e. it is sg. if that subject be sg., it is pl. (long or short as explained above) if that subject be pl. The other subject or subjects will then follow as though they were afterthoughts, but will share in the meaning of the adj., e.g. *is geal Conn ⁊ Art; is geal Conn ⁊ Mór; is geal Mór ⁊ Conn; is geala na fir ⁊ na mná; is geala na mná ⁊ na fir; is gil na fir ⁊ na mná.* Note that a pl. adj. does not go with sg. subjects, e.g. *is geala Conn ⁊ Art, is gil Conn ⁊ Art* are wrong.
  (b) An *iad* is inserted immediately after the adj., the subjects then following in apposition to the *iad.* The adj. agreeing thus with *iad* will be always pl., its long form being always allowed, its short form

being allowed only if all the subjects—or at least the first two—be masc., or if the first subject be both pl. and masc., e.g. *is geala iad Conn ⁊ Art ; is geala iad Conn ⁊ Mór ; is geala iad Mór ⁊ Conn ; is geala iad na fir ⁊ na mná ; is geala iad na mná ⁊ na fir ; is geala iad dá Chonn ⁊ Mór ; is gil iad Conn ⁊ Art ; is gil iad Conn ⁊ Art ⁊ Mór ; is gil iad dá Chonn ⁊ Mór.*

(c) The subjects come first in the sentence, followed by cop. & adj. & *iad*. Here too the adj. will have its long pl., its short pl. being allowed only when no fems. are among the subjects, e.g. *Conn ⁊ Art* (*agus Tadhg*) *is gil iad.*

31–2 Here *slim* is pl., while *binn* would be sg.

200

1–7 " When an adj. whose nom. sg. is slender has a pl. noun, masc. or fem, after it, it has its long pl. form, e.g. *míne, maithe* ; when an adj. whose nom. sg. is broad has a masc. pl. noun after it, it may have two adjectival forms, e.g. *gil, geala*" ; cf. 199 27 note. In this passage the author is evidently referring to the forms of pl. adjs. in pred. position used in recording particular instances ; he does not forbid a sg. adj. with pl. subjects when a general proposition is being enuntiated ; cf. 205 32 note.

8–9 " Wherever masc. and fem. conflict, the masc. prevails ". This does not mean that, where a pl. subject consists of two or more nouns of mixed genders, it is to be treated as if it were completely masc. Such an explanation would be inconsistent with what has been said and with what follows. The meaning evidently is that, where the context does not show that a pl. noun or pron. (e.g. *daoine, iad*) refers completely or partly to fems., it is to be taken as masc.

10 i.e. without *agus* the sentence would be nonsense ; this better put in 68a.

11–8 *.C. cuid* . . . . " the last noun (*Diarmuid*) shares in the adj., and, *as geala* is wrong until (i.e. unless) the pron. *iad* be expressed ; a pl. adj. does not go with two sg. nouns except *iad* be understood from them and expressed ; *as geala iad Domhnall ⁊ Diarmuid* is right, both nouns being masc., *as gil D. ⁊ D.* is wrong. *As geal Domhnall ⁊ Mór* is right until *iad* be expressed (i.e. " but only if *iad* be expressed ") and then *as geala iad Domhnall ⁊ Mór* is right, and *as gil* *iad D.* ⁊ *Mór* would be wrong as the adj. refers partly to a fem."

The principle here stated is of constant application in all this matter; it is that, when a sg. subject is the first or only one immediately following a pred. adj., the adj. will be in the sg. agreeing with it; any other subject or subjects will then follow as afterthoughts, but, in spite of this, will share in the meaning of the adj. Thus in *as geal Conn* ⁊ *Art* the words *as geal Conn* stand independently; the second subject (*Art*) is then added as if an afterthought, but will nevertheless share in the epithet *geal*. In sentences as the above, where the first subject is sg., a pl. pred. adj. would be wrong. On the other hand, if *iad* be put before the subjects a pl. pred. adj. is obligatory; this pl. pred. adj. will be in its long or short form according to the gender of *iad*, this gender being determined by the gender of the subjects to which *iad* refers, cf. 199 27 note.

19 i.e. both *geala* and *gil* are right here, *iad* being masc. owing to *dá Dhomhnall*, while *Mór* stands outside; cf. 18a and 69b which adds: *as gil na fir* ⁊ *Mór mar sin.*

21 .*L. cuid* . . . ., "the last noun (*Domhnall*) does not properly share in the *iad* which may be understood to be in such expressions (i.e. *dá Mhóir*), but does share in the adj.", i.e. *Domhnall*, though outside the preceding phrase, shares in the adj. The text is obscurely worded owing to the two meanings given to *cuid ag* . . . *do* . . ., but its meaning is plain.

24–5 .*L. más fíor* . . . "this might appear to be wrong according to the teaching because the *iad* is an *iad cumtha* (i.e. an *iad* referring to a combination of subjects, in this case of subjects differing in gender), and therefore should have *geala*, but some authors hold that the two mascs. before *Mór* are enough to make *iad* completely masc., and that therefore *gil* may be justified, *Mór* standing outside."

201

1 sq. Pred. adjs. with pl. subjects (contd.).

1–3 If in the ex. *is gil iad dá Dhomhnall* ⁊ *Mór* the order were changed to *dá Dhomhnall* ⁊ *Mór is gil iad*, the *gil* would be wrong as it would be referring to mixed genders. Wording is clumsy but sense is clear.

2 Cf. supra 200 19.

4 Another ex. of above.

5–7 *Do hagradh* . . . . i.e. the verse was challenged on the ground that *iad* might include women, and therefore required *geala*, cf. 200 8.

8–9 In 18a. Both *geala* and *gil* are right as *iad* may be understood of *fir* without the *mná*.

11 From this to 202 25 the Text deals with sentences containing two or more pred. adjs.

When pred. adjs. are multiplied, they must be connected by *agus* or *ná*. The only exceptions to this rule are certain pairs of pred. adjs. which seem to be treated as clichés or quasi-compounds, such as : *geal dearg, geal dubh, luath láidir, fuar fliuch* (cf. infra 17).

A pair of pred. adjs. immediately connected by *agus* or *ná* (i.e. without a copula repeated after the *agus* or *ná*) will be followed by their subject, and form a simple sentence. (?)

In all other cases, whenever two or more pred. adjs. are used parenthetical constructions result.

In the following list the various types prescribed by the Text are set forth, the subject of each sentence being asterisked, and the parentheses (when they result) being enclosed in brackets :

1 *is geal dubh Domnhall** 201 17.
2 *is dubh agus geal Domhnall** (?) 202 1.
3 *is geal* (*agus is dubh*) *Domhnall** 202 3.
4 *is dubh* (*agus is geal*) *Domhnall** 202 3.
5 *is geal* (*dubh Domhnall*) *Diarmuid** 202 5.
6 *is geal* (*agus is dubh Domhnall*) *Diarmuid** 202 8.
7 *is geal* (*agus is dubha*) *Domhnall** *agus Diarmuid* 202 10.
8 *is gil* (*is geala na mná*) *na fir** 201 11.
9 *is gil* (*agus na mná*) *na fir** 201 14 ; cf. note.

The Text says nothing as to whether the rule in 199 28–30A about the form of the adj. to be used when the subject is pl. applies to cases like 2.

Words coming after the asterisked subject as in 7 are treated as afterthoughts according to the construction explained in 200 11.

11–3 The meaning evidently is that, when two pred. adjs, are followed by two subjects unconnected by *agus,* the first adj. goes with the last subject, the second adj. going with the first subject, i.e. the second adj. and the first subject form a parenthesis. Thus, *gil* is right here with *fir* and *geala* with *mná*.

In the comment the words *ní an céadmholadh gus* . . . may be wrong ; leg. *ní an an céadmholadh gus* . . .? The version in 18a is : *ní anann an moladh go roith* . . . .

The word *anaim* seems used as " I refrain ", " I stay back, " cf. *focal i n-a n-anfa réim* " word in which réim does not appear " ; hence here " the adj. does not refrain from the last noun ", i.e. " the adj. goes with the last noun ".

The version of this passage in 18a is also faulty.

14 In this sentence, though there is only one pred. adj., the same principle applies, i.e. when a pred. adj. is followed by *agus* and two subjects unconnected by *agus*, the adj. goes with the last subject, the two intervening words forming a parenthesis.

15–6 " the gentle ladies by my side—their pages are more eager in service than their waiting-women ". The second version gives good sense but the first does not. The line seems irrelevant here, belonging rather to 199 24. So too in 18a it is out of place and is wrongly worded also.

17–8 Only in P. Exx. of pairs of adjs. which may be used in pred. position without *agus*.

19–20 This verse seems irrelevant. Its meaning is doubtful.

21–4 Pairs of adjs. requiring *agus* between them in pred. position, but which have been sometimes used without it.

24 " Red and white the colour of thy cheek ; it is not a person with only one set of charms ", i.e. " it changes colour " (?)

202

1–4 *As geal dubh* is permitted, these two adjs. being considered a kind of compound ; *as dubh geal Domhnall* would be wrong, and should be : *is dubh ⁊ is geal D.*, or *is geal ⁊ is dubh D.*, or (in analytic form) *is geal D. ⁊ is dubh é.* So too 18a, 68a 11.

5–29 Subsection treating of two or more pred. adjs. having two or more subjects.

5–7 *Geal* goes with *Diarmuid*, *dubh* with *Domhnall* ; i.e. *dubh Domhnall* is parenthesis.

Na hoibrighthe mar sin (cf. 68a) refers to the principle governing multiplied verbs, exemplified in 203, and mentioned in 188 28.

8–9 When the cop. is used in the parenthesis (*dubh Domhnall*) of the preceding sentence, it requires *agus* before it ; cf. 68a.

10–3 In this sentence where *Domhnall ⁊ Diarmuid* are joined by *agus*, the first adj. goes with *Domhnall ⁊ Diarmuid*, and *as dubh* is parenthesis. Thus the chief clause (*as geal D. ⁊ D.*) is on the model of 200 11. In the parenthesis (*agus is dubh*) an *iad* is understood after *dubh*, and therefore *dubha* is required, cf. 199 28 A b.

14–6 The first of these exx. (i.e. *as geala* . .) does not appear in 68a but is in 18a with *.c.* after it. It is, however, not paralleled by any other ex. and moreover seems to be condemned by 17–9. It may, therefore, be wrong and its analytic form (*as geal . . .*) may be alone correct; but cf. 20–1 note.

17–9 The first three words, *dá mbeadh céadainm* (in 18b, *dá mbeath .c. ainm*) give no sense; leg. *dá mbeadh dá ainm* or *dá mbeadh a lán ainm* ? "If there be two or more (?) sg. nouns with *agus* between them they may be taken as a single noun and put with the first adj., and the other adjs. referring to them should be put at the end". This seems to describe and justify the second sentence, i.e. *as geal D. ⁊ T. ⁊ D. ⁊ is dubha iad ⁊ is donna iad.*

20–1 "The adjs. should have *agus* between them (if there are two of them), or between alternate ones (if there are more than two), and (reading: *moladh díobh ⁊ .l. na hanmanna gan an agus eatarra nó idir gach dá* to fill the evident lacuna between *gach dá* and *ainm*) the nouns should have *agus* between them or between alternate ones, unless a noun by put with each adj. as in the following ex.". This may possibly be a justification of the first sentence on 14. The version of 18b is still obscurer.

22–3 This is equivalently a repetition of 4–5.

24–5 The second ex. (assuming that the scribe means *Tadhg* to be read after *Domhnall*) is repetition of 8.

26–9 When two subjects connected by *nó, ná* are used with two predicates, of which one is positive the other negative, the negative predicate must come first. Thus, in the sentence *is geal—agus ní dubha—Domhnall nó Diarmuid* the subjects (*Domhnall nó Diarmuid*) have a singular force, and cannot therefore be referred to by the *iad* understood in the parenthetical *ní dubha*; on the other hand, in the sentence *ní geal—agus is dubha—Domhnall ná Diarmuid* the subjects (*Domhnall ná Diarmuid*) have a plural force and can be referred to by *iad* in *is dubha* (*iad*). So too when the predicates are verbs; the sentence *ní ghonabh—agus gonfad* (*iad*)—*Domhnall ná Diarmuid* is a possible construction (though, owing to its parenthesis being the contradictory of its chief clause, it is not a well-chosen example) whereas *gonfad—agus ní ghonabh* (*iad*)—*Domhnall nó Diarmuid* would be an impossible construction. It is not clear how this, the evident meaning of these lines, is to be understood from the comment: *As é do-bheir sin* . . . . ("the cause of this is that the first adjective prevails, and the words *as geal Domhnall nó Diarmuid* do not suit").

hough parenthetical sentences of various kinds are exceedingly common in Bardic Poetry, I have not noticed any exact parallels to those dealt with in this page.

203

1 "The sentence *ní geal ⁊ as dubh Domhnall ná Diarmaid* is right, except that *dubha* should be read for *dubh*, such being its necessary analysis".

Roinn, "distribution of parts of speech in a sentence", "analysis", cf. 188 28, 202 4, 8, 11, 16.

2–3 "Used between or before words, *ná* has the same construction as *agus*, except that a negatived adj. or a neg. verb is used with *ná*, a pos. adj. or noun with *agus*.

Deimhnioghadh, "positive", opposed to *diultadh*, "neg". In neg. sentences *nó* and *ná* occur, in pos. only *nó*.

4 "Is it honourable for you to be selling a horse or a cloak to your mother" gives good sense, but "it is honourable . . ." would be nonsense.

5–13 Section treating of two or more verbs with one or more objects.

When two or more verbs, placed immediately one after the other, refer to an object placed after them, it is the first verb which governs the object in the acc., the other verbs being used parenthetically.

5–6 *Gonfaidhear* and *gonfaidhear Mór* are parentheses.

7–9 *Do ghonfuinn* is parenthesis within parenthesis.

10–3 "When a number of nouns are connected by *agus* between them (if they are two in number) or between alternate ones (if they are more than two), they are treated as a single noun. However many verbs go with them, the right way to distribute them is to make them go with the first verb, and then to mention the other verbs". Leg. *iná dhiaigh* ?

Hence, in the preceding sentence *gonfad* governs *M. ⁊ S.*, and the other verbs are parenthetical, their object (i.e. if they are act.) or their subject (i.e. if they are pass.) being understood.

14–6 Forms of prons. with pred. adjs.

The 1st and 2nd pl. of the pers. pron. when subject of a pred. adj. is *sinn*, *sibh* or *inn*, *ibh* ; cf. infra 21, &c. These are often used for *mé*, *tú*.

Hence *is geal sinn*, *is geal sibh*, but *is geala iad* ; cf. 200 11.

17 Peculiarities of *fearamhail*, *banamhail* when pred. of pl. subjects.

Cf. 17a and especially 71a 28 which make clear the sense of this passage.

Prof. Dillon's explanation (ZCP xvi 339) does too much violence to the text.

These words may have their ordinary sense, i.e. *fearamhail*, "manly" (of men), *banamhail*, "womanly" (of women) ;

or they may be used as *molta éacsamhla*, i.e. surprising or jocose adjs., i.e. *fearamhail* "mannish" (of women), *banamhail* "effeminate" (of men). In their ordinary sense their pls. may be used as preds., e.g. *is fearamhla na fir, is banamhla na mná*; in their extraordinary sense their sg. forms alone are used as preds., e.g. *is fearamhail na mná* "the women are mannish", *is banamhail na fir* "the men are effeminate". In other words, the ending *-amhla* in these adjs. may not be used as pl. of pred. adj. in their extraordinary sense, but is used as pl. of pred. adj. in ordinary sense; in either sense it may be used as final of comparatives or as final of attributive adjs. The sign *.s.* here seems to be *samhlughadh*.

21–2 The ending *-amhla* of compars. may become *-amhlo, -amhlu.*

23 Only in P. "they (the men) are more womanly than my husband, they go about so demurely".

25 Only in P. "those modest maidens in the fair glen are sturdier than scurvy-headed men".

In both exx. (i.e. 24, 26) the *.l.* does not mean "grammatically wrong" but "not good sense", "nonsense".

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1–3 In 17a. This passage seems to say merely that, when *banamhail* is compounded with an adj. (e.g. *mín, mór*) or a proper name (e.g. *Mór*), the ending of its compar. may have the usual variations, *-amhla, -amhlo, -amhlu.*

4–5 Only in P. "when an adj. has a broad and a slender gen. (e.g. *córa, cóire*), its abstract will be spelt as its slender gen."

6–16 Remarks on *cóir, &c.*, especially its compar.; cf. 70b, 71a, 18b.

6–10 *Cóir* has broad and slender compars. The broad ones (*córa, cára, córta, cárta*) refer to ethical relations, the slender ones (*cóire, cáire*) to physical qualities. *Cóire*, therefore, though applicable to *each* ("symmetrically formed"), could not apply to *each do ghníomh*, "riding of a horse".

Exx. from poetry are not numerous enough to show how far this distinction is observed; it is sometimes certainly neglected, e.g. DiD **93** 20 *flaith dan cóire Teach* . . .

7–8 *.C. ó bheith* . . . "right in reference to riding the horse, but some say this would be nonsense", i.e. one could not say: "it is more symmetrical to ride my horse than yours".

9–10 "It is juster to ride my horse . . . ." is right.

11–2 "It is juster to answer me than thee"; *s(unnradh) oibrighthe as .c. air*, "the verb-noun (*freagra*) is subject of the sentence"; cf. Appendix II ex. 34.

13–4 After *cárta* the words *do fhreagra* have evidently dropped out. *S(unnradh) an fhreagartha ⁊ s(unnradh) oibrighthe as .c. air,* "the noun *freagra* combined with the verb-noun (*do dhéanamh*) is the subject", cf. Appendix II ex. 44.

15–6 i.e. *mo fhreagra do dhéanamh* could not be described as *cóire*, which suits only physical qualities.

17–21 Peculiarities of the compar. of *díreach*, cf. 18b.

17–9 i.e. its broad compar. refers to physical straightness, its slender one to metaphorical straightness (i.e. going, acting, &c. straight). Both could be applied to a woman or a horse; cf. 230 4.

As dírghe mo gha iná . . . "my shaft flies straighter than . . ." is right; *as díorgha mo gha iná* . . . could refer only to the beauty of a shaft's straight form; cf. 18b.

20–1 "A straight-flying javelin was given me". One could not speak of a straight-flying spear (a spear being kept always in the hand). This limitation of nom. sg. *díreach* to metaphorical use seems strange. Cf. IGT 142, 146–7 where a distinction of meaning between broad and slender forms seems to apply only to gen. sg. and nom. pl. of *díreach*, as well as to the abstracts *dírghe, díorgha*. Also IGT 147 gives *sgian díreach* with slender declension throughout: so too IGT 142 *slighe d(h)íreach, slat díreach*. Exx. from the poems are not at hand in sufficient numbers to show how far this distinction was observed.

22–9 Exx. of the two ways of saying "twice, three, &c. times as . . .", i.e. either cardinal numbers with compars. or compars. with *fa* and numeral.

22 i.e. numeral is not compounded with verb; cf. 16b.

25 "Good is noble Life of the ships; the Plain of Almha is twenty times better".

29 "A leader's presence in battle makes the battle a hundred times easier (to win); thou art twelve times better in fight (than any leader)".

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1–7 Digression on forms of *fiche* and use of *achách*.

2 "Of what use are 60 students of poetry to an ollamh-poet?" (or "What are they in comparison with . . .").

5 *Achách* ("ever so much") is not used after compars. when *iná* and lower term of comparison are expressed; cf. 11b, 21b.

6 "I and Mór are ever so much happier, the extent of my influence (with her) is great enough as a rule".

8–29 On pred. adjs. with pl. subjects (cont.).

The phrases *na fir* and *na fir don bhaile* are used to indicate a distinction between a general statement and a particular instance. Thus *déigheanach na fir* "the men as a rule are late", *déigheanach na fir don bhaile* "the men in this instance are late in coming to the town". The general rule (to which *déigheanach* will be given as an exception) is exemplified chiefly in 21–9; it is that, when adjs. in pred. position describe particular instances (*ciall díreach*), they are in pl., but that, when they are used in stating general propositions, they are in sg. Thus, *is geal mo lámha*, "my hands are bright", but *is geala mo lámha ón abhuinn* "my hands are shining after being washed in the river", cf. 199 27 note.

It is a mere accident that the adjs. chosen to illustrate this rule are all adjs. with broad nom. sg.; that those with slender nom. sg. follow the same rule is shown by 19 infra.

8–18 The point of this sub-section is that adjs. in *-ach* do not, when in pred. position, follow the rule just given; they may always (whether used in general statements or in particular instances) have sg. forms (e.g. *déigheanach*) or pl. forms (either short one, e.g. *déigheanaigh*, or long syncopated one, e.g. *déigheancha*). The versions in 21a, 71a are no clearer than the text here.

14 "'Tis painful to think of one's sins; the last ones are (the most ?) painful". The context suggests that *duilghi* is meant to be pos., but to take it as compar. would seem simpler. The form *na déigheanaigh* is peculiar, being apparently used as a noun.

15 "The latest stock of them, the Éireannaigh, he gathered into a single net". Here too *déigheancha* might be pos. or compar.

16 "Let this be a sign to all: he is the last at the ford". Here *deireadhcha* seems to be compar., but absence of context leaves meaning uncertain.

19 This ex. belongs to what follows. "All creatures obey God except man's race; though we are of that race, is not that a sad avowal!". Cf. DD vii 23.

21–3 Cf. 8–29 note.

24 "Dark are their (i.e. the rooms') walls from the fires' smoke, pleasantly are played the harps in them". A particular instance.

25–6 Only in P. "Love of Meadhbh's scion so charmed a woman that the long days seemed short to her". The comment is puzzling; one would expect *.l.; ionann sin agus as geala . . . .*

27 This is meant to read: *as tearc daoine, as tearca daoine istigh,*

.c. araon, the first phrase being general, the second particular. For this, 71a has: *as gar ⁊ is gara dhamh, na fearainn .c.; na fir mar sin.*

28 " Few are the birds in this house, (but) I love the company of them) ".

29 " Alas, good women are scarce ; well-spent the day when their example would be followed ". The comment is : " ' they are a rarety ' is the sense in which *tearc* would be right ", i.e. it is a general statement.

31 This merely means that *fogus, fagus* is declinable.

32 Only in P. The ex. is irrelevant, *fogus* not being pred. In 71a is : *inaid* (leg. *anaid*) *pill chorcra im chleith mBreadh. ní socra eich ón aisdear .c.*, *socair ón aisdear iad in chiall ón .c. é*, "his red trappings lie about the Chief of B.; his steeds still quiver after their coursing ". Were *socair* read, it would be : " steeds are never quiet after coursing ".

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1–2 The first exx. are meant to be general, the others to be particular.

3 Only in P. " The race nearest akin to Mary's has got her as a hero to staunch blood.".

5 Only in P. " The lady keenly guarding this Art guards him who is akin to him ". In these exx. it is simpler to take *foisge* as compar. than (as context would suggest) as pl.

6–8 Only in P. ; cf. 1bb, 16b. Two terms of compar. sentence must be of same nature, both nouns, both verbs, &c.

" Yet thou shouldst not consort with any fair lady's husband but only with Philib ". Leg. *inlighe.*

9–16 On form of nouns after *mór n-*, *beag n-* ; cf. 1bb 49, 18b, 67b 23.

" A broad noun after *mór* has gen. pl., a slender one has either nom. (leg. *anma* before *uathaidh*) sg. or gen. pl.".

When *mór n-*, *beag n-* mean " much of ", " little of " they, of course, have gen. sg.

When they mean " many ", " few ", a nom. sg. is sometimes found after them. If this nom. sg. be the only gen. pl. which the noun has (as in the case of o-stems) no difficulty arises, e.g. *mór bhfear*. If a noun has two gen. pls., one the same as its nom. sg. and the other different from it (as in IGT pp. 37–47) either gen. pl. may be used, cf. *n-almsa* DiD **10** 35, &c.

A noun, however, may have only one gen. pl. and it different from its nom. sg. It is to such nouns that the rule given above applies, making the following distinction :

A broad nom. sg. (whether ending in vowel or consonant) is never found as gen. after *mór n-*, *beag n-*; hence *mbean* should be *mban* (9), *mbrágha* (14) should be *mbrághad*.

A slender nom. sg. may be used as well as its gen. pl.; hence *rí* may be used as well as *riogh* (12), *mbráighe* (13) as well as *mbráighead*. Cf. *gcré* (DiD **6** 31), *nduine* (AiD **80** 16), and (of slender consonantal endings) *dtáin* (DiD **10** 40), *mbliadhain* (DiD **94** 13, AiD **22** 13), *bhfáidh* (AiD **53** 15), *n-ithir* (PB **20** 28). According to the rule in the Text these words could have been: *gcriadh*, *ndaoine*, *dtáinteadh*, *mbliadhan*, *bhfáidheadh*, *n-ithreach*. Violations of the rule are rare, e.g. *mbiodhbha* (AiD **68** 39) where probably *mbiodhbhadh* (AiD **63** 38) should be read.

13 Only in P. " Many hostages come to our house when the (boat rowed by) strong oar arrives ".

15 In 18b with *san teach*. " Many a way to Heaven if one wants to go there ".

17–21 Construction of compound nouns in *in-*, cf. 21a, 70a.

Compounds of *in-* & gen. may be either adjs. or nouns. When they are nouns, they are either followed by objective gen., or preceded by poss. adj. It is of these that the passage here treats.

When they are adjs., they may be followed by preps. *re*, *le*, *&c.*, e.g. 212 13 *inrighe rú*, DiD **3** 2 *iontnúidh re*, DiD **37** 27 *ionchuir re*, &c.

18–9 Reading *m'ionchatha*: " Not with you am I best matched (to fight); you have hacked the battle-axes ". Point obscure in absence of context.

20–1 In 21a with *ret fholt*. " (I have) turned to thee, O wavy-haired hero, as Éireannaigh are not to be trusted ".

22 " To put *iontaoibh* with poss. is the same as to put it with (gen. of) a noun defined by art.", i.e. to make it definite, e.g. *a iontaoibh*, *iontaoibh an fhir*.

23 Only in P. " The body—she is not the trustiest friend!—betrays only its comrades ". This ex. shows that such words may be used without any defining word, cf. DD xxii 31 *a thruaigh as olc iontaobha*. One would expect in these two cases *n-iontaobhaidh*, *n-iontaobha*. (?)

25 sq. Words, &c. forbidden in first part of compounds, cf. 21a 3, IGT p. 24.

Dubhach brónach an duine .c. This seems wrong, *agus* being required according to 201 21. Perhaps *dubh agus brónach an duine* was the original reading and has been wrongly copied by the scribe. The reading of 21a 3 (*dubhach brónach an baile, .c. duine na inadh sin*) may be a justification of the text here as being allowed by custom.

Iomdhubhadh (also *iomdhughadh*), adj. in *-ach*, cf. IGT p. 28, l. 1.

26 *Bráthair iomdhuighthi*, adj. in *-mhar*, cf. IGT p. 28, l. 2.
Iollradh, plural.

27 *Iomurbháidh* compar. adj.
Oibriughadh, any verb-form exclusive of verb-noun. Of course verb-forms, except when preceded by *do*, are common in final part of compound., cf. 207 12.
Pearsa lóir, abstract noun, cf. 198 6.
Dísbeagadh, diminutive in *-ín*, cf. 215 29, IGT p. 27, l. 26.
Bráthair dísbeagaidh, dimin. in *-án*, cf. IGT. p. 27, l. 32.

28 *Ainm sgoilte*, two words (one or both being stressed) which go together to form a single word, cf. IGT p. 28, l. 22. Note that *mac* & gen. in family-names form *ainm sgoilte*.
Maith, *olc*, their places being taken by *deagh-*, *droch-*, cf. IGT p. 24, l. 19.

29–30 *Pearsa . . . . uathaidh* ; instead of the words which follow here : *nó rachas a ccomhuidheas ar a dhénmhus* (leg. *dénmhus*) *neith*, IGT p. 24, l. 23 has : *nó pearsa gá mbia. dh. ar a deireadh ⁊ ghébhus casadh.* It seems likely that *dénmhus neith* here means 3 sg. pf., and that the two versions are meant to exclude verb-nouns in *-adh* or *-ughadh*. Consequently it is probable that only verb-nouns like *ól* are permitted as first part of compound ; exx. of such would be *ólteach*, *&c.* ; cf. Acad. Dict. *ól*.

30 *Samhlughadh*, adj. denoting comparison, cf. 215 25.
Innsgne, cf. Appendix III.
Agallaimh, a noun preceded by a (voc. particle). There is no voc, case in the Bardic system of grammar, cf. 220 11.
Faisnéis, cf. IGT p. 28, l. 14 where *faisnéis* is applied to 1st pers. of a verb-tense. The term more usually means the 3rd pers., cf. 224 17. One would think that in either sense *faisnéis* is included in *oibriughadh* above.

207

1 *Áireamh*, numeral. From IGT pp. 25, l. 1, 28, l. 26, 31, l. 8 it is clear that numerals may be first part of a compound except when they are preceded by an *iairmbéarla coimhleanamhna*, e.g. *a haon*, *a dó*, *&c.*
Fuláireamh, imperative.
Focal gan cheart, indeclinable word, cf. IGT p. 28, l. 18 where exx. are given, *feabhus*, *fiu*, *féin*, *déag*.
Ainm . . . . . . Insert (with IGT p. 28, l. 18) *nó dá shiolla.*
Focal ar a mbia barr, word with enclitic.
Focal ar a mbia sunnradh, word with defining word or particle, cf. App. II.
Aimsear . . . . temporal advbs. with prefixed particles, cf. IGT p. 28, l. 30.

4 *Airde* . . . . points of compass, but cf. IGT p. 28, l. 36.

Greim comhfhocail, words only found as first part of compounds, cf. 207 12, IGT p. 25, l. 9.

5 *Comhfhocal canamhna*, a compound whose first part has elided vowel, cf. IGT p. 25, l. 17 and AOC 70v where such compounds (including *budhuaine*, IGT. p. 23, l. 32 are condemned.

Besides the above, IGT (p. 24, ll. 14, 15, 17, p. 32, l. 16) mentions other elements which do not form first part of compounds.

6–9 In Da with *siardtuaidh* for *sorttuaidh*. " Fleet of soft sails from the Muaidh a wind blowing it North-eastwards ".

" Blue Eas Leamhna flowing Northwards, the Bearbha South-eastwards to the smooth sea, the Sionann Westwards to the great sea, and the Bóinn Eastwards from your land ".

10 Only in P. " Thy turn (as lord) of Conn's ancient council-fort with its beautiful swan-adorned streams ". *Ealabhláith* would have been right.

12 Only in P. " The young hero of generous judgments built a castle in the blooming land adorned with trees ". *Bhileach-bhothach* would be wrong.

14 " A verb-form of any verb having *da* is not found in compounds ". This could mean either of two things: (a) A compound verb consisting of adj., &c. & verb (even a simple verb as *molaim*) will not allow *do* before it, i.e. *do mhinbhris sé é* would be wrong. Parallels to *minbhrisim é* are common, e.g. DiD **83** 1, **101** 50, but no parallel to *do mhinbhris sé é* has been found.

Of course this limitation would not apply to compound verbs whose first component is a *greim comhfhocail* such as (cf. IGT p. 25, l. 10) *comh, deagh, dagh, droch, ro, ra, fo, fa, neamh, iom, ud, iong, mi, én, aon, do, di, leath, as, céd, fíor, é, ur, or, ath*. Hence, e.g. *do fhíoraidhbhsigh* DiD **99** 28 is correct.

(b) The choice of the ex. *do theinnfhéim(h)dhigh* in the next line points to the meaning here being : No form (except of course verb-noun) of a verb which has *do* as an integral part of it, e.g. *do-ním, do-bheirim, &c.* is used in compound, i.e. one could not have *do theinnrinne sé é, ní teinnrinne sé é, teinndéan é.* This is much the more likely meaning of the rule here.

In VT *(f)éimhdheachtain* is said to have *do* as an integral part, e.g. Pres. *do (fh)éimhdhigh, do (fh)éimhdhigheann*, Pf. *do (fh)éimhdhigh sé*, Fut. 1. *do (fh)éimhdhigheabh*, 3. *do (fh)éimhdhighfe*.

15 "His host rose over Eamhain after Teamhair had sternly spurned him".

16 sq. Uses of *aba*, cf. 10a, 21a.

17 "He will send us Eastwards afar; there is no place for us in Éire". *Aba* used as *adhbhar*, "cause (for us being . .)".

18–21 "A nom. sg. or pl. is unlenited after it; a gen. sg. or pl. is lenited after it; strict grammar forbids anything else with it; it should not be used with a (poss.) pron., e.g. *ar mh' aba, ar th' aba*".

The wording is not very clear, but the meaning intended (as is shown by the exx.) is that *ar aba*, when preceding an indef. noun, may have this noun in unlenited nom. sg. or pl., or in lenited gen. sg. or pl. The pron. referred to is the poss. pron. before *aba*; of this the first or 2nd pers. (*m', t', ar n-, bhar n-*) are not used; the 3rd pers. of it may, however, be used when *sin, &c.* follows, but even then is better omitted, i.e. *ar a aba sin* is not as good as *ar aba sin*. Most usually *ar aba* is followed by gen. of a noun defined by art. or poss. adj., e.g. DiD voc., LCAB xxiv 74, CB vi 89. An ex. of a nom. sg. is *snáith t'oige ar aba iomrádh* (: *ngrádh*) 23 L 17, p. 148, st. 15.

22 In 10a with *ar aba cách chuga* (sic leg.). "At the ford the drink is put aside by him owing to his foes' approaching him".

23 In 10a. "Those men are far from being a (sufficient) troop seeing the (number of the) hosts attacking him". *Slóigh* probably nom. pl. Were it gen. sg. the dat. *aba* would probably require *shlóigh*.

24 Cf. supra 16–8.

25 In 10a with *.c. ⁊ a-dubhradh nar .c.* "Red therefore was his flesh; 'twas long since Eoin had shed his blood".

26 sq. Differences in uses of *ar aoi* and *ar son*.

Both *ar son* and *ar aoi* are common with gen. of noun defined by art.; before an undefined word both of them eclipse, e.g. *ar son bhfir, bhfear* (no ex. of *ar aoi bhfir, bhfear* is at hand); *son* in *ar son* may be preceded by poss. adj. and may be followed by enclitic, whereas *aoi* in *ar aoi* may not be preceded by poss. adj. but may be followed by *sin, &c.* Thus one says: *ar mo shon, ar mo shonsa, ar a shon, ar a shonsoin, ar aoi* ("therefore", cf. *do throid ar aoi is iomarcach*, 23 L 17, p. 149, st. 27), *ar aoi sin*; one cannot say *ar m'aoi, ar m'aoise, ar a aoi, ar a aoisin*.

A shíneadh . . . seems to mean: "to lengthen it by enclitic", cf. 210 30. In 8b the reading is faulty.

Aoi seems to be O.I. *áe, ai* (occurring in *ar, ai, ara ai*) "cause", "lawsuit", "law".

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1–10 Uses of *ar son, ar aoi* (cont.).

2–3 In 8b with *gé bágh le* and .c. " He plundered up to the Bóinn ; when the King of Midhe struck the woman (the Bóinn ?), he loosened the bonds which held together the House of Dá Thí ; she had therefore (i.e. because they kept Éire together ?) loved Lámh Óir and Lámh Airgid ". Context would probably determine the exact meaning. For *Lámh Óir, Lamh Airgid* cf. Onomasticon.

4–10 This seems to assert that constructions like *ar son mé, ar son mé ann, ar son mé do theacht* are wrong, and that *ar son* (and also *ar aoi*) must be followed by a gen. of noun or verb-noun, e.g. *ar son bhfir, ar son bhfir do mharbhadh, ar son dteachta dhamh, ar son mo theachta, &c.* Of the exx. given, those on 6, 8, 10 are in accord with this ; how those on 7, 9 (only in P) can be correct is not clear to me.

4–5 In 8b omitting *ar aoi mar sin.*

6 Leg. (with 8b) *dhisi do dhula* ? " No (waiting-) lady abandoning her owing to her being widowed " (?) The verse is condemned owing to *ar aoi* being followed by *isi a n-aontumha.*

11–3 More fully in 16b. Its meaning is merely that after *tar éis, &c.* one may take *teachta* as gen. of either *teacht* or *teachta,* both of which are noms. just as *cur, cura, &c.*

14 sq. On rules for elision ; cf. 8b.

14–9 " (a) when a long final vowel and a long vowel of an iarmbérla meet, there is no elision ; (b) when a short final vowel of a word and a short vowel of an iarmbérla meet, or when two short vowels of iarmbérlas meet, there is always elision ; (c) when a short vowel and a long vowel meet, elision is optional ". Section c seems doubtfully correct ; a long final vowel, whether of a word, e.g. *do iompó* or of an iarmbérla, e.g. *ó* (prep.), would always elide a short iarmbérla, e.g. *an* (art.). Hence the rule seems better thus : A short initial vowel of an iarmbérla is always elided after any vowel ; a long initial vowel of an iarmbérla is never elided after any long final vowel, but may or may not be elided after any short final vowel.

The elision of *-o* in *do* (prep.), before a vowel or a lenited *f-* stands apart from all the above.

What has been said above, viz. that a long final vowel of a word, e.g. *do iompó* elides a short iarmbérla is, however, denied in 8b.

20 At the end of this 8b has : *Gofraidh Finn cc.* " Bright feathers all over thy body, O stately swan from the Máigh ".

21 Only in P. " That heart was ever loving ; its only duty was seeking peace ".

23–5 i.e. *í* (voc. of *ó, ua*) is not elided after *a* (voc. particle) or after a short final vowel of a stressed word (e.g. *ga*) though its elision is optional according to the rule above ; cf. 8b.

24 i.e. *a* is elided after *-a* of *tara.*

26–7 Only in P. Leg. *a Bhriain Bhreagh* in the second ex. ? As it stands the second ex. is just as wrong as the first, the fault in both being elision of *i* after *a.*

28 " Over thee hangs many a javelin's blue point with its long broad riveting ".

As was allowed instead of *ós* in *ós do chionn, &c.* ; even with *ós,* however, the line would be correct according to the above rule.

209

2. " In spite of the C. opposing him, he set fire alight over every place there ". This verse shows *as c(h)ionn* to be correct, *ós c(h)ionn* making line too long.

3–9 On *Dia, Dé,* in names of days ; cf. 17a, also 214.

3–4 i.e. *Dé* or *Dia, dar* and *daoin* may function as stressed words.

5 " Owing to that Thursday, even the Friday remained almost a joyous feast ". Sense is against taking *caoine* as " mourning " (KM *cóine*).

6–8 *Dé* or *Dia* and *Céadaoin* are each separate stressed words with pl. forms.

9–14 *Dia* " day " differing from *Dia* " God ", rimes with it ; not so *Dia* in *Dia do bheatha, &c.*

14 " When crucified on Friday, God lamented the separation ".

15 *Dia, Dé* in names of all days is stressed word.

16–26 In 17b. On forms of some adverbial phrases, *arbhú ané, &c.*

16–9 " That was the day before yesterday ". *Ar* and *bhú* may be stressed or unstressed, either or both of them.

17 *Fa seach nó a n-éinfheacht,* " together or separately ", cf. 17b, 66b 19, 71b 28.

18 " That was the day before yesterday " expressed in its Sealbhadh form, which has three varieties ; cf. 1aa and Appendix I.

a .s. a i.e. *a shealbhtha ;* the last *a* may be *amhlaidh.*

19 In 17b with *do ghabh mé* and *né a nónaidh.* " The day before yesterday at noon I thought to take off a shaggy horse from the stud ".

20 " O man of Í Mhaine, thou didst not notice me standing before thee on the day before yesterday or even yesterday ". In 17b is an additional ex.

21–3 " on the morrow ". *Ar* and *na* are unstressed ; *bháir-*, *bhár-*, *mháir-*, *mhár-* are all correct.

24. " That was the morrow " in its pers. pron. construction and in its infix. pron. construction.

A. s., i.e. *a shealbhadh.*

.L. air achd sin, i.e. only one form of Sealbhadh exists.

25. Only in P. " The king scattered them in the battle, next day he was uniting them ".

26 Only in P. Cf. DiD **86** 9.

27–9 Interr. *an* may be *in* ; the art. is *an.* The art., however, is often *in* also. For another peculiarity of interr. *an,* cf. 211 15, 67b 25.

28 " He washed not his fair foot until he had stripped his foe bare ". The final words show the first words of the poem to be *In* . . .

30 sq. Variations in initials of certain words.

30 In 12a, and (with *thigh*, *thigh*) 42a.

These forms of *i n-* & art. & *tigh* may carry enclitics, e.g. *istighse,* cf. 208 9. So too *istírse,* e.g. TD **22**A 24.

210

1–3 In 12a with *a hí Briain* and 42b with *e dTeamhraigh.* Leg. *a dTeamhraigh* ?

" O O Briain, thou chessman of Caiseal, remember the teaching I gave thee, ' let it not be said of thee that thou dost not imitate the career of the kings before thee ' ".

4–5 In 12a and (with *i rí*) 42b. " Easy to recognise that (man as a) friend wherever he be ; which dost thou choose, O R ". Leg. *cara,* cf. IGT 6, Desid. 249.

For other passages on Dúnadh cf. 221 24, 236 16, 22a, 1bb 46.

6–7 In 12a, with *truaillibh* and *i-tú* and ascription to *Gofraidh Fionn* ; in 42b with *i-tú.* " a thought not put into act destroying the peace of the beautiful castles ", i.e. the mere thought of his attacking them troubles them. Leg. *I-tú a ndeacair.*

8 12a has : *tá ⁊ a-tá .c. más fír,* probably a misreading of Text here ; it may, however, mean that *tá* and *a-tá* are correct as rel. forms ; cf. 219 2.

9–11 Partly in 12a, 42b. " As a round bright spear with sharp blade like fair fresh-frozen icicle above us on our left side was a lake ; along it our march on Beann Bhriotás proceeded " (?) Leg. *linn* ?

12–4 Forms of *anois.* " Those Three—no company higher than them !—a wrapping of clay (i.e. a human body) about their union ", i.e. the Three Persons of the Trinity appearing in the form of Christ. If this be the meaning the pl. *truaille* is strange.

15 From this to 211 3 is a section on enclitics.

15–6 i.e. the correct forms are : non-enclitic, *úd* ; enclitic, *-úd*, *-ád*, *-ód* ; cf. 7b, 29b, 71a.

For *féin* used as *amháin*, cf. 213 10, 237 6, 18a, 69b 10.

17–9 " *An fearsin* (i.e. the *sin* in it and which becomes *-soin*) is enclitic ; it is not a separate word except as interr." The meaning is that *sin* after art. & noun is enclitic ; if *an fear sin* be interr. *sin* will be stressed word and a disjunctive pron. Of course, its use as disjunctive is not confined to interr. sentences.

A n-i agus a n-e . . . . ., i.e. enclitics are : *-sin*, *-sein*, *-soin* ; disjunctives are : *sin*, *sein*, *soin*, and *sain*, *suin*.

20 In 7b, 71a with *seachnadh* for *sireadh*. Leg. *seachnadh*. " Let a man not fail to take the royal road (to Heaven) ; let him be set on that house as his goal ".

21 Only in P. " Keep in turmoil that land of Almha for Uaithne so that he may not unite it ".

22 In 7b. " When Ó Neill died, his dog went home ; (even) it had that much sense ". *Sin* should be enclitic here, i.e. *an mhéidsin*.

In 71a 10 is additional ex. : *A lig glais úd ar a imlinn. óm char fúd b(eir) inghill inn. c.* " O grey flag above him, keep me safe from being placed beneath thee ".

23 Only in P. " Though men dare not weep with me (for him), that head there is the head of (my) friend ".

The line is said to be wrong *ó tá a aithearrach ann*, i.e. " because a different form (i.e. *an ceannṡoin*) exists, and would be unmetrical though grammatically correct ".

24–6 *Agus nach .c.* . . . i.e. *ea* in monosyllables is not slendered by slender enclitic, but *ea* in polysyllables may or may not ; cf. 29b. It is pointed out in 71b 32 that long *ea* is not thus made slender.

27 In 29b with *neichtghe*, *ningeiltne*. " By the raiding of the grey heights of the fields of Eachtghe we are left open for thee to graze on at will ".

29 In 8a, 29b ; cf. DD vi 39.

30 In 8a, 29b. " *An fearso*, *an fearsa* both right, *an fearsu* wrong ". The rest of the passage is obscure. If *síneadh* be " lengthening (a vowel) " the meaning is that cases as *dó : annso* are disapproved of, as also *caisrí*, *luislí : fearuibhsi*. If *síneadh* be " lengthening by enclitic " (cf. 207 29) *.l. a shíneadh* means that *-su* is not used as enclitic,

and *.c. a shíneadh* (33) means that *-si, -sin* after slender final syllables is right; cf. 224 11.

32 Only in P. “Nearness to them rejoices me and them”. The word *lúth* is often “joy”.

211

2 “The creach borne off by Lothra’s Hero, cows prematurely calving in the ships”.

4–12 Use of pres. tense in reference to past and fut.; cf. 22a.

In the Verbal Tracts (E iv 1, C i 3) where exx. of verbs are given with an enumeration of their various parts, one notices two classes of verbs:

A. Verbs (e.g. *gabhaim, do-ním, tigim*) in which, after the neg. of their pres. tense (e.g. *ní ghabhaim, ní thigim*), occurs the phrase *a dhiultadh ceirt,* and after the neg. of their past tense (e.g. *nír ghabhas, ní dhearnas, ní thánag*) occurs the phrase *a dhiultadh céille.*

B. Verbs (e.g. *a-deirim*) in which, generally after the neg. of their pres. tense (e.g. *ní abraim* but also in other places, e.g. *fédachtain, féimhdheachtain*), occurs the phrase *lochtach diultadh céille aige* or *ní fhuil diultadh céille aige.*

In both classes of verbs the neg. of the fut. is followed by *a dhiultadh.*

The meanings of these phrases are as follows:

A dhiultadh ceirt, “its proper neg.”, i.e. the pres. neg. which refers to its proper pres. time (e.g. *ní thigim,* “I do not come”), and does not refer to the improper past time to which its positive (*tigim,* “I come” or “I have come”) may refer.

A dhiultadh céille, “its sense-neg.”, i.e. its past neg. (e.g. *ní thánag*) referring to past time (to which both the past pos., *tánag,* and the pres. pos., *tigim,* may refer).

Ní fhuil diultadh céille aige, “it has no sense-neg.”, i.e. it differs from verbs of class A; its pres. neg. does not imply a possible reference of its pos. to past time.

The above is the Bardic schools’ way of saying that the A verbs may have an Historical Present, but that the B ones may not.

From the exx. in 4–12 the following paradigm may be drawn up to illustrate the uses of the pres. tense in reference to past and fut. time.

tig	he comes	*an dtig*	comes he	*ní thig*	he comes not
tig	he is come	*an dtig*	is he come (?)		
táinig	he is come	*an dtáinig*	is he come	*ní tháinig*	he is not come

tig	he will come	*an dtig*	will he come	*ní thig*	he will not come
tiocfa	he will come	*an dtiocfa*	will he come	*ní thiocfa*	he will not come
a-deir	he says	*an n-abair*	does he say	*ní abair*	he does not say
a-dubhairt	he has said	*an ndubhairt*	has he said	*ní dubhairt*	he has not said
a-déara	he will say	*an n-eibre*	will he say	*ní eibre*	he will not say

Remarks : (i) No ex. is available to show whether the interr. of the pres. (e.g. *an dtig*) may be used with past meaning.

(ii) The comment on line 5 suggests that the use of pres. for fut. (as distinguished from its use for past) is confined to class A.

(iii) The apparent inconsistency between *an dtig . . . ní thiocfa a fhreagra* and *tigim* (sic leg.) *amárach, ní thigim a dhiultadh* may be explained by the use of the word *freagra* in the one case and *diultadh* in the other, i.e. the fut. form is correct in answers, but otherwise the pres. may be used.

As Historical Presents are exceedingly common in Bardic poetry, the verbs allowing them are probably the rule, those not having them being exceptional. This is borne out by the rareness of the latter verbs in the Tracts.

In 72a 25 occurs an unusual ex. of *diultadh céille*, viz. *da dtug, da dtugasdar leis air ; ní .c. aige acht diultadh céille.* This may mean that *tug* must always refer to past time ; the remark may have been suggested to distinguish *tug* from *tig* which is used as pres. of *do-bheirim.*

4 " An interr. like this has no neg.". For *.l. diultadh air* cf. infra 13 from which it seems clear that the phrase means no more than : " this question is not an interr. neg. one," i.e. it means : " will the Earl come ? " not " will the Earl not come ? "

6 " A verb like this which has *diultadh céille* has three meanings : *tigim ané* " I have come yesterday " has neg. *ní thánag,* " I did not come " ; *tigim aniodh* " I come to-day " and *tigim amárach* " I will come to-morrow " have both neg. *ní thigim.*

9 " The son of the hero from the Hill of Té gave away all things yesterday ". *Do-bhir* is used with past sense, *a-deir* can not be so used, cf. supra 4 note.

11 Here too *do-bhir* has past sense. The verse is in AiD **13** **22.**

After this verse 22a has : *.c.* ⁊ *a-dubhradh nar .c.* ; *ní tuc(adh) do .d. aige sin da chosnadh do rinn agus an comhrog(h)a so*, and then comes *Mac an fhir* . . . Meaning of this comment seems doubtful.

13–4 In 21b. If the particle introducing a question in past tense ends in *-r* it must begin with *n-*, e.g. *an dtáinig* but *nar mharbhus*, cf. IGT p. 7.

For *.l. diultadh aige* cf. supra 4 note.

15–6 " Shall I tell thee to do evil ? ". " Is it evil which I shall tell thee to do ? ".

Nion uirrdhighthe, i.e. *n* eclipsing after interr. particle *an*.

Nion treisighthe is an unusual phrase. Possibly it may mean " *n* for emphasising ", i.e. for pointing out *olc* as the important word in the sentence. In 67b 39 the interr. *an* is said to result (differently from the rel. pron. *a n-*) in two *n*'s. It seems more likely that *treisighthe* may be here used in this meaning (" doubled "), and that the interr. copula *an* ought to have another *n-* before a vowel. Such an extra *n* is, however, never in the MSS. ; nor does the interr. copula *an* eclipse a consonant.

In IGT p. 8, l. 16, *t* is said to be one of the *conganta na nguthaidhe ó chonnsuinibh*, and to be thus used *re treisioghadh* (" for strengthening ") ; this seems (from the context) to refer to its use between an article and a vowel-initial of a masc. noun (e.g. *an t- ór*). Such a meaning of *treisighthe* is hardly applicable to *n* here.

17 sq. Remarks on use of *gá* ; cf. 9a, 12a.

17–9 Apparently only *fios* and *feirrde* may be so lenited.

18 " What boots it that I avoid sin, seeing I follow sinful trades ".

20–4 *Gá* before *do* & *olc* gives *gá dulc* and *gá d'ulc*, thus giving alliteration with *d-* or a vowel.

21 In 12a with *cuiream ar n-ucht*. " What matters pain if we but be facing for Éire ? "

22 In 12a with *curp* (sic leg.), *uaimh*, *dúin*. " Now that the Prince of D. is dead, what matter who leaves us ? "

23 In 42a with *díoladh* (sic leg.). " What harm that sin be not requited as the body is filled up again with sin ? " Meaning uncertain.

24 Only in P. " Why do we care to live, why need we fear to die, after the ruin we have incurred by the (deaths of) the Earls ? "

25 sq In 12a, 42a. With the pres. tense of *a-tú* the interr. *gá* forms adverbial phrases, all meaning " in fine ", " indeed ", &c., e.g. *gá dú*, *gá dtú*, *gá daoi*, *gá dtaoi*, *&c.* (alliteration being thus possible with *d-* or *t.*) When *-tú*, *taoi*, &c.

come after prep. and rel., the *d-* forms are not used; i.e. *ar a dtú, ar a dtaoi, &c.* are used, not *ar a dú, ar a daoi, &c.*; but cf. App. V vii, Remark 6. The forms *dú, daoi, &c.* may rime with *-tú, -taoi, &c.*, being considered sufficiently different from them.

25 *Dáidh* seems strange, but is in all three MSS.

29 In 42a the words *cidh bha dtú agus* "why am I . . ." are inserted before *An t-ionadh.*

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1 In 12a and 42a. (with *ar seal* and *.c.*) "My day is indeed over; yet, what state could be worse?"

2 Cf. 42a and 12a and leg. *dtám* and *tigeadh, tigeadh.* "Indeed let him come into the fight (leg. *gcath*) and let the U. be slain".

3 In 12a, 42a "The whole world will disappear, and indeed man rushing (to death) before it". The *.l.* means that *das* (short *a*) is wrong. Note the reading *ag rioth.* The usual phrase is *'n-a rioth.*

4 In 42a "The seers sent warning ahead, while indeed they were assembling".

5 Only in P. "Unless thou feelest no grief indeed at this dark tear". The *dhúinn* goes with *gá daoi.*

6–9 Spelling of *gusdrásda, &c.* The variants seem to be: *gus an dtráthsa, gus drásda, gus trásda, go trásda, go drásda.*

8 In 9b. "Deeply has it touched me ever, the love of the Lord of the Cross". *Boingim de* used like *beanaim de,* one of whose meanings is "I touch, &c.".

9 In 9b. Not enough of the stanza is present to give sense.

10 sq. Spelling of *amháin, a mbliadhna, araon, daríribh, faríor, arís, ar éigin, goroile,* cf. 11b, 42a.

11 In 11b. "Not even a year passes without scholars seeking thy lore". This seems the more likely trans., *acht* being used as emphasising word, cf. *acht gidh, &c.* 66a 12.

12 In 11b with *ar Mu.* "He was only in M. were it fitting to admit that".

13 Only in P. "From this year on, the name of the Earl's daughter will not be comparable with them (it will be so far superior)".

14 Only in P. Leg. *nach leig rígh . .* ? "Great the power of that bribe this year in failing not to entice king or earl".

15 sq. Division of certain adverbs for alliteration purposes.

17 In 11b with *.c.* "Grief never really affected me while the Hero of M. still lived".

18 Only in P. Trans. uncertain.

Mar (conj.), neg. *mar nach,* in its various meanings "as", "just as", "when", "how", "the way in which" (cf. 223 3), "because", takes the ind. In its sense of "as" it may be replaced by *amhail* or *amhail mar* (cf. 225 23). In its sense of "as if", "as though" it has impf. subj. or condit. It is also used like *go* to introduce substantival clauses ("that . . ."), cf. Mag. MS xviii 34.

19 In 42a (a faulty version); cf. AiD **61** 30.

20–1 Only in P. "The king's son, he of whom I speak, is not yet arrived, alas! If he ever come safe—as he has not yet—(the reason is that) though he has at intervals made for his bourne, he fell back again". Trans. doubtful in absence of context. *Tí* "line", then "bourne", "objective".

22 Only in P. "Though he be tired from fighting, he will go fighting again".

23 Only in P. "With the harvest thou dost not remove all (reason for) busy work; frost coming on again is cause of danger". *Gluaisim* used transitively.

24–5 In 12a, 42a (both omitting second couplet). "Leaving the battle-field with difficulty and step by step (retreating) from the armoured horsemen, thou camest gloriously from the fight, but didst not reach thy house". In 42a is another ex. of *ar éigin*, "This heavy heart in my breast lies heavily on me".

26 In 42a, 12a with some variant readings. "But the glory of all those kings of theirs in the regnal list". 42a has another ex. of *aroile*, "When the full of their house had entered, the scholars were all together".

27 In 42a. "There is also a fight between two charioteers; a hill-side was taken up by them". (?)

28 In 42a. "The reason why both of them made that decision was the desire (of land) felt by both the fighting-parties urging them on".

Translation uncertain; to take *taobh d'ágh* as "fighting-party" seems more likely than to take *mian d'ádh* "desire of prosperity", *mian do* "desire for" being unusual. Possibly *orra* might be a noun, "the desire of both sides dictating a fight"?

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1–2 Spelling of *éigean*, *éidear*.

3–5 *Deimbríoghmhar* (priv. *de-*), false analogy on *neimbríoghmhar*, cf. 8b.

5 "Good kings ever feasting—how could they be but powerless before me (when beseeching them)".

7–9 Spelling of *dann, &c.*, cf. 9a.

9 Only in P. "When he escaped from his foes, he went West over A.S.".

10 sq Affection of initial *s*-.

10–1 i.e. "lenited *sr- sl-, sn-* do not alliterate with lenited *s*-". *coir a ttulshunnradh mur so,* "their *tulshunnradh* is correct as follows". Wording is ambiguous, but the meaning is clear, i.e. "when, following an art., they become *tsr-, tsl-, tsn-,* they alliterate with *ts*- as the following ex. shows," cf. IGT p. 12, l. 28sq.

12 Only in P. "If the blue spear or the cup beloved of S. be in the mound".

14–5 Only in P. "The sun puts a bridle on the fair flooded field, warm wind is the bit of that bridle".

Note on hypothetical construction.

Má takes pres. ind., e.g. 213 12, LCAB xxix 37 *má do-ni,* DiD **17** 12 *má theasdá,* AiD **46** 2 *má táim abaidh,* TD **3** 49 (and **30** 19) *má bhím,* TD **15** 48 *má taoi* ; in verbs other than *a-tú* and the cop. the pres. ind. is rare, its place being taken by *má tá go* . . . or by *dá n*- & subj. (which usually has fut. sense); with pf. ind. *má* is common, e.g. DiD **72** 2 *má do-ug,* and also *má tá gur* . . . , e.g. TD **17** 9, &c. A rare ex. of *má* with pres. subj. seems to be DiD **5** 10 *má dheach.*

Muna, the neg. of above, has ind. in pres., e.g. PB **9** 17 *muna théidsi,* PB **13** 2 *muna bhfuil ceo*, &c., and in pf., e.g. PB **15** 7 *munar mhaith duine a dhiomdhı*, DD vii ⁊ *munar fhóir sé.*

Dá n- has always subj., pres. or impf., e.g. 197 14, 211 21, &c.

So too its neg. *muna*, e.g. DiD **5** 14 *muna thí,* DiD **11** 2 *muna fhéadoimne,* DiD **11** 26 *muna fhéaghadh,* DD ix 4 *muna fhionnmais,* DD xxvi 12 *muna loghtha.*

Muna with ind. or subj. is often emphasised by *acht,* e.g. DD iii 27 *acht muna sheola,* DiD **7** 16 *acht muna sgaoile,* Mag. MS. iv 39 *acht muna bhfuil.*

Eclipsis often follows *muna* in MSS.

Acht madh is frequent as "except", &c., e.g. DiD **50** 17 *neach nar chuiris . . . acht madh Eile,* DiD **60** 37 *ní inneosad acht madh éinní,* Mag. MS. xxvii 16 *ní fhuil . . acht madh uidhe éanlaoi.*

Acht go is frequent as emphatic "if"; "if only", "provided that", e.g. 238 12, DD xxii 29 *acht nach folchuinn* DD xx 25 *acht go leigdis,* DD xxvi 25 *acht gomadh áil,* DiD **6** 22 *acht go dtí,* Mag. MS. xxvii 21 *acht go molar thú.* Of course it may also mean "except that", e.g. LCAB v 70 *mín Aodh acht gur gharbh a ghleo.*

"Even if" is also expressed by *agus go, is go* with cond., e.g. PB **19** 6 *agus go ndiultfaidhe*, PB **19** 12 *is nach aiséagtha.*

For another use of *agus go*, viz. "seeing that", &c., cf. 211 18, AiD **71** 28, **84** 1, &c.

16–7 Cf. 9a, IGT p. 17, l. 23. The ordinary lenition of *s-* is *sh-*. Its place is taken by *ts-*, *tsh-* only after the art. (by itself or compounded with prep.). Here and always in IGT *cadad* is used. For *cadádh, cadódh* "hardening, etc." cf. DiD **24** 28, **98** 3. In 23 L 17 p. 149 v. 28 *cadódh* seems to be derivative of *cadach*, cf. DiD **55** 17, **86** 14.

18–9 Only in P. Ex. of preceding. *Saidhbh* is lenited after *gan*, "without"; the *sh-* loses its lenition and is sounded as *t-* after *gan* (=*ag an*).

20 Only in P. "Ó S's ale is soothing him; a shame to ask for those goblets so as to drink it". The verse (showing *sh-* alliterating with itself) seems irrelevant here.

20–4 Cf. IGT p. 14.

23 "After riding Ó B's rough jet-black colt one's smooth finger is blistered".

25 In IGT l. 354. "He readily bestows his steeds on scholars of 'ollamh' or 'ánroth'; bright poetry will be given the prince; for that purpose a poet in a poet's hut is composing it". *Líonbhraith,* lit. "netting". *Dó* "for that".

27–8 On the construction of poss. adj. & *dá* ("two").

The exx. here given (*mo dhá fhear, do dhá fhear, bhar ndá fhear*) are not numerous enough to determine the Bardic usage in all cases.

In O.I. the poss. adj. affected the *dá* (*di, &c.*) and this was followed by a lenited dual form.

A different construction is found in Mid. I. and has become general in the spoken language, viz. the poss. affects the initial of the noun and ignores the *dhá* which is always lenited. Thus:

		A (O. I.)	B (modern I)
Sg.	1	*mo dhá fhear*	*mo dhá fhear*
	2	*do dhá fhear*	*do dhá fhear*
	3 masc.	*a dhá fhear*	*a dhá fhear*
	fem.	*a dá fhear*	*a dhá fear*
Pl.	1	*ar ndá fhear*	*ar dhá bhfear*
	2	*bhar ndá fhear*	*bhar dhá bhfear*
	3	*a ndá fhear*	*a dhá bhfear*

The use in 1 and 2 sg. and in masc. 3 sg. is the same in both schemes and is frequently exemplified in the poems.

In 3 sg. fem., as far as can be judged from the few available exx. (**DiD 91** 49, **99** 32, PB **1** 4, **2** 20), a mixed type seems possible, viz. *a dá fear*; the MSS, however, vary, and probably the type *a dhá fear* was the usual one followed.

In Pl. 1 the type *ar dhá bhfear* was probably the usual one, cf. DiD **90** 24.

Of Pl. 2 the Text gives the ex. *bhar ndá fhear*, i.e. type A. No ex. of it has been found by me in the poems. The Text, however, gives another type viz. *a dhá bhar bhfear* cf. 226 10. This may have arisen from *a dhá* having become stereotyped and then being followed by the poss. adj. It seems parallel to the instances quoted in Eriu xi 147 for the 1 and 2 sg. and 1 pl., viz. *a dam shúil, a dad láim, a dar nécsi.*

Of the 3 pl. the only two exx. which are at hand seem to show a mixture of types A and B, DiD **57** 22, AiD **100** 16 (*n-a ndá gcuid*). These may be parallel to the exx. quoted for 1 and 2 sg. in Eriu, l.c., *mo dam ingen, do dat láim*, in which the poss. adj. is used twice over.

28 *A dhá bhar bhfear a n-u* . . . . . i.e. *fiur, fior, fear.*

29–30 The conjunction *go* may be spelt *go, gu. ga*; cf. 9a.

Go (neg. *nach, go nach*) in final sentences is followed by subj., pres. or impf., e.g. PB **4** 10, **9** 25, **12** 11, 15, **27** 43 DD xxii II, xxv 66, &c.

Go (neg. *nach, go nach*) in consecutive sentences is followed by any required tense of ind., e.g. 225 2, DD xxiii 10, Mag. MS ii 54, 57, xv 2, &c. The many cases where a following subj. might seem to be consecutive are probably to be taken as exx. of *go* " until ", cf. 71b 37.

31–3 i.e. *gan, gun, agan, agun, agon* " at the ", but only *gan* " without " ; *ag* takes the dat., *gan* " without " the acc.

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1 sq. On phrases *Dia do bheatha, &c.*; cf. 10b, 68b.

The forms here may be summed up: *gura, (gu)rob, (gu)rab, (gu)rub Dia do bheatha, choimhdhe*; of which the neg. is: *narab Dia do bheatha*, and (doubtfully, as 68b explains, the phrase being a wish) *nírab Dia do bheatha*. Custom allows *Dia do bheatha* with its neg. *ní Dia do bheatha*. In 68b these forms are given more fully with their Sealbhadhs, the latter alone having *bheatha*, the ordinary forms having *beatha*, a strange distinction and—one would think—hardly correct, though it is observed throughout.

7 " Small welcome to thee, O whelp ; when thou art with them (?), lean grow the flanks of thy fellow-dogs ".

11 sq. Uses of *mo chin*, *mo chean*, *mairg*, *moghéan*(*i*)*r*, *ag so*, *ag sin*, *&c.*

This section is confusedly worded, but from the exx. and comments (here and 7b, 16b, 29b), IGT p. 29, and exx. in the poems the constructions seem to be the following:

Mairg, *moghéana*(*i*)*r* before

A. Rel. verb. Cf. 19–20. Very common in poems.

B. *do* & proper noun. No ex. available.
do & *an* & noun. No ex. available.
do & pron. (e.g. *duit*). Common in poems.
do & *a n-* & verb; cf. PB **20** 20 *mairg dar cinneadh dul . . .*

C. Indef. noun. Masc. is lenitable at will, fem. is lenited in acc., not in nom. Cf. 17–8, IGT p. 29, TD **22A** 35 *mairg rígh dan hathardha*, TD **32** 42 *mairg talamh dan tighearna*. A rel. clause generally follows the noun.

D. *a n-* & verb. No ex. available.

E. Proper noun. No ex. available.

F. Defined noun. No ex. available.

Mo chin, *mo chean*

A. Rel. verb. Cf. 14. Very common in poems.

B. *do* & proper noun. Cf. 11–3.
do & defined noun. Cf. 11–3, TD **25** 33 *ní mo chean dar leannán.*
do & pron. Cf. 15. Common in poems.
do & *a n-* & verb. Cf. TD **27** 43 *mo chean dan í is aoinchéile.*

C. Indef. noun. As *mairg* supra. Cf. IGT p. 29 *mo chean mhnaoi.*

D. *a n-* & verb. No ex.

E. Proper noun. Not allowed, at least in strict language.

F. Defined noun. Cf. 11 which gives construction as tolerated; also LCAB xix 17 *mo chen ar mbrat caomhna, &c.*

Ag so, *ag sin*, *ag súd*

A Rel. verb No ex.

B. *do* . . . . Not used.

C. Indefinite noun. As *mairg* supra; cf. AiD **25** 21 *ag so roghain raon*, AiD **70** 26 *ag so chugat colann*, AiD **76** 2 *ag soin orradha . . .*

D. *a n-* & verb. No ex.

E. Proper noun. Cf. 28–9, LCAB vii 3 *ag so 'n-a Bhrian Aodh Eangach.*

F. Defined noun. Cf. 225 18, 1ab 26; common in poems. e.g. TD **30** 1, AiD **50** 13.

11–3 " *Mo chin, &c.* require dat. (with *do*) of proper or defined noun ".

Muna .c. do niort canamhna é, i.e. nom. of proper or defined noun tolerated.

14 In 29b " Hail to Him who abolished the Tribute so that an angel (i.e. Gabriel) brought Thee to the Virgin ".

15 In 29b. " That thick-clogged fellow who has her—well for her to leave him ! "

16–8 i.e. " an indef. fem. nom. or acc. follows these words ; they affect an indef. masc. only by putting *réim connsuine* (initial lenition) on it ".

Thus *mo chin, &c., mairg, moghéana*(*i*)*r, bean, mhnaoi, fear, fhear* are all correct.

19 In 16b. " Lucky he who can leave the body of clay without reproach to shame him ".

20 In 16b. " I envy not him who would fight a man in whom that would be ".

21 This verse (also in 16b) belongs to 212 15 sq.

22–3 " Acc. form is wrong after *ní fhuil* on any defined noun ".

27–30 Construction with *ag so, &c. ;* cf. supra 11 sq.

Though the exx. are all fem. proper names, this rule (i.e. that lenited and unlenited forms may occur in any order) applies also to masc. proper names.

31–2 " *Mar, dar, gan* do not put any *réim* except *réim connsuine* on masc. declensions, but they put *réim* on fem. declensions and on pl. nouns masc. or fem. ". For the terms used cf. 192 4 note. The meaning of the passage seems to be merely that these preps. lenite and take acc. IGT treats of these preps. in two places. In p. 4, l. 36 it says that *gan* always lenites, even when lenition is not written or pronounced. In p. 26, l. 32 it has : *mar dar gan, cuirid réim síorruidhe. Ní cóir iollradh gan áireamh na ndiaigh achd a ccruth tochluighthe.* The first of these two sentences is not accurate according to the usual terminology of the Tracts ; it should read : *cuirid réim ar .b., ní chuirid réim ar .f.* or (more probably perhaps) : *cuirid réim connsuine síorruidhe.* The second sentence seems to mean that, when no numeral is used with them, these preps. always take acc. pl., and cannot (differently from all other preps. which take acc.) take a dat. pl. In the poems exx. of acc. pl. without numerals are common, but no exx. of dat. pls., with or without numerals, have come to hand.

32 Leg. *ní fiu* instead of *fiu* ? For full treatment of constructions with *fiu, ní fiu, &c.* cf. 1ba 28, IGT p. 29, l. 22.

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1 It is not clear how the phrase *innsgne tar brághaid* applies as a description of the construction here dealt with. Perhaps translate: "construction of pron. (i.e. poss. adj.) passed over (i.e. 'omitted')".

2–3 In 11a this ex. is given with *go* used instead of *do chum.*

5 Note *mheallaim* not *meallaim.*

7 In 11*b* with *mheallaim* and (wrongly ?) *.l. an fear gan tsonnradh.* The comment here (*.c. gan tsunnradh*) probably means: "would be right even if it had no sunnradh", i.e. *an* before *fear* might be omitted, *fear* being sufficiently defined by the rel. clause after it; cf. infra 12, 13, and 192 1.

8–10 In 11b (partly). "Thy weapons as (also) thy host's dashing steeds—brave the men whose senses they would not confuse; they raise a cloud of dust from the fair-roaded plain over the battalions".

Another ex. of this type is 216 14.

11–9 Only in P. "Tadhg's favour is lavished on us; what lands (are there) whose borders he has not harried".

12 "I will get a house for her; she is the lady whose white shoulder I gaze on".

13 "I will get her to cure me completely, the lady from whose two husbands I have escaped". The comment means that "with whose two . . ." is not the sense intended.

17 "The man whose hand had already seized the branch let go his hold on it at the mention of thy cess".

18 "Muirghréag, swiftly charging (on the hill) over the lake, wild her steed, its bit is champed". Trans. doubtful. Line seems irrelevant.

20–4 On attributive adjs. with family-names.

When an adj. is attribute to a family name (e.g. *Ó Briain, Ó Dálaigh*), it may be put (i) after the name, but agreeing with *Ó, Í, Ú*, (e.g. *Ó Briain Mór, &c.*); or (ii) as a prefix to the second part of the name, *Briain, &c.* In the latter case the adj., though going grammatically with *Briain, &c.*, is understood by usage to go with *Ó, Í, Ú*. This is the only method possible in the case of adjs. (e.g. *aon-, deagh-, &c.*) which are only used as part of compound, but it is not confined to them, e.g. *Ó saoirBhriain*; cf. 1bb 33, 21b 17. According to 228 11, *Mág* (differently from *Ó, Í, Ú* and *Mac, Meic*) may be in compound with an adj., e.g. *gealMhág Craith* as well as *Mág gealChraith*. For further on this, cf. Eigse 111 63–4.

22 From the preceding line it is clear that *deaghÓ* . . . is condemned.

23 Only in P. " A rejection of Ó Dálaigh Fionn is disturbance of all the poets of Éire ".

24 Only in P. " Ó Dálaigh Fionn left without share of it (?) by the doing of *miongáin Maire* ". Meaning of *miongán Maire* (leg. *muire* or *mire* ?) unknown.

25–9 Only in P. " A *samhlughadh* does not go with a family-name but only an *ionnshamhlughadh*, and it is said by some that the iarmbérla (i.e. *ó, í, ú*) does not suffer even an *ionnshamhlughadh* ", i.e. an adj. composed of personal name with *-dha* (e.g. *Tadhgdha*) can not be followed by a family-name (e.g. *Ó Briain*) ; and some say that this is true even of an adj. composed of *in-* with personal name (e.g. *ionTaidhg*). Thus one may say : *Tadhgdha é sin* or *ionTaidhg é sin*, but one can not say : *Tadhgdha Ó Dálaigh é sin*, and it is doubtful whether one can say : *ionTaidhg Í Dhálaigh é sin.* It is to be noted that the gen. of adj. in *in-* often has adj. with it, e.g. *ionTaidhg bháin*.

27 For *ionadh* leg. *ionshamhlughadh.*
Samhlughadh is an adj. denoting comparison. It has three species (cf. IGT p. 28, l. 9), viz. *ionshamhlughadh*, adj. formed of *in-* & gen. ; *samhlughadh amhail*, adj. in *-amhail ; samhlughadh* by itself is used here for adj. in *-dha*.

30–1 Only in P. " The fort wooing Diarmuid—that is like Diarmuid Ó Duibhne ". A parallel to *Tadhgdha Ó Dálaigh* with extra fault of *Í* for *Ó*.

32 i.e. (probably) adj. in *-dha* refers to bad or good qualities, adj. in *in-* only to good.

33–4 In laa 25, 16a, 72a 30. " A diminutive in *-ín* is derived from the shortest form of a noun's declension, or from its unsyncopated gen. sg., or from its syncopated dat. pl. It is always masc., and not fem. (leg. *é i n-ionadh*) as may be its original ". Cf. IGT p. 27, l. 32 where the same is said of *bráthair dísbeagaidh* (diminutive in *-án*), and where another kind of *dísbeagadh* is described, viz. *siur dísbeagaidh*, a diminutive in *-óg* which is always fem., even when formed from masc.

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3–4 On neg. particle *nocha* before verbs. In 15b more fully.
Nocha lenites *b-*, *c-*, *g-*, *m-* of act., and leaves pass. unaffected ; it does not affect act. or pass. of *d-*, *n-*, *t-*, *l-*, *s-*, *r-* ; before vowels, act. or pass. it becomes *nochan* ; before *f-* it is *nochan* and lenites act., but remains *nocha* before pass. and does not affect it.

5–7 Forms of *agus*.

Agus, *is*, *'s* are all used before unstressed words, and (though this is disputed as regards *'s*) before stressed ones.

8–18 Forms of *gach*.

Its gen. is *gach*, *gacha*, the former leniting masc. noun.

9–13 Confusedly worded. Cf. 8b where *lom-* seems a mistake for *moladh*. Here the sentence *fiafraigheam* . . . is not given as correct, but as a sentence to be commented on by the words : *.c. ainm* . . .

The meaning of the passage seems to be that *gach* with gen. may be replaced by *gach* with nom., but only when the gen. noun has no attributive adj. with it ; cf. (besides the exx. here) DD xxiv 16 *i n-aontaidh gach aos móide*.

This use of *gach* with nom. instead of gen. seems to be technically called *trochfhoghluim* ; cf. 1ab 36 note. It is only *gach* not *gacha* which is so used.

Dá dtángamar don tigh, cf. App. V vii, remark 9.

14 Only in P. " By thoroughly enjoying (the presence of) every hero whose banquet the Soldier of Line drank " ; lit. " by drinking at a single draught ". This metaphorical use of *ibhim* is common.

15 Only in P and VT *gul*. " they have to mourn women every day, but never a woman of the Eoghanaigh ". Though *gach aonlá* is common, it here seems to be taken as a substitute for *gach aonlaoi*. The gen., especially with *gach* is frequent in temporal and local use, cf. AiD **36** 17, **50** 3, etc.

16 Only in P. " her wine is the common drink for every hero—such is the reward given to the men of Éile before the fight ". Ex. of *gacha*.

17 " The host has an Aodh in every man, it expects Aodh to be multiplied ". *Aodh gach éinfhir* " an Aodh, i.e. every man " ; *gach éinfhir* seems to be gen. of equivalence. *Aodh 'n-a Aodhuibh*, " Aodh to be Aodhs ", i.e. every man to be another Aodh. The verse is only in P.

18 Only in P. " the telling of dull tales each evening—no finger will be stirred by that ", i.e. " the tales will not rouse men to fight " ? For *gach n-* cf. WW p. 409.

19 sq. On adverbial use of dat. sanctioned by custom ; cf. 9b.

21 *Leith ar leath* is added in 9b.

23–9 In 9b.

23 " This outer surface close-joined (?)—it has no reverse side to its splendid texture ". For *eascaoin* cf. MD 250.

24 " O Neill performs explots continually, none of them without poet to tell of it ".

25 " Let us set about sharing the little wood, close together, side by side ".

26 " Let us both leave our affair to the judgment of Tál's scions and their captains ".

27 " The swift water of the rough stream rises up to the bank of the flood ".

28 " The death of the good hero from Druim Dhearg has roused up the waters on high ". *I n-aghaidh aird* " against the height ".

217

1 " Use of same word ".

A word as a rule may not occur more than once in a line, and may not rime with a repetition of itself. Some words are sufficiently different from each other to be allowed together in a line, but not sufficiently so to be allowed to rime.

2–3 These words may not only occur together but may rime. In 9b 5 *maith, saith, saidhbhir, daidhbhir* are given separately with comment: *.c. gach énfhocal díbh re chéile nó gan a bheith ⁊ ní dhénann ru(dh)rach.* It is not clear why any distinction should be made.

5 Only in P. " I am a sage for the wife of the . . . . (?) ; she is doubtless an ignorant woman ".

6 Only in P. " Both blessing and ruin for me is God's crucifixion —if I requite it not ".

7–11 In 9b.

7 " He bade us take—whether it would be easy or not—the cloak from the son."

8 " A blessing, yet a curse, to thee is thy wife's misfortune, O M.".

9 " One regrets evil deeds, good ones are never regretted ".

10 " Thy great retinue brings both joy and sorrow to the giver of the feast, O Prince of D." (i.e. he likes to see many in spite of the trouble).

11 " The juice of the grapes is both splendid and dear owing to (the excellence of) the Prince of fair Eamhain " " Cheap (i.e. plentiful) or dear (i.e. scarce) according to the . . . . " is less likely.

12 *Ceann i gceann,* " one after the other ", " also ", &c. is given as an exception to the rule about repetition of a word. In 9b is: *ceann i gceann .c. ó an doilgheas*, the meaning of which comment is doubtful.

13 In 10a. " M's death too together with E's misfortunes . . . ". Sense is not complete.

14–6 Only in P.

14 " The three who then came, I grieve at what they tell me ".

15–6 " I see Íle of the graceful steeds besides Ceann Tíre wave-washed, and then the plain on Ara with its trees and brown oxen ".

17–9 In 10a with *foltleabhar, baintreabhaid.* " The coming of F's flowing-haired prince—great (his) rage !—will prove the ruin of all his foes ; there is utter ruin (?) of all in the land till his fair long-haired head arrives ". Leg. *bídh buintreabhadh : fuiltleabhar* ?

With regard to the alternative forms *ria, sia* and *ró, só*, a strange rule is given in AOC f. 72r, viz. that *ria, ró* are used after long vowels (e.g. *dá, &c.*), *sia, só* after short ones (*go, &c.*). This does not seem to be observed always in the poems, at least as regards *ria, ró* ; cf. DiD voc. (*só, sia, ró, ria*).

20–1 Words different enough to occur together in a line but not to rime.

22 " No East or West wind is found for wine from France ".

23 " It escapes thee not in any way (lit. ' downwards or upwards ') that his rent reaches thee not ".

24 " Red from the wound is thy tunic's colour ever since, that tunic so bright till then ".

25–6 *Tiar* rimes with *a-niar, siar,* the latter words not riming with each other ; so too for *toir, tuas, tíos.*

27 " The further I go from thee the heavier is my grief ; therefore I stay behind (not moving away from thee)".

28 " The blood (of Christ) drips down from nine nails ; it had stayed above till it had covered them ".

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1–13 *Toir, tiar, tuas, tíos* ; the same with *s-* and *a n-* ; also *tall, a-nall, a-nonn, a-bhos, a-bhus* ; all the foregoing have :— -(*e*)*an*, -(*a*)*in*, -(*e*)*ana*, -(*e*)*amhain* ; also *tuaidh, a-*(*d*)*tuaidh, teas, a-neas* which, however, have not -(*e*)*ana* ; cf. 16a.

7 " Our soldiers are weaker than women owing to that tomb in the North ".

8 " The Castle of Sligeach fell in the West ; come ye to exact its éric ". Leg. *d'iarraidh.*

9 " Billetted men from West and East, crowds making a call on wealth ".

10 " My tear thereafter will be (as) a drop of dark blood ".

11 " A time willingly spent by Ó Caoimh far away from the South ".

12 " Thereafter I despised him so utterly that I considered him a mere half-king ".

13 "The slavery inflicted on that house there excited (?) my kinswoman".

14–5 Variations of *i n-* & *ar n-* ("our"), cf. 8a 23.

16–25 Forms of prep. & rel.

Forms of prep. & rel. are treated here and (as regards *i n-*) 1aa 42 sq, and (as regards *go*) 190 23. From these passages and from exx. in the poems the usual forms are seen to be as follows:

A. Prep. & rel. before verb.

	Pres.	Pres. Neg.	Past	Past Neg.
a h-	*asa n-*	*as nach*	*as arʻ*	*as nárʻ*
ag	*(a)ga n-*	*ag nach*	*(a)garʻ*	*ag nárʻ*
ar	*ara n-*	*ar nach*	*ar arʻ*	*ar nárʻ*
de	*dá n-*	*dá nach*	*dárʻ*	*dá nárʻ*
do	*dá n-*	*dá nach*	*dárʻ*	*dá nárʻ*
fa	*fa n-*	*fa nach*	*farʻ*	*fa nárʻ*
go	*go n-*	*go nach*	?	?
	gusa n-	*gus nach*	*gus arʻ ?*	*gus nárʻ ?*
go n-	?	?	?	?
i n-	*i n-*	*innach*	*arʻ*	*innarʻ*
	(i)na n-	*inná*	*(i)narʻ*	*innacharʻ*
le	*le (a)n-*	*le nach*	*lerʻ*	*le nárʻ*
	leis a n-	*leis nach*	*leis arʻ*	*leis nárʻ*
ó	*ó (a)n-*	*ó nach*	*órʻ*	*ó nárʻ*
ós	*ósa n-*	*ós nach*	*ós arʻ*	*ós nárʻ*
re	*re (a)n-*	*re nach*	*rerʻ*	*re nárʻ*
	risa n-	*ris nach*	*ris arʻ*	*ris nárʻ*
re n-	*risa n-* PH 6394	?	?	?
tar	*tara n-*	*tar nach*	*tar arʻ*	*tar nárʻ*
tre	*tre (a)n-*	*tre nach*	*trerʻ*	*tre nárʻ*
	tríd a n-	*tríd nach*	*tríd arʻ*	*tríd nárʻ*
um	*uma n-*	*um nach*	*umarʻ*	*um nárʻ*

Remarks: 1 From the forms *innacharʻ*, *inná* (1ab 26 note) one may reasonably infer that *ná* may replace *nach* and that *nachar* may replace *nárʻ* in the case of the other preps.

2 *I n-* more usually appears as *a n-*.

3 The pron. in *asa n-*, *gusa n-* is sometimes dropped, e.g. Stud. xxviii 4 *tomhais cá tír as dtigim*, Mag. MS xi 27 *gus tig*; cf. 190 23.

4 The prep. may be omitted in certain cases, cf. 196 31, 67a 31.

B. Prep. & rel. & cop. used before adj. or noun.

	Pres.	Neg.	Past	Past Neg.	Cond .or Sbj. Past
a h-	*asa*	*as nach*	*asarʻ*	*as nárʻ*	
ag	*(a)ga*	*ag nach*	*(a)garʻ*	*ag nárʻ*	
ar	*ara*	*ar nach*	*ararʻ*	*ar nárʻ*	*ar budh*
	arab				
de	*dan*	*dá nach*	*dárʻ*	*dá nárʻ*	
	dana				
	dar				
do	*dan*	*dá nach*	*dárʻ*	*dá nárʻ*	*dá budh*
	dana				
	dar				
fa	*fan*	*fa nach*	*farʻ*	*fa nárʻ*	*fa budh*
	fana				*famadh,*
go	?	?	?	?	
go n-	?	?	?	?	
i n-	*ina*	*i nach*	*(i)narʻ*	?	
	inar				
le	*len*	*le nach*	*lerʻ*	*le nárʻ*	
	lena	*leis nach*	*leis arʻ*	*leis nárʻ*	
ó	*ón*	*ó nach*	*órʻ*	*ó nárʻ*	
	óna(b)				
ós	*ósa ?*	*ós nach*	*ós arʻ*	*ós nárʻ*	
re	*ren*	*re nach*	*rerʻ*	*re nárʻ*	
	rer	*ris nach*	*ris arʻ*	*ris nárʻ*	
	rena				
re n-		?	?	?	
tar	*tara*	*tar nach*	*tar arʻ*	*tar nárʻ*	
tre	*tren*	*tre nach*	*trerʻ*	*tre nárʻ*	
	trena	*tríd nach*	*tríd arʻ*	*tríd nárʻ*	
um	*umun*	*um nach*	*umarʻ*	*um nárʻ*	*ma badh*

Remarks : 1 Forms in *-rʻ* precede consons., and are *-r(bh)ʻ* before vowels and *f-*.

2 Pres. forms do not lenite. Those in *-a* often add *-dh*, *-r*, *-b*.

3 Past forms also used as Cond. or Subj.

4 For *fa*, *um* cf. TD Intr. lxxii and 190 29.

5 For omission of preps. in some of above cases cf. 196 31, 67a 31.

6 The following references are to exx. of many of the above forms ; of the other forms, though presumably existing, no exx. are at hand : *a h-* DiD **30** 1, **65** 38, **99** 11 ; *ar* DiD **21A** 12, 16, **54** 14, **70** 17, **11** 19 ; *de* DiD **84** 45, **32** 20 ; *do*

DiD **3** 25, **12** 13, **20** 14, **74** 44, **93** 49; *fa* DiD **10** 38, **38** 8, **101** 30,; *i n-* DiD **116** 24; *le* DiD **10** 35, **37** 4, **69** 6; *ó* DiD **37** 5, **55** 4, **95** 1; *re* DiD **19** 9, **58** 4, **113** 4; *tre* DiD **46** 1; *um* **38** 7, **101** 19; also cf. 220 20, 226 13.

16 Variations in *dan* (*do* or *de* & rel. & verb) cf. 8a.

17 sq. Variations in *le, re* with rel. & verb; cf. 8a.

20–1 " Each has its own neg.; before verbs these particles may have def. or indef. construction ". Forms with *ris, leis* are called *sunnartha,* " defined ", apparently because *ris, leis* are forms used before art.

22–3 Variations of *re, le* with rel. and pres. cop., cf. 8a, 72a.

24–5 Variations of *ag* & rel. & verb; cf. 11a which gives *agha* and says that *a-* may be dropped only in pos., e.g. *gá bhfuilim,* not before *ná, nach.*

26 i.e. *ag* is not *'g* before, *Ó, Ú* of family-names, cf. 9a.

219

2 On use of *a-tú, tú, &c.,* pres. ind.

After *na fir a-táid san bhaile,* 16b 12 has: *.l. ós oibriughadh é féin,* meaning apparently that *a-táid san bhaile* is a sentence complete in itself i.e. an absolute sentence, and is not to be used in rel. way.

Of *a-tú* only the *a*-forms are used in absolute construction; only the *a*-less ones are used after prep. & rel. (e.g. *i dtú, i dtaoi, &c.*); either set of forms may be used in rel. clauses as those in App. V iii, viii. Either *a-tá* or *tá* may be direct rel, cf. 12a *tá ⁊ a-tá .c. más fíor.*

3–4 *Len leis* " who own " even when " who " is pl.; cf. 16b.

5–10 *A ttaobh riot* seems a slip; cf. 9b where it is marked *.l.* The proper forms of these prep. phrases are: *taobh re* and *i leath, &c. re.* Thus *biad taobh riot, gébhad* (cf. 226 1) *taobh riot, biad i leath riot, gébhad i leath riot* all mean " I shall be clinging to, dependent on, thee ".

8 Only in P. " The bleeding breast, penetrated with love of us, was not content with merely (suffering) the thorn in His effort to save us."

10–1 In 9b with *gurab, narab.* Meaning doubtful. Perhaps in the first sentence *leath* is noun, " may our trust in L. not fail ", while in the second one *leath re* is prep. phrase, but wrong owing to absence of *i n-,* " may it not be long depending on L."

12–5 Uses of *tosach.*

In *ar tosach* " at head of ", " leading " *tosach* alone is right;

but *ar tosach* or *ar tosaigh* may be used in meaning: "firstly", "preferably", or, with gen., "rather than".

16–8 Forms of *cúl*, *&c.* in adverbial phrases after *ar*, cf. 8a, Dd.

17 In 8a with *rach* (wrongly) for *rug*. "If I have retreated the insult offered me is worse than that." For *béim súla* cf. DiD 114 8.

18 Only in P. "He stepped backwards and leaped from the plain into the fort".

19–21 Forms of *cian*, *&c.* in adverbial phrases after *i n-*, cf. 8a, Dd. *a gcéin*, *&c.* "afar"; *a gcéin*, *&c. ó* "far from".

20 In Da. "Thou must go raiding afar, the scions of M. serving with thee".

21 In 8a with *do dhola* and .c. "Dread the fierce pride of E's race driving us far into the sea".

22 "Let him not be led by pride; dread a king's unruly pride".

23 "The sun's heat spreads far; also kinsmans' fame". Leg. *bladh*.

24 sq. Conjunctional phrases with *cian*, *feadh*, *fad*, cf. 9a.

The poems' usage seems to be as follows: nom. forms, *an fad*, *an feadh* (also *a fhad*) take rel. ind., while the forms *a bhfeadh*, *a bhfad*(?), *a gcéin*, *an gcéin* take subj. form where it exists. Thus in pres. *a bhfeadh*, *a bhfad*(?), *a gcéin*, *an gcéin*, *bhear*, *bheis*, *bheas sé*, *&c.*; *an feadh*, *an fad*, *a fhad*, *(a)-tú*, *(a)-taoi*, *(a)-tá sé*, *&c.*; in pf. or fut. *a gcéin*, *an gcéin*, *a bhfeadh*, *a bhfad*, *an feadh*, *an fad*, *a fhad*, *do bhíos*, *do bhís*, *do bhí sé*, *&c.*, *do mhair sé*, *bhias sé*, *mhéaras sé*, *&c.*; in condit. *an gcéin*, *a gcéin*, *a bhfeadh*, *a bhfad*, *an feadh*, *an fad*, *a fhad*, *do bhiadh sé*, *&c.* (cf. TD **18** 32). With both sets of forms the rel. cop. (*bhus*) is common, as also *nach* with indic. Thus DiD **57** 20 *an gcéin mharas*, and O Con. Don's Bk. 289 st. 25 *an fedh rabh* are doubtfully correct.

24 *L. Gaoidhealg ar a dtéid suidhioghadh* . . . i.e. indic. which has a separate subj. form should not come after them (i.e. *a bhfeadh*, *&c.*) but rather the subj.; cf. Da.

Gaoidhealg means any form (even rel.) of ind. or condit., cf. 9a, 66a 36, 69a 34. It also denotes a non-sealbhadh phrase as distinguished from a sealbhadh, cf. Iab 3.

220

2 In 9a, Da with *ragha a péin* . . . *do-ghabha glóir*. Text ininsufficient to show the sense.

3–4 Only in P. Leg. *Dearbhál: gan bhearán*? "Poor will be thy clothes, O D. while thou art without a pin (?)" For *bheisse* cf. Aid **31** 16, PB **18** 12, DD xiv 20

There seems little modal distinction (such as is between " dum est " and " dum sit ") between the above sets of forms.

5–10 Only in P. On the prep. *ar* used in prayers, &c. " by ".

8–9 " By the Apostles and the Virgins and by the Angels—noble support ! (?)—by the Nine Orders whence sprang the Angel, seek securities (?) and strength for me ". Leg. *inneoin,* Cf. IGT p. 29.

10 " May He—I implore Him by those breasts He drank at— grant me a happy end, though He is not bound to do so ". Text and trans. in DD xxv 44 wrong. Leg. *a-tibh ?*

11 On vocative construction. From this to 221 17 is edited by Prof. O. Bergin in Ériu ix.

Bardic grammarians did not recognise a specific vocative case. Their terms, *agallaimh, gairm agallamha,* mean " address ", i.e. words addressed to somebody and preceded by the particle *a*. The word introduced by *a* was described as nom. or gen. sg. (cf. IGT p. 30, l. 12), or acc. pl. (cf. IGT p. 20, l. 6) according to the form used. The sg. *réim* of certain words (cf. IGT l. 1317) was also used as voc.

Here *sluaghagallaimh* means " address to persons, &c. denoted by collective noun ".

11–24 In 13a, 42b.

11–22 Collective in voc. position.

12–7 Their nom. is used ; verbs accompanying them may be sg. or pl.

18 Cf. DiD **29** 19a.

19 In 13a with *taithmhidheadh* and 43a with *taifnigheadh* (sic. leg.). For *taithmhighim* cf. Ir. Review 1912, p. 248, st. 9, and *taithmheach* IGT p. 2, l. 20, p. 109, p. 60, l. 487, and VT *comhall.* For *taifnighim* cf. *taifnim* VT *dirgheadh.* " You were snatched out of trouble, O famous race of A.A.". An additional ex. *a Dhe* . . . is in 13a, 42b.

20 In 13a, 43a with *.l.* The latter has *amuidh, inar mhór.* " O all ye other poets, men of great pride, in whom the love of that noble sturdy hero was great, remain as ye are, treasure your art, cease not lamenting over the remains of T.". For *toilg* leg. *dtoilg* ? Cf. DiD (*tolg*), Todd Lect. xii (*ro-tholg*), E iv 1, 40b, 41a (*tulgadh*). For *siansa* cf. AiD **73** 22a note. For *taisigh* cf. AiD **17** 3 note. For *amuigh* cf. AiD **9** 13 note.

23–4 Poss. adjs. and arts. are not used with voc. ; cf. 43a.

The words on 68b 31 probably belong to this section.

25–31 On words (other than collectives) used in voc. ; cf. 12b, 43a.

When they are in voc. position, their nom. or voc. may be used, attributive adjs. (when present) agreeing with them, or they may be followed by adjectival gen.

27–8 In 12b, 43a with *.c.*

27 " O Prince of Oileach, thou goest to the altar to get the gold chalice ".

28 "O Prince of Mis, scarce any man could credit that thou wouldst forgive us all thou hast forgiven us ".

29–30 After saying that, after *a dhuine*, one may have *geal* or *ghil*, the Text says : "so with a noun whose sg. and pl. are alike", referring evidently to *io*- stems, all whose cases (except dat. pl.) have worn down to -*a* or -*e*, though their pls. may also have forms as though they were dental stems. The Text does not mean that sg. forms of an attributive adj. are used with all the voc. pls. of these nouns ; it only means that their voc. sg. has its adj. in nom. or voc. ; cf. Eriu ix p. 94.

29 In 12b, 43a with *.c.*

221

1 " Accept my poetry, O noble hero, O Maolmhuire, taking me as thy servant ". Cf. *Ir. Syllabic Poetry,* p. 66 par 21.

3–6 i.e. in a noun which has two gens., a long and a short, the voc. is the same as the short ; cf. 12b, 43a.

7–10 In 12b, 43a. The latter, after *tar a ainm uathaidh,* adds : *nó gá dtiocfa connsaine com(haidh)each ar a dheireadh mar tá so : rí nó file.* When a gen. is a syllable longer than nom., or when a strange consonant is at end of gen. (as in *rí, file*), the voc. is the same as the nom., and any adj. with it may be voc. or nom.

11–2 In 43a with *.c.* " Come to me, O Creator, if Thou wouldst help me ever ".

13–20 Words used as metaphors or endearments and also collectives use nom. always as voc. Some additional exx. in 42b, 43b.

16 " O hand supporting the world, O love of my soul, O Virgin Mary ".

17 " Wealth should reward my poem, O Lamb of the men and women of Fál ".

19 " O thou little dove for kindness, look on me in this strait ".

20 In AiD **40** 43.

21–3 " An adj. is wrong after the fem. gen. of *flaith,* but may be used after its masc. gen.". Cf. 18b, IGT p. 9, l. 7. ***Flaith*** is masc. in nom., but may be masc. or fem. in gen.

23 " The son of the prince so fair by nature (?) filled houses beside a lake ".

24 The heading in 12b and 42b is : *focail orduighthe*. The expansion of the contraction here is mere conjecture suggested by nature of following.

25 sq. These lines seem to deal with the proper form of Dúnadh. From this to *focail nach dluisénna* (222) are differently arranged in 12b, 42b. Only two of the exx. (*treisi* . . . and *Na Goill* . . .) illustrate the rule on 25–6 the others being given apparently to illustrate *Rughrach*.

Rughrach seems to be " a greater amount of metrical agreement than is proper " ; cf. AOC ff. 53, 64–6 where various kinds of it are described, viz. simple *Rudhrach*, the riming of more than one word in a line with a word in the other line of a couplet ; *Rudhrach Reanna* i.e. Rime or *Uaithne* used for *Rinn* in Deibhidhe metre ; *Rudhrach Uaithne*, i.e. use of Rime for *Uaithne ; Rudhrach Cinn agus Urlainne*, i.e. Rime between initial word of first line of stanza with final word of the second line. The word *Rudhrach* occurs in many other places, but without any further indication of its exact meaning, e.g. IGT p. 2, Ériu vi 149, ACL iii 293, Auraicept (voc.). In 24 G 8 278 is : *Rudhrach, .i. dá fhocal budh cóir do chomhardadh reroile do bheith i n-aonleathrann ; as eadh as leasughadh air sin an ceathramhad*(*h*) *focal do chuir* (leg. *chur ?*) *san tseoladh nó breacadh do bheith ann*—a sentence which is evidently incomplete.

As *Rudhrach* is generally given as a fault, its occurrence (33) in *.c. ón rughrach* is strange.

27–8 " No man in B. calls a house a house which has not a gold chess-set ".

29–30 " May my repose (?) with the Virgin have ever more influence on Mary, O great God ". *Aoidhe mo chroidhe* . . . i.e. Giolla Mac Con Midhe's poem on the Battle of Dún, A.D. 1260. The verse here is absent in some at least of the MSS of this poem.

Athloidhe, aoidhe illustrate rule in 25–6.

After *tosach* 12b has : *.c. an dúnadh sin air .i. síneadh tuas ós a chionn* meaning apparently that *aoi* may be looked on as a lengthening of *ui*.

31–3 In 12b and 42b. Text and meaning uncertain.

34–5 In 12b, 42b, but without *.c. mar sin.* " The scion of Dáire of Bealach Broin seized two beautiful hounds after an ox ".

222

1–2 In 12b, 42b with *dar uaidh.* " The Goill overseas are held in strait by him ; no land which he united has ever split or separated (from him) ".

3–5 In 43b. this heading is *focail nach dluiséan*, in 13a it is *focail téid ó dhluiséan*. A fault, *dluisénda*, is mentioned in IGT Intr. p. 2. The term seems to apply to compounds, but its exact meaning is doubtful.

6 In 43b and (with *.c.*) 13a. " It is advantageous for a man making a game-park fence that the timber (for it) be six months cut down ".

8 In 43b with *nocha fear*, and 13a with *.c.* " Séafraidh is not such a man ; he robs no widow of her cow ".

The neg. cop. *nocha*° is used before consonants, *nochan* before vowels ; before *f*- the MSS vary between *nocha*°, *nochan*°, *nochan*ʻ. Its past tense is *nochar*(*bh*)ʻ. Cf. IGT p. 8 where, however, the passage (treating of both the neg. cop. and the neg. particle) is ambiguous.

10 In 43b and (with *sealga ar sídh*) 13a. " The recovery of his booty from the marauder of the game on the hills is the business of him who will be a high-king ". For *sealg* in sense of " quarry ", " animal hunted " cf. AiD **68** 22.

11 In 13a, 43b. " Ye (Gaoidhil) challenge each other to fight while Éire is covered with (Norman) limestone castles ".

12 In 43b and (with *slis* for *lis*) 13a. " The bright entrance to thy castle is thy (pleasure-) garden ; every prince in turn spends a time in it ".

13 In 13a, 43b. "Aodh's stock loves fight as cows their first calves ".

15–20 On *Innsgne Airchis*.

This term (*airchisi* IGT 1. 234, *airrchisde* 13a, *aircisde* 43b) seems to mean such a use of a pers. pron. that it can be understood in both a personal and impersonal way.

16–20 In 13a (with *.c.*) and 43b.

16 " She struck him again and again, but he readily forgave her ". Here *é* could (except for metre) be read for *í*.

17 " When Clann Táil elected him, the choice of him meant not partiality but his excellence ". Here too (except for metre) *é* could be read referring to the act of choosing.

18 " Thou art over-indulgent to my conduct, O Lord ; that long-suffering has won my heart ". Here too *é* could give the sense as well as *í*.

19 " A comparison unnoticed (by folk) may be made in regard to him ; he is equally good in speed and (accurate) shooting ". Here *air* may refer to the *connchlann* (comparison) or to the making of it.

20 " Ye might yet reach Dá Thí's Fort (i.e. the High-kingship)—that (thought) should ever increase thy courage ". Here, except for metre, *de* (referring to the " reaching . .") could be read.

21–6 *Ann* used impersonally. In 13b and 43b.

22 "I used to be among the race of Cian ; one of my sorrows is not to be there now".

23 The violence of the Goill up to the slaying of Ó Neill—it all meant only insult (not serious injury)".

24 "Let His race all follow Him with willing heart, and the Passion would not (even then) be requited".

25 "Let them be driven by you into the winding glens ; that for which their staying there is a pledge (i.e. their being allowed to live) is an honour for them".

27–30 On *as* used impersonally, cf. 13b, 44a.

28 "The woman's foot, till then a burden, was fit for walking by morning".

29 "Two comrades are snatched from me (by death) ; alas that I live on !"

30 "Hence all night the women slept not, but kept wildly wringing their hands".

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1–7 Impersonal *sé*, *é*, cf. English "it" 13b has *hé*, 44a has *é*, before *neimhinnsgne*.

2–3 "The dark obscure night and the bright sunny morning—'tis unknown, however much one examine it—how God's wondrous power divides them". 44a and 13b give besides the above : *an rosc gen go sile sé ní tosd é 's a(n) cridhe ag caoi,* "though the eye weep not, it is not unexpressive while the heart is weeping".

4 In 44a "Aodh is a good prince—not that Mór is not good too". The sentence *ní hé as* . . . is condemned as giving a sense not intended.

6 In 44a. "Though it (i.e. his absence) causes me fear, (I say) 'tis a pity he is not (with us) on the hosting". If *ar an sluaghadh* mean "on the foes' hosting" *gé* may have usual sense "though", but *gé* is often used in a loose sense.

7 In 44a. "He took a queen from the hostel ; this confirmed the ancient alliance". For *liamhain* cf. AiD **72** 11 note.

8 From this to 224 7 is a section on *Breacadh*. 14a gives only from 13 on ; 44a agrees with text ; both give extra exx. (vid. infra after 28).

A word must not appear twice in a line, or rime with a repetition of itself, a violation of this rule being technically called *caoiche*, cf. AOC, ff 66–7. To justify such a repetition or such a rime, there must be some difference between the two appearances of the word. This difference seems to be called *Breacadh*, and may be either *B. Fíre* "True difference" or *B. Taidhbhse*, "Apparent difference"

It is not easy from the exx. given to make out the distinction between these two kinds of *Breacadh*. What seems the most likely distinction is: *Breacadh Taidhbhse* is the difference between two words spelt alike but having different meanings, i.e. referring to different persons or things; *Breacadh Fíre* is the difference between two words which, spelt alike and meaning the same thing, differ in their use, e.g. different cases of a noun, different parts of a verb, different metrical affections (as eclipsis, lenition, &c.) of any word.

9 "Escape from the slaughter is disaster for me seeing how many enmities have been brought on me". The sense seems against taking the second word as *ádh* "luck".

10 "A blind man with a blind man to lead him is like a tree with another tree on top of it". For *muine* cf. AiD **82** 8 note.

11 "O Mór, though loud be thy voice, alas! a voice half as loud would be enough". The *Breacadh* is between *mór* and *Mór*. The two *uch*'s are a clear repetition of a word, but such phrases (cf. *tuig tuig, &c.*) are common and probably sanctioned for emphasis sake.

12 "If a woman (i.e. Eve) brought enmity on Thee (O Christ), Thy spouse (i.e. Mary) did not remove it from Thee". For *beanaim, boingim é ar* cf. AiD **56** 11 note, also LCAB ii 152. The *Breacadh* may be in *bean* "woman" and "took"; or it may be in *oruibh* used with different verbs and different senses.

14 "We will give him our attention, the son of Brian, that Wand from Cliu of Brian Bóruimhe". One would expect this ex. to be under the previous heading as *Brian* refers to two different persons.

15 "The Monday (i.e. Judgment-day) makes every Monday a cause of trembling; we should dread the Great Monday". The rules for *Breacadh* apply to Rinn and Airdrinn as well as to rime, &c.

16 "What matter that a man have no companion if only he may go through T." Different cases of *fear*. As the comment *gan bhreacadh . . .* does not appear in the other MSS, it probably refers to this ex. alone, but its point is not clear.

18 "Thou art not a live nut which has no live deeds, thou live nut of the flesh of the high-kings". *Beo* as attribute and predicate.

20 "The draught of human nature which He absorbed was as honey mixed in the draught of (His) divine nature". *Digh* in different cases.

21 "The bee acts differently from thee, it builds its house before it sees the shower". *Do-ní* in different pers. of pres. ind. Leg. *suil*, cf. 238 9.

22 " No part of their spear remains white after the slaughter except the part held in their hands ". *Bí* differently affected. 44a has *slán acht.*

23 In 14b, 44b where the couplet is the second of a stanza. " Thou, O High-king, hast clothed the sun in the brightest of all colours ; if there be a colour brighter than the sun, that is Thy beauty, O King of Heaven ".

24 " The wood of the half-island is a twisted wood, thou hast made it symmetrical (?) ". Perhaps the second *coill* should be *choill* to give *Breacadh.*

25 " The place that was rich in wealth yesterday, it looks strange tonight without any ". *Ní* in different cases.

26 " Mac Con, so valiant of heart came one day to M.M.—the power of that prince was from sea to sea—and sent to Art an announcement of battleday ". Relevance of verse doubtful ; the two *lá*'s seem far enough apart.

28 " The man who conceals a sin—that sin of yesterday becomes an old sin today ". *Cion* in different cases.

Two other exx. are 44a, 14b *cugum le digh n-innuair d'fhíon. táinig oighre an airdríogh : an t-ainm ríogh go ria an leanamh. Dia do dhíon an dáileamhan,* " The high-king's son came to me with a cool drink of wine ; may God guard that cup-bearer till the king's title be given the child " (leg. *do-áinig*) ; and 14b, 44b *Mé ar mac nDé . . .* (in DD ii 27). Of these exx. the former is hardly relevant (*ria* and *ríogh* being very different) ; the latter may be ex. of *Breacadh* (*mé* and *mhé,* this being lenited owing to *ag so* understood), but more probably it is an ex. of *Agallaimh* ⁊ *Faisnéis* and has got out of place.

Aniodh, anocht are constantly used in loose way for *anois,* so too *ané, aréir, anuraidh* for " in the past ".

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1 Cf. 15a and 44b and leg. *ó mhac . . . . . . dod mhac* ? " A hostage to Brian son of Bébhionn—a hostage therefore is due to thy son, O Mór ". The *Breacadh* seems to be in the two *mac*'s.

2 In 44b. " The graceful courteous generous lady has a psalter, a work of art from Patrick's pen ". Relevance not clear. Note the not unusual alliteration *pinn, Phádraig.*

3 In 44b. " They receive an invitation, 'tis said ; the rejection of them all is its outcome ". *Cuireadh* in different cases. For *dearadh* cf. AiD voc.

4–13 On enclitics with nouns. The lines more properly belong to 210 15.

4 *D'isle is d'uaisle* seems to be "high or low", but the phrase is strange to me.

5 In 44b. "Hard for you to be in a quandary, you have so many advisers".

6 In 44b. "Extend that hand or the right-hand in friendship to the king of C." Metre is suspect. The comment *iomad* . . . . seems misplaced, and belonging to 5. It seems to question *comhairleadh* as gen. pl., and to suggest that *aighne* be taken as *bhur n-aighne* "your cattle".

.*C.* *ó shealbhaidh*, perhaps "correct when applied to property (in kine)", *sealbhaidh* being dat. of *sealbha* (IGT 4).

8–9 In 44b. "Notable that custom, a just one, the younger's inheritance passing to the elder".

.*C.* *leis* . . . i.e. both *nóssoin* and *nóissin* are right. Some authors apparently held that monosyllabic words with any broad vowel—and not merely those with *ea*—resisted the slendering effect of a slender enclitic.

10 Only in P. "He spent some of His time there; Hell was then Heaven".

11 Only in P. "The hate felt for the castle was directed on the ladies who were seen on the fort's parapets". In the absence of the context, *ndéachsuin* is read for *dhéachsuin* which would give less likely meaning.

.*L.* *más fior* . . . "said to be wrong because it is not like the nom. sg. as the ex above". Some authors apparently held that a slender enclitic could be attached only to nom. sg. such as *nós, bas, am* in previous exx. The author himself approves of *mnáibhsin* just as in 210 33.

Comhrogha, "choice", "example", cf. 22a, 44b.

14–7 On Sealbhadh (i.e. Infix. pron. construction) for metrical purposes.

In AOC f. 15 are the words: *trí hadhbhair in tselbhtha, do chosg a réme, do línadh easb(h)adh, ⁊ do ghénamh uama*, i.e. Infix. pron. has three causes: (a) to preserve nom. (i.e. when a noun in acc. will not suit metre but its nom. would, an infix. pron. may be put with the verb and the object may then follow in nom.); (b) to replace pers. pron. when this would make the line too long; (c) to preserve initial *f-* when required for alliteration.

The three exx. 15–7 are in 13b, 44b under heading *Sealbhadh Uama*, though 15 seems to be ex. of (b) above, and not of (c) which alone is strictly *Sealbhadh Uama*. Another ex. of (c) is in 71b 20 and called *Sealbhadh Foghanta ⁊ Uama*. In 44b is another section entitled *Sealbhadh Foghanta* with an ex. of (*c*) (it is in DiD **29** 28) and still another section headed *Sealbhadh Gaoidhilige* containing two exx. the grammar of which is strange to me: *Mósan iná an Tadhg rer dtaob(h). sósur an dá c(h)raobh n-ard n-úr,* " Greater than this Tadhg beside us is the younger of the two high fresh branches " ; *Do b'uasal a hEoghun Briain* (leg. *Eoghan Ó Briain* ?). *do b'uasan don énAm(h)laoibh.* " Noble was Eoghan Ó Briain who was grandson of the great Amhlaoibh ".

From the foregoing it seems that *Sealbhadh Uama,* though strictly meaning only the third of the above uses, may be applied loosely to any infix. pron. construction used for metrical convenience, and that *Sealbhadh Foghanta* may be also used in this generic sense.

15 " Against the great charge of the Goill's host one shepherd defended (?) her (Éire ?) for them (i.e. the Gaoidhil) " *sean-* probably in emphatic sense, ' customary ", then " great ", &c. *Dioghlaim* " I avenge ", then " I defend " (?) *ros* might refer to Gaoidhil or Éire.

Re hucht should be followed by *n-* before vowel, though this is often neglected in MSS. In the prose of this Text lenition is oftener after it than eclipsis.

16 " High thy career, o fair curly hair, thou hast risen aloft in Éire ".

17 " The corner of land which F. has consolidated will soon mean the consolidation of the whole borderland ". Meaning uncertain.

18 sq. Section on mixed grammatical persons in addresses.

Faisnéis is " speech in 3 pers.". This is its meaning all throughout AOC (cf. Éigse II 117 sq), though IGT p. 28 seems to give it as 1 pers.

The section is incomplete, words having dropped out after *Fógra Faisneise.*

In 14a, 45a *Fógra Faisnéise* is a heading under which are two stanzas absent here. One of them is AiD **26** 23, the other is: *a mheic mheic Thoirrdhealbhaigh Theamhrach, mo theisd ort mar fhágbhaim thú ; iongnadh é 's a fhuath don eallach. sé d'ú Dhuach ag ceannach clú.* " O son of the son of T. of T., (this is) my witness to thee now that I am leaving thee : ' he is marvellous caring so little for wealth, winning fame for (himself) the scion of Duach ' ".

Then follows another heading: *Agallaimh ⁊ Faisnéis,* under which are all the exx. here (19–31) and another one whose relevance is not clear, viz. *brigh m'fhise ní hiontuighe. do-níse an ní shanntuighe ; ní lámh rí ort impidhe. fan ní as olc let ardchroidhe,* " the force of my vision is not to be hidden ;

Thou doest the thing Thou desirest ; even a king may not ask Thee for anything displeasing to Thy noble heart ".

From the above it results that *Fógra Faisnéise* means an address which begins as a direct one and then changes to 3 pers. while *Agallaimh* ⁊ *Faisnéis* means an address which, begins with 3 pers. and then changes to 2 pers. AOC f. 55r, however, has an ex. of it where 2 pers. precedes.

19 In 45b with *anocht* for *anois*. " Though the renowned successor of S. has naught in his hand now, to be generous is thy nature, O D. ; sad thy poverty " ; cf. IGT l. 853.

22 " The Goill have slain my noble son, my darling, the open-handed sweet-voiced wand ; O son of mine, though I were left without wealth (I should not be so sad, but) am I not miserable now when thou art not with me ? "

For *gé* here cf. 223 6 note. *Gan do reic rinn* " thy not being counted with me ", " thy absence ".

25 " She is to be honoured as a stranger, this hound from Loch Éirne ; O hound of the three excellences, thou art a stranger in this cool fair land ".

27 In 14b, 45a with *cuma*, *súil a(d) d(h)eaghaidh* (sic leg.) and *uaidh*.

" I may give this collection of verses to the King, though indeed this alms-giving of mine is of little value except that I hope (owing to it) to reach Thee on Judgment-day ; what is the obstacle to me (reaching God) ? " *Go* is often written for *go* & cop.

29 " I—(and) whoever hears it said—feel that an Éire is being sighed for in a sense (i.e. " in a state ") which has never been realised ; we ourselves are keeping ourselves back (from bringing about that state) ". (?)

The comment *do b(aramhail) amháin* may possibly mean : " this ex. of 1 and 3 pers. mixed (*braithim acht gidh bé do-chluin* being equivalent to : 'I being one of those who hear it ') is given by way of something similar to the other exx. where 2 and 3 pers. are mixed ".

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1–6 On *Itche Chanamhna*, i.e. a colloquial way of expressing wish, cf. 14b, 45a, and (with comment) 72a.

It would appear that the proper way of expressing a wish was by *gur* & subj.; cf. 72a *gur shaora Dia thú* and the common *gur mheala*. The subj., however, with *go* is much more frequent, and is not confined (as the exx. here suggest, and as 72a seems to state) to verbs with initial *s-* ; cf. 66a 8 *go dtí*, DD vii 23 *go ndeach*, DD ix 16 *go mbeam*, DD xiv 26 *go gcuire*, DD xxii 38 *go rabh*, Mag, MS ix 38 *go ró*, DD xix 9 *guidhim go gcuire*, DD ix 33 *an corp go dtiseadh*, Its neg. is *nár* (cf. DiD **25**a 27, **29** 31, **37** 39, **60** 18, **63** 30, **93** 15, DD xvi 7, &c.), and is not to be confounded with *ná*, the neg. of the imper. when, as in 1 sg. and 1 and 3 pl. the forms of subj. and imper. coincide.

In 72a it is stated that *gurad saora Dia* is preferable as Sealbhadh of both *go saora Dia thú* and *gur shaora Dia thú*, though *go ad saora Dia* is allowed. With regard to the verse *Go sásar ort mo bhrú a bhairghean*, " May I comfort my bosom resting on Thee, O Wafer ", it says that *Go sásar* (which it takes as : *Go 's sásar*, the *'s* being infix. pron., 3 sg. fem.) is less good than *guras sásar*.

2 " May God bless that treasure so that no harm may ever befall it ". In 14b the reading is *soirbhe*, and the comment *gur shoirbhe an ceart*.

For *go nach bia* cf. 213 29.

3 " May I enjoy a pleasant peace owing to this decision, though 'tis hard for me to be at peace from my trouble ".

5 In 45a the verse *Teampall* . . . (cf. AiD **61** 13) is preceded by the words : *Teampall a ndiaidh an deig(h)fhir. do sciaidh dealgcuirr dúinfighir nó.*

7 sq. Certain words which may be stressed or unstressed, cf. 45b, 15b.

In 15b *adh* is absent, and *edhón* (sic leg.) read for *adhon*. To the list might be added *nó no*, cf. 238 10, AOC 71r.

11 In 15b, 45b. " My reapers, however, will not be without cans of beer ". For *esair* cf. Acad. Dict. Contrib.

Amorra (leg. *iomorra*) also in 15b, 45b.

12 In 16a, 45b. " Is not my influence great enough seeing that both I and the art Thou givest me are at Aodh's disposal ? "

13 In 45b. Here *idir* is advb., not prep. as in 14–5.

14 Only in P. " Put, my lad, the griddle between the two flames."

15 i.e. Some authors held *eidir* to be alone correct.

17 In 45b. " The length of his chain is not easy to measure ".

18 In 15b, 45b with *caidhe amha a-dir* (sic leg.). " Behold the cattle brought home ; ' where at all are they, my friend ' says he ".

19 In 16a, 45b. " At Aodh's death a lightning-bolt struck through the tree ; only dog-berries have since grown on it ". *Giodh* emphasises *acht* as often.

20 In DiD **84** 18. *Gidh* " though it be " is frequent before noun, and then becomes " even ", " even as regards " ; for the phrases thus resulting cf. DiD voc., AiD voc., TD **9** 16, **14** 26, **22A** 10, **33** 7, LCAB xli 19, &c.

21 In 45b and (with *Ar thuit d'Each.*) 15b. " E. fell in the battle in the East ; perhaps he fell not unavenged ".

22 In 45b. " Cease thy laughter, O Mór ; great indeed thy shamelessness ".

23 In 15b, 45b. " Help was ordained for them as U. helped them ".

24 In 45b. " The mastery (?) of the good ' ga bulga ' belongs to him, graceful Ó Dubhda there ".

25–6 Verbs with varying meanings.

26 " Heirloom not likely to be unknown, the goblet of the Tree of Cruacha Plain ". Line quoted IGT l. 956.

For *sitheal* cf. IGT ll. 955, 956.

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1–15 Certain verbs which can be used, one for the other.

1–2 In 15b, 45b. " She began to wash His fair feet so that the palms of her hands grew red ". For *gabhaim ag* cf. TS p. 429.

3–6 Only in P. " What he aimed at in the fight was to take their knives from the scholars ". Meaning of 5–6 not certain.

7–9 In 45b and (with *diongnadh a co.*) 15b. " Strange that thou sleepest on feathers ; a grass bed was offered thee ". For *togbhaim* cf. 200 11 and Appendix II.

10 In 15b, 45b, the latter having an additional ex. : *Breith ad(h)a b(h)ur gceann ar crodh. do b'fhearr tabhairt da thochur .c.*, with a comment : *reic adha bhur gceann ar ch(rodh) .l.* " To give (i.e. betray ?) your heads (i.e. chiefs ?) for kine—'twere better fight two battles ".

For *adhá bhur* "your two", cf. 213 27. The comment is not clear to me ; *reic ar* " selling (in exchange) for " would seem to suit quite well.

11–5 Meanings of *teacht*, *rochtuin*, *tarachtain*, &c., cf. 1bb, 15b, 45b.

In 45b is added : *an rochtuin ón teacht mar tá sin ; an torachtain ⁊ an tarachtain as .c. iad ón rochtain, ⁊ .c. ciall an teachta i ngach p(hear)sain díobh sin ó bhfuil ciall ann,* " One may use *rochtuin* for *teacht*, and *tarachtain or torachtain* for *rochtuin*, and the sense of *teacht* may be understood from these forms ". Hence *teacht* may be used for *dul*, and *rochtuin* or *tarachtain* or *torachtain* for *teacht*.

In 15b, 45b are the following additional exx. :

Inadh ard as eadh do chleacht. Tadhg ag teacht ar neamh a-nocht.
Nír bhean a shaoirrí find Fánad. aoinní riom go dtánag thú.
Tiomna t'each 's do bhó 's do bhrat . dod mhac as breath do-ró rutt.

The first of these shows *teacht* for *dul*, the second *teacht* for *rochtuin*, the third *torachtain* for *rochtuin*.

13 " I get from her after the death of Tál's scion naught to hurt

my honour ". *Teacht* is here for the common *dul* in sense of " dying ".

14–5 " None can control him ; he enters the ford to fight me ". From this verse and 242 14, 1bb 21, 67b 28 it is clear firstly, that *teacht* is not to be used in the general sense of " get " (e.g. " to get a book "), but only when the notion of " arriving at " is present, and, secondly, that *ad-roigh* (from *torachtain*) means " came into ", not " arrived at ".

In this latter sense *ad-roigh an t-áth* could have been used, cf. AiD voc (*tarachtain*), DiD voc. (*tair*).

16–7 Ex. of sense-construction.

" Over there His body lies on hard sharp stone, the body of the third branch of the royal Trinity ". The gender of the important word of *rann don Tríonóid* prevails in the choice of prons. referring to it ; hence *a cneas*, not *a chneas*. For other applications of this principle cf. 1aa 31, 1bb 49.

18 sq. On lenition, &c. after verb-nouns ; cf. 188 1, 1aa 29, 21b, 67b 33.

In these tracts only the following directions are given : nom. fem. lenites ; gen. ending in vowel lenites but only if it is not longer than its nom. ; dat. masc. and fem. lenites ; acc. ending in vowel does not lenite.

Besides the above, the poets observe the following : non-lenition after nom. masc. ; lenition after gen. of o-stems ; eclipsis after acc. ending in consonant ; cf. Éigse III 54.

18 A fem. verb-noun ending in vowel, when in acc., does not affect following gen. The reason may be that, e.g. an acc. *ibhe* might have *bhfleidhe* after it, and this would be metrically equivalent to *fleidhe*.

19 sq. A gen. of verb-noun ending in vowel lenites following gen., but only if the gen. of the verb-noun is not longer than its nom., e.g. *óla* does not lenite, *ibhe* does.

23 Leg. (with 21b) *sheabhaic.*

In 21b is the comment : *ann féin a-tá a shlégar sin,* " its Slegar is there (concealed) in itself ", i.e. *as aithne* begins with a vowel, it does not show the lenition characteristic of Slégar ; cf. Appendix IV.

For this use of *ann féin* cf. Éigse II 118 sq.

25–6 *Gonta* seems to be here condemned as not being gen. of verb-noun ; it is, however, used as such sometimes, e.g. DD xxviii 18 *d'éis do ghonta,* PB 4 33 *a ré lán re linn a gonta.* For Slégar cf. Appendix IV.

27–8 Function of verbs, &c.

27 *Ní .c. oibriughadh* . . . . i.e. a verb must have an object.

Ní .c. moladh . . . i.e. an adj. does not go with a verb except to say what is said about the verb, i.e. when used as adverb with verb.

29 "My friend, thou hast surpassed me in shaping and cutting". The first *cumtha* is gen. of *cumaidh* (IGT 189), the second is wrong as the verb-noun of *cumaim* is *cuma*. *Cumtha* would be 2 pl. pres and would require an object.

31–2 Ex. of rule just given, i.e. *trom* could not go with the verb-noun except adverbially, *ag truimfhearthain, ag fearthain go trom.*

"The rain is dropping heavily within ; it will indeed always drip down heavily in that house". *Poinn-* "much", &c. is unusual, cf. Acad. Dict.

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1 sq. Exx. of rules about rime.

1–3 In 15a.

4–5 In 15a. *Dál* (*chugat*), "going to, &c." is masc. (IGT 38) ; *dál* (*ort*) "business with", "sentence on," etc. is fem. cf. IGT p. 149.

6–8 Only in P.

6 "My case against thee is false, but I am really proceeding against thee (at law)". (?)

7 "My case against thee is well-founded, but I am only pretending to attack thee". (?)

8 "O Dáibhíoth, O gentle face against whom my wrath will wax strong, do not refuse me this request".

9 When may verb-parts (exclusive of verb-nouns) which are spelt alike be considered sufficiently different from each other to be allowed to rime ? The rule seems to be that they may rime if they are really different parts (i.e. as to tense, person, &c.) ; and, even when they are the same part, if one of them be preceded by some introductory word (e.g. a conjunction, a rel. pron., a neg. particle, &c.), and the other is preceded by a different one or by none. Many of the following lines illustrate this.

9–10 2 sg. pres. and impf. subj. Forms of *gonaim* are used to show the parts.

11 In 15a. *Ránag* in different constructions.

12 In 15a. *Léir*, adj. and advb.

13–4 In 15a.

Gé, "although" may have ind. (pres. or pf.) or subj. (pres. or impf.), cf. 197 6, PB **3** 25, **11** 25, **15** 12, **18** 12, &c.

Gé bheinn may be replaced by *gidh eadh do bheinn*, cf. DD xv 2.

An emphatic way of expressing "though" is : *gé* (leg. *gidh* ?) or *ar son*, followed by substantival clause (i.e. *go, gur, nach, nar* . . .), cf. TD **1** 44, **2** 42, AiD **41** 18, &c. Another common expression for "though" is *bíodh* (sg. imper. *go, &c.*, cf. LCAB xxviii 29, &c.

Suil " before ", has the same constructions as *gé*; cf. DD iv, 8, v 7, viii 14, xi 17, xv 18, &c.

15 In 15a. The 2 sg. pres. ind. with *-se*, but with and without *ge*.

16 In 15a. Two different cases of *tosach*.

17 In 15b with *ndire* as ex. Noun and compar. adj.

18 *Éigin*, acc. and dat. In *duine éigin* the *éigin* is dat. used as adj.

20–2 In 16a with *suasód*.

The verb is neut. in *dénum amach* but trans. in *dénum éirghe*. For other exx. of *do-ním* used as neut. cf. 192 22, 196 32, 216 24, DiD **10** 41, **11** 19, **30** 9, 21, **32** 17, **48** 6, **84** 18 AiD **61** 5 note, &c.

24 In 17a. " The fight at B.C. is in thy battle-roll, as also T.B. of the smooth roads ".

25–6 In 17a. " We lie in the grave on the folk who went before us, another set then lying on us ".

228

1 In 11a. *cnú chroidhe*, " darling " ; *cnú choise* " ball of foot " ; *cnú chumhdaigh* " nut with shell ", cf. TS (*cumhdach*).

2 Only in P. " My dear heart is not completely in Magh Muile " (or " not unwounded " ?).

3 In 17a.

4 In 17a. For *each cóir* cf. 204 6.

5 In 17a. *Is eol damh* " I know how to ", " I can ".

6 In 17a with *chosg* for *cheilt*. " That is all they know of it (penance, &c.), and yet it can cover sins ", i.e. " win their pardon ".

7–8 In 17a with *Chraith* (after *clann*) missing. " Through the son of Mág Craith of the well-formed verses there are children in that womb ". The meaning of *méad meadhóin* is uncertain in absence of context.

9 Only in P. *Mág* is stressed and rimes with itself in different name.

10 Only in P. " When M.U. is at peace with them, he establishes the whole land in peace beneath their race ".

11 Cf. 215 20.

12 In 17a.

13 Only in P. " . . . . if I be in M. this year ; I remember years when I was not there ". Leg. *bínn* ? For prep. omitted before *nach*, cf. 196 31 note.

15 In 17a.

16 Only in P.

17 Only in P. " 'Tis little of thy goodness thou showest (in thy deeds), though thou hast good nature in thy external

appearance ". Possibly *ad mhaoil* may be reference to tonsure.

20–1 In 17a. " You are inclined to that kind of talk, but deeds of yours corresponding to it are rare ". *Son,* " sound ", " word ", &c. ; *don* " thing ", " reality ", &c. cf. Auraicept (Calder) voc.

22 " but rarer the wealth not lavished ".

24–5 Only in P. " Leave her her dark hair, O F. if she objects to its being cut ". Were *bean* used, *dí* would be the same word in both cases and therefore bad metre.

26–7 In IGT !. 2107. " His part of (i.e. " his hiding in " ?) the ditch saved the bandy man ".

229

1–2 In 17b with *a chlódh.* " To turn back the scion of Cas when victorious—'twere easier to turn back a waterfall ".

3 In 14a.

4 Only in P. " A shame to call me a tributary ; to claim (?) my tributes means a fight ".

5 In 14a.

6 In 13b.

7–8 In 13b. " I will bow down, and my left knee can not resist commending me to thee ".

9–11 In 13b. *Tig asteach,* " he enters " ; *tig astigh* (*dhamh*), " it occurs to me ", " it affects me in my mind, heart, &c." ; *tig ní dhamh* " he gives me a thing " ; all these exx. of *tig* may rime with each other, but *tig asteach* does not rime with *tig don tigh,* the *tig* being exactly the same word.

12 In 13b with *do ghonuis mé* ; sic leg.

13 In 14a.

14 In 14a badly spelt. " Mairghréag will be exalted by the comparison, she will be likened to the pearl ".

15–6 Only in P.

18 Only in P.

19 In 14a.

20 In 14a with *.c.* " May the Lord come to my aid in justice ; the justice which He is now exercising—I perceive it not " !

21 In 14a.

22 In 13b. *Tarla dhuit mé,* " I met thee ", *tarla riot mé,* " I happened to be with thee ".

23 In 14a. " To concede to thee " ; " to agree with thee ".

24 In 14a. *Tairgsin duit,* " (to) offer to thee " ; *tairgsin an éaduigh* " the wearing away of the cloth ".

25 Only in P.

230

1 In 17b. " He will row (i.e. sail, ply, &c.) the ship ". " He will play draughts ".

2–3 In 17b with *ar an luing leisg* and *tháipleisg* (sic leg.). " He will play draughts on the slow-moving ship, even on the wave he will play them ".

For the comment cf. VT (*trasgradh*) where pf. *do iomair* and fut. *imeorad, iméarad, iomairfead* are given, and some exx. in which pres. *imridh* and pf. *do imir* are condemned.

4–6 In 17b ; cf. 204 17–9.

7–8 Apparently *saor-* (perhaps also *daor-*) may be used with *-chlann* without its full original meaning. Differently worded, 16a 20 seems to agree with this.

Ainm coimhleanamhna differs from *comhfhocal* in one of its components being an *iairmbérla coimhleanamhna*, a word not found by itself, cf IGT 25.

9–10 Only in P and IGT I. 593. " They are the race of Oilill's seed, the unfree races of that melodious triad of kings " (?). " The unfree races are made free by it, and the gentle free races made unfree ".

11 In 15b. *Áireamh,* both " counting ", &c. and " glory " (this latter common).

12 In 17b.

13 Only in P. " A bay of sand-hills was given me ; dark and cold this land ".

14 In 17b.

15 In 17b, which has : *a-dlé* ⁊ *a-dlé .c.*, i.e. " *a-dlé* rimes with *ní dhlé, &c.*".

16–27 On rime between verb-noun and verbal parts, cf. 17b, 21b.

The rule is that a verb-noun (in nom., gen., &c., cf. 23–4) may rime with its verbal parts except in the case of verbs derived from short adjs. (e.g. *marbh, gearr*), or from adjs. of colour (e.g. *dubh, dearg*). Hence in the case of *buailim*, the verb-noun and the 3 sg. imper. may rime, but not in the case of *marbhaim*. This is put more clearly in 17b, 21b, where the two *marbhadh's* are said not to rime when they come together (*ag buain dá chéile*).

16–8 " A verb-noun akin to a short adj. does not rime with its verbal parts ; and this applies to verbs expressing colour ".

For *innsgne gach pearsan* cf. Appendix III ex. 20.

19 Only in P. It exemplifies 16–8 and 23–4.

" The son of the Muimhneach has no cause to blush at which the Wand of L. will not blush too ".

21 Only in P. " They are cut down, the trees of fragrant fruit, all that are felled in fear of thy raiding " (?). The verse

is irrelevant here, being an instance of two verbal parts riming with each other, not of a verb-noun riming with a verbal part. Moreover, the *.l.* is strange as the verse is in good metre according to the rule on 227 9.

22 In 21b with : *.c. do chomhardadh ris féin ó innsgne ⁊ ó neimhinnsgne*, i.e. *fiafraighe* as verbal form (e.g. 2 sg. pres.) rimes with itself as a pass. i.e. " the thing asked ", " a question " (?).

To the comment on *ternódh* 21b adds : *agus hinann duir gu n-uathadh a-ta ar in ternódh ann.* Perhaps *ní hinann* should be read ; the sentence would then mean that *ternódh* may be two distinct words (e.g. 3 sg. impf. and verb-noun) capable of riming with each other.

23–4 " A nom. sg. or gen. sg. (of verb-noun), if equal in length to a verb-form, may rime with it ".

25 In 21b. " For fear that the batallion of the Goill should fight, the Flower of Marr fought on their account " (?)

27 In DiD **26** 9.

28 In 13b ; cf. 227 15.

29 Leg. (with 15a) *Oililldha ⁊ mac Oililla .c. do chomhardadh ⁊ do shamhlughadh*, i.e. the gen. of *Oilill* and the adj. in *-dha* from it rime. The word *samhlughadh* (for *ionshamhlughadh* ?) is awkwardly placed.

231

1 In 17a. *Comhairleach*, " counsellor " and " great slaughter " ?

2–13 Rime between certain words spelt alike but grammatically different.

Often a word, as far as spelling goes, may be an abstract noun, a compar. adj., a nom. pl. of adj., a gen. sg. fem. of adj.

2–5 In 15b, 17b (cf. IGT l. 19). In addition, 16a has : *an ghile ⁊ as gile mé iná thú .l. do chomhardadh ; an chruaidhe ⁊ as cruaidhe mé iná thú .l. ; na daeine cruaidhe ⁊ as cruaidhe mhé iná thú .c. do chomhardadh ; a leithéid eile mar sin.*

The exx. show that a compar. or an abstract may rime with a nom. pl., but not with a gen. sg. fem. of adj. Whether this latter rimes with a nom. pl. is not said. As to rime between an abstract and a compar., *náire* (2, 4) and *cumhnga* (199 12) are in favour of it, but *uaisle* (12) and *gile, cruaidhe* (16a) are against it. A reason for this distinction is hard to perceive ; there seems no more relevant difference between *cumhang* and *cumhnga* than there is between *uasal* and *uaisle*, nor does there appear any relevant difference between *náire* (from *nár*) and *gile* (from *geal*).

4–5 In 17b with *tuireadh*; leg. *thuireamh*? "Shame is the sin which is grown old; 'tis more shameful than to tell of it; there will come a day fuller of shame than to-day when the wailing-women are telling of it". For *táidhe* cf. AiD 1 32 note.

6–13 Only in P.

9 "Aodh is unsurpassed in nobility; noble impulses excelled in him".

10 ". . . among those which F. thought most beautiful of the pleasant hills of Éire".

11 "The fair hills around Áth na Ríogh, their beauty causes turmoil".

12 "He added their nobleness (to his own); by virtue of his blood he is most noble".

13 "Fair hair over the black brow of the scion of Duach, and covering its blackness".

14–7 Some uses of cardinal numbers. In 21a differently worded.

They may be used (a) as adjs. e.g. *seacht bhfir*; (b) in counting, e.g. *a haon, a dó, a trí, &c.*; (c) in dicing, e.g. *cúig, &c. an dísle* or *a cúig, &c. an dísle*. Of these the first two do not rime with each other, the second and third do; the phrase *a seacht* seems to be here condemned simply because a die has only six sides.

Cf. 237, 14, IGT p. 8, l. 17 sq. where other rules as to lenition, &c. after numerals are given. They may be summarised as follows; the statements which are asterisked are not given in the Tracts, but are probably correct.

Trí

before pl. diff. from sg. has no effect on cons., but prefixes *h-* to vowels, e.g. *trí fir, coin, bileadha, huisgeadha, haibhne*;

before pl. same as sg. lenites cons. but has no effect on vowels, e.g. *trí bhile, earla.*

Ceithre, ceathra

before pl. diff. from sg. acts as *trí.**

before pl. same as nom. sg. acts as *trí.*

Ceithir, ceathair

before pl. diff. from sg. lenites cons. but has no effect on vowel;

before pl. same as sg. acts as *trí.**

Chúig, chóig

before pl. diff. from sg. acts as *ceithir* (but cf. TS ll. 2887, 2888, &c.);

before pl. same as sg. acts as *trí.**

Sé

before pl. diff. from sg. acts as *ceithre*;

before pl. same as sg. acts as *tri** (cf. AiD **78** 26, *sé céad lot*; leg. *chéad* ?).

Seacht, *ocht*, *naoi*, *deich* eclipse.

Fiche, a noun leniting at option the gen. pl. after it (cf. 237 14).

Céad, a noun followed by gen. pl.; cf. AiD **78** 26 for its sg. used as pl.

All numerals when in gen. pl. eclipse and are eclipsed by a preceding article.

After *trí* a lenited nom. sg. may be used, e.g. *trí mharg*, "three marks"; one can also say *trí órmharg* but not *trí hórmharg* (*h-* being the *lomadh* of a vowel beginning a word which differs from nom. sg., cf. IGT p. 8, l. 18) and, of course, *trí hórmhairg*. Whether this construction may be used with other numerals besides *trí* is uncertain; cf. *sé* above.

16 In 21a with *re taoibh*. "Throw a six with (?) thy dice, back up the six threes on your side".

18–9 In 21a. *Méad meanman*, "high spirit", "courage", &c. *Treabhadh meanman*, "anxiety", "worry".

20 In 21b with *meanma* "The Plain of Breagha being left unploughed is a worry to the Hero of Almha".

22 In 14a with *lámh an duine agus . . .*

23 In 14a with *taebh an duine ⁊ taebh ris an mbaile .l. do chomhardadh* (sic leg.).

24–5 Only in P. The first *féchadh* and the second on 25 are to be taken as 192 20.

25 "The woman by whom he was seen over the tomb—if he has died with her let him see to it himself", (i.e. "that is his affair" ?).

A clause containing *má* is often used instead of indirect question, e.g. after *féachaim*, *d'fhéachadh*, *&c.*, *d'fhios*, *&c.*

26 When *tóir* and *fóir* have the same meaning, they are taken to be the same word and therefore do not rime with each other.

232

1–2 In 17b.

2 "Constant the visiting of a well, everyone coming to it at all times".

3–4 In 21b with *maelinn fhairrge* (sic leg.). "Her month on the sea's surface, that chief month of his anger". 21b adds: *.c. ⁊ ní do chomhardadh*, perhaps a mistake in copying.

5 Only in P. Words missing.

6 In 14a. In P *féin* is missing.

7–8 Cf. 14a.

9 Only in P. "Without wages the earth is ploughed; the hope of the ploughman is golden reward (i.e. harvest)". Line seems condemned owing to false formation of *treabhthaidh*, whether this be meant as "ploughman" or "of ploughing". *Treabhaidh* would be unmetrical.

10–23 Division of certain adverbs for metrical purposes.

10–2 In 14a. *Budhéin*, *budhcasd(a)* divisible before or after *dh*; *budheacht*, *budheachta* only before *dh*.

13 Only in P. "Till thou, O Domhnall, findest Conn's Steading in its old state".

14 In 14a. "They do not find even half of those many raids in his battle-roll".

15 In 14a. "After all the testimony that will come forward for thee (i.e. "that thou canst get") his own place will always remain to Art".

16 Only in P. "Thou hast got glory enough indeed for the future, O Mór". *Gá dú dhó* go together.

17 Only in P. "From this on is no proper time for ploughing the field, though, indeed, I am loth to stop the plough". Leg. *chuing*?

Uair, *tráth*, *&c.* are used with or without *do* as "timely", "time for".

19 Only in P. "Not easy henceforward to stop that journey".

20 *Budheasd* seems to have dropped out.

21 Only in P. "Trouble no longer to speak; a drunkard hears not his chiding".

22 Only in P. "Henceforth 'tis exile for me to come to the Eoghanachta of Ulaidh".

23 In 14a with *ní haeibhinn*. "Unpleasant henceforth for me to be without my couch-fellow".

24 Only in P.

25 From this to 236 7 the exx. illustrate rules of *Comhardadh Brisde* (imperfect rime), *Uaithne* (consonance), and *Rinn*.

25–6 In 15a but with: *inn(ladh)* ⁊ *innm(h)adh .c. do chomhardadh díreach*; *innl(adh)* ⁊ *innlad com(hardadh) brisde*.

233

1–2 In 16a. Cf. IGT 26–7. "We are the better in strong house-ruling owing to thy horsemanship".

3–4 In 17a (first ex. faulty), 17b 32 (second ex. faulty).

5 In 13b with *brisde* omitted (rightly).

6 In 13b but wrongly put.

7 Only in P. *Uaithne Brisde* is unusual expression; perhaps *Uaithne* with consonants differing in class.

8–12 The Text here and the different one in 14a are both faulty. Their intended meaning seems to be: *tréan*, adj. may not be in the same line as *treon*, dat. of *tréan* " a hero "; *tréan*, adj. may not be in the same line as *tréan*, " a hero "; lines 10–1 are more doubtful in meaning; perhaps: *tréan*, " a hero " will not make Rime or Uaithne with either *treon*, dat. of noun, or *treon*, dat of adj.

13 In 14a but with: *gormgha ⁊ as gorma .c. do chomhardadh.*

14–5 Only in P.

16–9 In 16a. A Rinn should be a different word from the part of the Airdrinn which rimes with it. Hence *éirghe : moichéirghe* is wrong as *moichéirghim* exists as well as *éirghim*. In the next line *eiséirghe* should be omitted (as in 16a) because *eiséirghim* exists as verb.

20–1 In 16a with *.c.* " I am slow to rise at time of Matins; but against that, let all the cold nights when I rose be counted ". *Mé* seems to be understood after *éirigh.*

22–3 Only in P. Leg. *thug*? " The victory after the rising-out caused me not to rise up from (weeping at) thy grave ". " Never was rising-out so splendid, a ready rising-out (of many men as though) of one man ". One would expect *.l.* at the end, *coimhéirghe* being the same word in both lines.

234

1 In 16a. " Dead is Ó Neill of Muine an Mhásain, a man who will rise no more till he rise at the Resurrection ".

This ex. seems to show that, when two words are prevented on the score of likeness from acting as Rinn and Airdrinn, they are also prevented from being together in a line.

2–3 In 15a without the second part.

4 Only in P. " It surpasses all those like it, it surpassed the fair towers of Éire ". Context might show that *tor* is meant for " hero " here.

5 In 15a with addition: *trom ⁊ comhthrom .l. do rinn.*

6 In 15a. " He made the Swan of Lí of fair proportion; she was not over-heavy or over-light ". Cf. *comhthrom* 223 24.

7 In 15a, 15b.

8–9 In 15b.

10 In 17a.

11 In 17a with *ei. a mo. ar na moigh.* Leg. *i mochthráth*? " Lamentations at dawn on the sea, lamentations for the early hour at which thou must go forth on it ". The line does not seem relevant here.

12 In 15a.

13 Only in P. " By thy wounds a peace was bound, and so there is no longer any cause for hostility ". *Gan* i.e. *'gon.*

14 In 15b with *imgian* and *brígh .l. re fairbrígh do rinn.*

15 In 15b it is : *breath ⁊ ainmbreath .l. do rinn.*

16 In 17a it is : *meas ⁊ coimeas .c. do rinn* with ex. *ní cóir Meadhbh re Móir do mheas. a ndealbh ge cóir do c(h)oimeas .c.*

17 In 15b.

18–9 In 17b.

20–3 Only in P.

20 " It is the law that I enter not the Creator's Palace except with my own consent " i.e. " by my own will ".

23 " If a host's captain be not well guarded by God its only protection is its forts ".

24 " Thou shalt watch thy body ; watch it well ". Probably *coimhéad* is here used as " guard against ".

25 In 15a with addition : *slán ⁊ imshlán .c. do rinn.*

26 In 15b with *clogat* for *clogad.*

27–9 In 15b but differently arranged.

235

1 In 15b. *Críoch* is declined as *siodh* (IGT 39, 46).

2 In 15b with *mun crích lár na críche.* Leg. in Text : *far gcríoch : na gcoigcríoch.* " A pity there is no boundary-fence on our territory situated as it is between foes' territories ".

3 In 17a as : *ceann ⁊ dícheann .c. do rinn, díchinnadh ⁊ dícheannadh .c. araon.* Leg. *dícheann* here ; there could be no doubt about *dígheann,* " fort " making Rinn and Airdrinn with *ceann.*

4 In 17a without *dul ⁊ urdul.*

5 In 17a with *barr na ndreas ag dubhadh.* " Except for the tops of the briars, it is not known to wither ".

6 In 17a.

7 In 17a. " 'Tis in the Lord's power not to refuse me a request ".

8 Only in P. In AiD **29** 7.

9 In 17a.

10 In 17a with *dá m(h)uichi da tr. thurrlach.* " (There was) a playground beside the lake owing to the early time the flooded land had dried ".

11 In 17a with ex. : *Gaolta gud ghruaidh m(h)inshaer mhór. mighael ar n-uair a urm(h)ór.* " The kinsfolk of thee, O hero of great smooth noble cheek—most of them proved false afterwards ".

12–3 In 17a. These are exceptions to the general rule about Rinn ; cf. AOC, f. 67.

14 In 17a.

15 In 17a with *tinn, an cás an comhalta.* " Grievous for a mother her foster-child's death ; more grievous still her grief at the death of his fosterbrother ". Leg. *chomhalta* ?

16–7 In 17a.

18 In 17a with *ar moigh* and *.c.* " 'Tis not a boast to be uttered on the plain, that thing which should not be uttered even in the wood ".

19–20 In 17a. " God blessed the sharing ; may that blessing be on my share, O Lord ".

21 In 17b.

22 In 17b.

23 Only in P. In DiD **37** 36.

24–5 In 17b. Line 24 is in DD xiv 4.

26–7 In 17b. Leg. *suil,* cf. 238 9. " Before arriving at Cluain Rámhfhada, Tadhg had travelled far from the North ".

236

1 In 17b.

3 In 17b ; the verse is irrelevant here.

4 In 17b with *cuire dá lucht ad longphort .c.* " Thou pressest its garrison into the fort till each man is pressing against his neighbour " .

5 *Ceard* " smith " and *ceard* " art ", &c., may rime or make Rinn and Airdrinn.

After *do rinn* 17b adds : *agus fuaircheann leis,* i.e. *ceann* and *foirceann* (sic leg. ?) may make Rinn and Airdrinn.

6–7 In 17a ; cf. IGT 157. " The capture of M.'s son was a shaft unavoidable ".

8 sq. On certain verb-nouns which have no verbal conjugation.

Leg. : *pearsuin oibrighthi gan dénmhus neith annso* ? It appears in 14b as : *pearsana oibrighthe gan déanmhus neith annso, cuimhne, déine, umhla, neamhumhla, uabhar.* For terms *pearsa, oibrioghadh* cf. App. VI. For *déanmhus neith* cf. 241 5.

9 In 14b with *as doilghi.* " Wrong to forget the covenant ; what they did was more grievous still to you ". For *cadach,* cf. DiD **55** 17 (*clann chadaigh*), " lawful children ", DiD **86** 14 (leg. as here).

10–2 Only in P. " O wavy-haired mother of Jesus, as Mary's Son thinks not well to remember the kinship I speak of, wilt thou not bethink thee of the nearness of that kinship ? ".

13 In 14b with *.c.* " (Sail-)sheet fastened, wave pressing, bellying sail on each green ship ".

14 In 14b with *gar* (sic leg.) for *gan*. " All folk in rebellion against us to-night, evil is the time when no lord is ruling ".

15–7 A digression on Dúnadh. Only in P.

15 i.e. for purposes of Dúnadh *o, a, u* are sufficiently like *io*.

16–7 In AiD **15** 36, note.

18–9 " Every *pearsa* (i.e. verb-noun) whose verb-forms are not as *gon, do ghon,* takes no object with its verb-form except such as custom allows ", i.e. " any verb which has no regular conjugation (such as *gonaim* has) takes no object except such as custom allows ". The 2nd *oibriughadh* is best taken as " verb-noun ", cf. App. VI. The reference is to verb-nouns called *oibrighthe canamhna,* those verb-nouns which have no conjugation-forms, i.e. nouns which may be used as though they were verb-nouns. Some of them are mentioned above in 9–14, 71a 40, and a long list of them is in VT (*foghail*).

The usages allowed by custom which cause these verb-nouns to be called *oibrighthe canamhna* seem to be the phrases like *gar neamhumhla* (14), *ag déine* (13), *ag uabhar air* (14b).

For the phrase *ós chionn* cf. 209 6, *a cheart féin ós chionn gach anma dhíobh,* " its own declension is over each of these words ", i.e. " each of them has its own proper declension ".

20–4 On the verb-ending *-sam, -siom.*

" Every verb which has a consonant at the end of that part (i.e. *gon, do ghon,* imper. and 3 sg. pf.) takes this *barr,* as *do bhuail* (*do ghon* seems to have fallen out here), *do bhuailsiom, do ghonsam.* Verbs as *do bhris, &c.* do so too, but if a verb has a vowel at the end of that part as *do bhi, do li, &c.,* it does not take that *barr* ".

The passage deals with s-pret. endings (though *barr,* " enclitic " is not often used in this sense) *-sam, -siom* in the 1st pl. pf. The author says that they are not used when the stem ends in a vowel. Yet on the next page (237 3) he gives such a case and marks it .c. .

No such distinction (whether as regards 1st pl. or 3rd pl.) between the use of s-pret. endings after vowel-stems and after consonant-stems seems to have existed in O.I. ; cf. Thurneysen Handb., p. 389.

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2 *Do-rónsam* is 1st pl. s-pret. *Do-róinesiomh* is 3 sg. pf. with enclitic *-siomh*. The line seems out of place, 3–4 being probably meant as a continuation of passage ending on 1.

The enclitic *-siomh* is an ex. of an emphasising enclitic.

In the Bardic poems the enclitics which are used for emphasising and which are attached to pers. prons., to prep. prons., to nouns preceded by poss. adjs., and to verbal forms, are the following: Sg. 1. *-sa*, *-se*, (sometimes *-siu*) 3 masc. *-s(e)an*; 3 fem. *-se*; Pl. 1. *-ne*; 2. *-se*; 3. *-s(e)an*. Most of these derive from the O.I. forms spelt in almost the same way and used in the same manner.

About the beginning of the 14th cent., however, the O.I. 3 sg. masc. and 3 pl. forms (*-som*, *-sam*, *-siom*, *-sem*, *&c.*) began to be replaced by a different form (*-san*, *-sean*), which had become fairly common in the 15th cent. (e.g. *go n-éirgheisean*, *gémadh laissean*, *le a ngabhsan*, AiD **20** 8, **26** 26, **30** 21, all from the Duanaire of the YBL., c. 1473) and occurs frequently in later MSS; cf. TD Introd. lxx.

3–4 "The Fian of Teamhair opposed me when we accused the Lord of Leamhain".

If the *.c.* and *.l.* mean that *líseam* is grammatically right and *luaidhseam* is not, they contradict 236 20 sq. Possibly the passage 236 20 sq. is corrupt, and the condemnation of *do luaidhseam* simply means that it does not express the meaning required. This may be the sense of *tar a chéile* (leg. *chéill* ?) *do cuireadh sin*, "this (*do luaidhseam*) is used against its proper sense" ?

5–7 On verbs conjugated with a broad vowel.

"Every verb in which (leg. *pearsa i mbí* ?) *r.* *l.* or light *n* is the final of imper. and 3 sg. pf., and whose verb-noun has both a slender and a broad gen. or a broad gen. alone, is conjugated like the broad gen. when an object is with it" i.e. a verb with imper. in *-r*, *-l*, *-n*, and whose verb-noun has a broad gen., has its parts formed with broad vowel, e.g. *ólaim*, *gonaim*.

8–13 On spelling of *-t-*, *-th-*, *-thth-* in verbs.

8–11 *Fear dulta* seems strange, *téighim* being intrans. Text may be corrupt.

In the descriptions of verbs in VT a participle of necessity is nearly always given. It is indeclinable and ends in *-the*, *-tha* or (after *d*, *n*, *t*, *l*, *s*) *-te*, *-ta*, e.g. *faicthe*, *abartha*, *abairthe*, *tairgthe*, *rigthe*, *roichthe*, *snaoithe*, *ceilte*, *gadta*, *fionnta*, *&c.* The text here says *-thth-* in verbs like *ithe* rimes with (and is pronounced as) *-t-*; in the MSS the spelling is usually *ithte*, *beithte*, *breithte* or *ite*, *beite*, *breite*, *&c.*

The participles of necessity which are followed in VT by *.c. ní roimhe* are those which may be used as past participles; the words *ní .c. ní roimhe* mean that they can not be used as past participles, i.e. that the verb to which they belong is intrans. Hence *fear déanta* is correct as well as *is déanta dhamh* é, but, while *is dulta dhamh* is right, *fear dulta* has no meaning.

12–3 The spelling of these forms where *-t-* follows *l*, *n*, is said to be *-th-*, though they are pronounced *-nt-*, *-lt-*, and are so spelt in MSS ; cf. 227 9.

14–6 In 14a. Gen. pl. lenited or unlenited, follows *fiche.*

17–9 Only in P. *Na Trí Finneamhna* is allowed by usage though in strict grammar *na trí* can not stand before *Finn Eamhna* (" the Fair Ones of Eamhain "), because " a def. gen. (*Eamhna*) does not suffer before it a word defined by article ".

20–1 *D'fhios*, " to visit ", " to " takes objective gen., but does not form a verb-noun phrase (i.e. *duine, &c. d'fhios*). Exx. of this, however, occur, e.g. DD iii 23 *nach fuair óg ná arsaidh d'fhios*, Mag. MS xxiii 28 *bhar dtírse is í uamhain d'fhios*, Mag, MS xxiii 22 *ag luadh Teallaigh Eachach d'fhios.*

22–3 Various spellings of *toiceach*, " wealthy ", etc., according to the forms of the noun from which it is derived.

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1–2 To get sense out of this passage it seems necessary here and in 237 22, to read *diultadh céille* (cf. 211 4) for *diultadh.* With this change the probable meaning of the passage is as follows : *fada liom gur sgaras riot*, meaning *as olc liom gur sgaras riot*, " I am sorry that I parted from thee " has no *diultadh céille*, i.e. *fada* (for *is fada*) can not have a past meaning, i.e. it does not mean : " I was sorry that I parted from thee " (which sense would require : *do b'fhada liom gur sgaras riot*). On the other hand, when *fada liom gur sgaras riot* means " I was impatient to leave thee ", the simple *fada* (which generally would be for *is fada*) has the meaning of *do b'fhada.* In other words, *fada*, used without a preceding *is*, may, like *tig, &c.* have a pres. or past meaning ; in the first of the exx. it has pres. sense, in the second it has the past sense.

The expression *is fada liom gur* . . . in sense of " I am sorry that . . ." has not been met by me elsewhere.

3–7, 11–4 Lenition of *s-* in *so, sin, soin, &c.* after *o* is optional.

5 " My eye has never ceased since then (to watch for it) ; do thou seek (for it) on its journey from the North ". Meaning obscure in absence of context.

6 " Ever since then the seed of the three kings has not been in the House of Teamhair ".

7 " Ladies are not seeking Philib since then ; his foot is chained ".

8 i.e. *ór*, " for " and " gold " ; *óir* " of gold " and name of letter.

9 The proper spellings of *suil*, " before " and *ge chuin* " when ". For construction with *ge chuin* cf. 67b 45, 72b 18.

10 *Nó no* (<*dno*) might have been added in 225 7.

11–4 " Henceforth the Queen of Teamhair Fort will, I expect, if only she think over the words I have just uttered, feel less keenly her grief ; henceforth, as she can get no further knowledge about it (i.e. about the thing grieving her) there will, I expect, be a man (i.e. myself) who—others may have different ways of regarding it—will be found unrefuted on the matter ". I read *gan* for *gum*.

15 " He was able to make king of whomsoever he wished, of, indeed, the best of a poor lot ".

16 " A man like that, a man not yet tested, would only cause fear (if he joined us) ".

17–8 In 16b. The expressions *gus an éinfhear*, *gus n-éinfhear*, and (according to 16b) *gus éinfhear*, " to the last man " are correct. For *gus an éinfhior* " with the one man " cf. PH p. 588.

19–20 " The race I saw being buried, the race which is now a (mere) memory after the deaths of the kings of Connachta ". *Ceal* here " a (mere) memory ", but cf. KM *ar ndul ar ceal* " after death ".

21–3 i.e. *friotha* used with pl. subject, pos. or neg. For *ní frioth a fhreagra* 15a has : *an bhfrith a (fh)reagra* . . . Perhaps the meaning is that *ní friotha* is not used as an answer.

24 For *trochfhoghluim* (sic leg.) here and 15a cf. lab 32 note.

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1–21 Effects of *nó, acht, gach ré, dara* on construction ; cf. IGT p. 26, Éigse III 63." They do not allow Réim to pass over them and to affect a word following them ; but it is only that word which they keep from having Réim " i.e. when *nó &c.* are followed by object of trans. verb, that object is put in nom. ; but it is only when the object is immediately after *nó, &c.* that it is in nom.

This is illustrated by ex. in IGT p. 27 *níor thuill achd crann dí dhiomdhaidh* where *dhiomdhaidh*, though object of *thuill* and following it, does not do so immediately. A possible, but less likely, meaning of *ní chongmhaid gan réim achd sin* would be : " it is only that word (i.e. the object) which they keep from having Réim ", referring to the rule given in 6–10.

6–10 " that eclipsis is meant to emphasise the family-name. Except for it, the construction would be as in the previous sentence. An adj. and a family-name act differently from each other, the adj. serving the noun before it, the family-name acting independently ".

Shortly put, the meaning of 1–10 is : " when *nó*, *achd*, *&c.* immediately precede a noun which is object of verb, the noun is in nom. An adj. following this noun agrees with it, but a family-name following it is in acc." The reason of the difference is said to be that family-names are more independent of the word (i.e. personal name) before them than adjs. are of their noun.

Thus correct forms are : *meallfad gach ré bhfear* (*geal*), *gach ré mbean* (*gheal,*) *gach ré nDomhnall* (*geal*), *gach ré Sadhbh* (*gheal*), and, with family-names instead of adjs. : *meallfad gach ré nDomhnall Ó n-Uiginn*, *gach ré Sadhbh inghin* (not *inghean*) *Í Uiginn.*

11–2 Though it is not explicitly stated, one may infer from the words : *dá dhearbhadh sin* that *dara* has the same effect as *gach ré.* Thus one would say : *meallfad an dara Sadhbh* (*gheal*), *an dara fear* (*geal*), *an dara Tadhg Ó n-Uiginn*, *an dara Sadhbh inghin Í Bhriain.*

The exx. also suggest that the above rule applies to a noun governed (in dat. or acc.) by a prep. Thus one would say : *tugas é do gach ré mbean* (*gheal*), *do gach ré bhfear* (*geal*), *do gach ré dTadhg Ó Uiginn*, *do gach ré Sadhbh inghin Í Bhriain ;* as also : *tugas é don dara fear* (*geal*), *don dara bean* (*gheal*), *don dara Tadhg* (*geal*), *don dara Sadbh* (*gheal*), *don dara Tadhg Ó Uiginn*, *don dara Sadhbh inghin Í Bhriain.*

If the above be correct reading of the passage, the last exx. on 12, viz. *don dara Shaidhbh* (sic leg. ?) *ghil*, as also the ex. 192 31 (*rem dhara Shaidhbh*) suggest that the rule is not obligatory—at least for nouns governed by preps.

13–4 When *gach dara* is attribute of acc. noun, the *dara* is eclipsed. In 68b is : *do sireadh gach dara Tadhg do bheith .c. nó a leithéid eile ⁊ gan illradh dho bheith aige*, " folk have ventured to use *gach dara Tadhg* and the like as correct, not treating them as pls.". Apparently *gach dara* was not always recognised as an alternative to *gach ré n-*.

15 i.e. *gach ré ndara* is tautological and wrong, whether a family-name be added to it or not. According to 68b 13, it and *gach re dara* were once allowed, but were no longer thought right.

16–8 Cf. 68b 10, 70a 34. Neither *gach* nor *gach ré* may be followed by cardinal number. *Gach* has pl. sense ; hence one says : *meallfad iad gach fear.*

19 One can not understand *iad* as applicable to *gach re bhfear,* nor could one express it.

20–1 " Every second man whom Séfraidh calls on ". In the first ex. alliteration is absent as *shirfeas* is necessary ; in the second, *sirfeas*, being after *-s*, is right. *Éignioghadh* may be slip for *éimhnioghadh*, " doubling ".

Exx. to show how far the rules on 6–21 are observed by the poets are not available.

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1–6 Effects of *nó, &c.* on construction (cont.).

3 A digression. " *Ó* (in family-names) is the only declinable iarmbérla ".

Surely *mac* is another. But cf. 194 1–5 note C.

4–6 On *gach* used before the types *Ó hUiginn* and *Tadhḡ Ó hUiginn* when these are acc. after trans. verb.

These types remain in the nom. or may be put in acc. In the latter case, *gach* itself will act as acc. and eclipse. Thus one may say : *meallfad gach* (*Tadhg*) *Ó hUiginn, meallfad gach n-Ó n-Uiginn, meallfad gach dTadhg* (sic leg. with 68b 4) *Ó n-Uiginn.* In this last ex. one would expect *n-Ó*, but *Ó* is found here and 68b.

In the cases above where nom. is used, 68b has the comment : *.s. é gan togbháil* ⁊ *.s. iad re thogbháil* and, after those where acc. is used, it has : *a réim* ; *.l.s. air.* The meaning of this is that, where nom. is used, the object is definite, i.e. " I will deceive all (Tadhg) Ó hUiginns ", whereas, when acc. is used, the object is indefinite, i.e " I will deceive any (Tadhg) Ó hU. ".

Whether this choice of nom. and acc. is available in words other than proper names is not said. The usual construction in the poems is : a verbal object preceded by *gach* is in nom. (uneclipsed), e.g. *gach fear, gach bean, gach bratach, gach cliar, &c.* ; a noun which is in acc. governed by prep. is eclipsed when preceded by *gach*, e.g. *ris gach bhfear, ris gach mbrataigh, &c.* cf. Éigse III 63.

4 The first ex. is out of place, *gach ré* having been treated in 239.

7–10 On the way to define collectives.

" Phrases as *meallfad fear* or *meallfad cách* or *meallfad sluagh* may have defined or undefined meaning, an unexpressed *é* or an expressed *iad* being applicable to all words of the kind which have sg. and pl. sense ".

The wording is clumsy, *fear* not having any pl. meaning and *cách* not having a sg. one. The meaning is that *meallfad* *fear* would be defined as *meallfad an fear* (*é* not needing to be expressed), *meallfad cách* would be defined as *meallfad iad cách.* So *meallfad sluagh* in its sg. meaning would be defined as *meallfad an sluagh*, and in its pl. meaning as *meallfad iad an sluagh.* In the case of *cách* and *sluagh* the *iad* would not need to be expressed if their pl. sense were indicated by the context.

11–4 On the way to define the rel. pron. *a n-*.

"I will deceive all that is, all that are, inside" and "I will deceive him, those, into whose house you came"; cf. App. V vii, remark 9.

.C. s(unnradh) uathaidh . . . . "they may be taken as sg. or pl.; it is right to use the same prons. with them both; a defining word should be applied to every indeclinable word which has sg. and pl. meaning".

In 71b 24, after *meallfaidh Aodh a bhfuil istigh,* is comment: *s(unnradh) é ⁊ iad gan togbháil ⁊ s(unnradh) é ⁊ iad re thogbháil.* The only difference between the version here and 71b is that here some word is said to be required in the context so that the sg. or pl. character of *a n* (indeclinable pron. both sg. and pl.) may be indicated, whereas 71b, in omitting *.l. gan togbháil iad,* does not mention this necessity.

15–6 Effect of *nó* in disjunctive clause.

Gach focal . . . i.e. when two words are joined by *nó* "or", a pron in a succeeding clause refers to the word after *nó*.

17 This section (to 241 11) treats of prons. used with verbs.

The regular noms. of pers. prons. are: *mé, tú, sé, sí, sinn sibh, siad*: their regular accs. are: *mhé, thú, é, í, inn ibh, iad.*

The exx. show that, when a verb in analytic conjugation is followed by two prons., one of them a nom., the other an acc., the above regular forms are employed, either the nom. or the acc. coming first. As the 2 pl. of the impf. and condit. (e.g. *do ghonadh sibh, do ghonfadh sibh*) have no personal endings but are always in analytic conjugation; their *sibh* will be always easily recognised as nom., and therefore *mé* (for *mhé*) will cause no ambiguity and may be used.

Also the exx. show that initial *s-* of *siad* (and *sé, sí*) may be dropped when these prons., acting as subjects, are separated from their verbs.

When *sinn, sibh* are objects of verb (cf. 67b 13) they may have either their *s-* forms or their *s*-less forms. So too either *s*-forms or *s*-less forms of *sinn, sibh, sé, sí, siad* may be used when these prons. are disjunctives, e.g. after *agus* or *acht*, or in verb-noun phrases (i.e. pron. & *do* & verb-noun), cf. 1ba 24, 67b 13 ; and also when they are subjects of *is* (cop.) or *tarla*.

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2–11 This section is obscure and seems incomplete. Its first three lines (2–4) refer to nom. prons. in analytic conjugation ; 5 refers to them when used with synthetic conjugation ; 6–10 exemplify 2–4 ; 11 gives a single ex. of 5.

2–4 " A 3 sg. of a verb is correct before (nom. of) any pers. pron. unless an enclitic or a word be between them, and it is said that the way in which a pron. changes with an enclitic differs from the way in which it changes with a word ".

The meaning appears to be that (a) the 3 sg. of a verb may be used with nom. pron. of any number or person ; (b) nom. prons. may undergo certain changes when separated from their verb ; (c) the changes in a pron. made by such a separation differ according as the separation is effected by an enclitic attached to the verb or by a word (e.g. an adverbial phrase) coming after the verb. No ex. of enclitic so used is at hand.

From the exx. here and from many exx. in the poems it is certain that, when separated from their verb, *sé sí*, *siad* may become *é*, *í*, *iad*. From 7–10 one may conclude that *sibh* (and presumably *sinn*) do not then lose their initial *s*-. I am assuming that *.l.* refers to *Móir* for *Mhóir*.

5 " and the verb with its person-endings may occur before any pers. pron. when something comes between them ".

Dénmhus neith, frequently exemplified by verb-forms of pf. or fut. It means any verb-form (except verb-noun)., cf. 206 29, 207 14, 236 8, IGT p. 16, l. 18, p. 24, l.24, p. 33, l. 12).

With regard to the matter of these lines (2–5), the usage of the poems is as follows : the pers. endings of 1 and 2 sg. and pl. are not followed by their nom. pers. prons. (though rare exceptions occur, e.g. TD **21** 13 *beanfa tú*) ; those of 3 pl. (and of course 3 sg.) may be so followed except in the case of 3 pl. pf. (cf. 199 24–6 note). Thus, *molaim mé*, *mola tú*, *molmaoid sinn*, *moltaoi sibh*, *molfad mé*, *&c.* are not used, but *molaid siad*, *molfaid siad*, *do mholaidis siad*, and of course *molaidh sé*, *molfaidh sé* are usual.

According to the passage as it stands here, phrases like *téighim go hEamhuin mé*, *téighe go hEamhuin tú*, *&c.* would be correct. Such phrases are certainly unusual, though presumably *mé*, *tú*, *&c.* could be used as disjunctives introducing rel. clauses, &c.

It is just possible that 5 is incomplete, and that it stood originally as : ⁊ *a dénmhus neith féin ris gach n-éininnsgne é ⁊ í ⁊ iad ó thig ní eatarra,* "its own pers. ending may be followed by any (i.e. *s*- or *s*-less) pers. pron., 3s g. masc. or fem., or 3 pl. as subject, if verb and pron. be separated from each other". Thus couched, the rule corresponds to the practice of the poems, i.e. *é, í, iad* may replace *sé, sí, siad* when separated from their verb with pers. ending and this may happen even in the case of 3 pl. pf. (as is shown in 11).

12–8 Rule as to sg. or pl. of verb with two or more subjects.

When the subject of a verb consists of two or more sg. nouns, the verb is in 3 sg. if it is immediately followed by the nouns or by one of them ; it is in 3 pl. if it is separated from both. As the pass. has no separate forms for sg. and pl., this rule does not apply to it.

In 71a 33 this rule is shown to apply when *ná* unites the two nouns. An ex. in 71a 32 also shows that *siad* may be inserted after the sg. form.

Thus, correct forms are : *táinig Brian ⁊ Art don bhaile ; táinig Brian don bhaile ⁊ Art ; táinig siad Brian ⁊ Art don bhaile, tángadar don bhaile Brian ⁊ Art ;* and the same putting *ní* before the verb and replacing ⁊ by *ná*.

For *an phearsa innsgne láin* cf. Appendix III.

19 This agrees with the rule just given. The Dúnadh suggests that *Dod* should be *God*.

20 Here *leaba* may be some technical term of uncertain meaning, cf. 70a 32 where it also occurs in unknown sense. The passage in 67a 39 suggests that the first part of this line originally read : *a rogha agad an sealbhadh do bheith ann nó gan bheith ann, ar an sealbhadh dhúnas,* i.e. "whether the Sealbhadh (i.e. -*d* in *God*) be read or not read (i.e. though the line would be correct in either case), it is with the Sealbhadh (i.e. with *God*) that the poem ends (i.e. *gadh*)". If this be the original meaning, *an leaba* . . . may be portion of another ex. only partially recorded owing to carelessness of the scribe.

21 From this to end of 242 a number of miscellaneous remarks are given.

21–3 On the gender of certain words, cf. 221 21–3, 226 16, 1aa 31, 1bb 49 for more on the subject.

21 i.e. though *each* is referred to by fem. prons., it has masc. declension and has attributive adj. in masc.

22–3 In 8b. *Saoi* (IGT 85) is both masc. and fem., but according to IGT p. 9, l. 7 is always masc. in nom. sg. Its nom. sg., when preceding a gen. of definition, is here said to be allowed to be fem. by custom, provided that no adj. comes between it and the gen. of definition.

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2–5 Peculiarities of adjs. in *comh-*; cf. 7b, 16b, Da.

Comh- in a compound adj. means not merely "equally as" but also quite frequently "completely", "altogether". Here (and in 16b, Da) it is laid down that *coimhgheal* (and similar formations), when used with pl. subjects either as attribute or predicate, has sg. form in the sense "equally bright" and pl. form in sense "completely bright". The version in 7b differs, saying that it has pl. form in both meanings. I can find no exx. parallel to *na fir choimhgheal* or *na fir choimhgheala* nor any exx. of *coimhgheala na fir* in either of its senses.

6 7b differs also about *ionann*, giving *na fir ionanna* as correct. Parallels to *ionann na fir* are common, but none to *na fir ionann* are known to me.

8–10 In Da. *Comhmaith* is said to be *comhmaith* always with pl. subjects, whether it be attribute or predicate. It seems to be understood here as "equally good".

Gach illradh . . . . This comment seems incomplete.

11–2 Cf. IGT p. 30, l. 34. It is likely that *giolla* should be printed without capitals in all the three places where it occurs here, the meaning of the verse being: "Let the servants of the saints approach, trust not the servants of the smith". As *giolla* (IGT 80) has a slender as well as a broad nom. pl. (*giollae, gille*), but only a broad acc. pl. (*giolla*), it must be lenited after trans. verb, cf. IGT p. 36, l. 25. Therefore *cuir ghiolla* . . . is correct; *leig giolla* is correct only because the initial *gh-* comes after final *-g*, cf. IGT p. 15, l. 1.

13 "Our will is not set on this journey; it is like anyone else's journey (i.e. quite an ordinary one)". The verse belongs to the matter on 227.

14–5 For *teachta* cf. 226 11. For *buain* cf. 67b 31 note.

16–7 Cf. 226 14.

18–9 Cf. 226 16.

20 Cf. 219 4.

NOTES.—PART II.

1aa

1–13 Two methods, the ordinary and the Sealbhadh one, of saying "that is Sunday," &c.; cf. Appendix I.

6 For division of *Dardaoin* cf. 209 3.

11 For the Sealbhadhs here leg. *a nDé, a nDia* as in 2, 6.

13 Better version in 209 16.

14–21 Cf. 197 26.

22–4 Construction with *caidhe, &c.* "where".

The following are correct: *caidhe siad; caidhe siad na fir; caidhe na fir; caidhid; caidhid na fir; caidhead na fir.*

.L. s(unnradh) orra . . . . "A sunnradh should not be on them; the reason is that *caidhid na fir* is an *innsgne lán*," i.e. *siad* would be superfluous with *caidhid na fir, caidhead na fir,* which are *innsgne lána* ("phrases complete in themselves").

25–6 Cf. 215 33.

27–8 Cf. 198 3.

29–30 Cf. 67b 34.

31–9 On Sense-construction as regards gender.

31 *.C. s(unnradh) feirinnsgne* . . . . "A masc. pron. is not to be understood of *each*, but a fem. one; the reason is that an *adhbhar eich* will always be an *each*", i.e. a fem. pron. is used in reference to *adhbhar eich* because it is used of *each*. So too, of course, of *adhbhar mná*.

34 Leg. *c.s.f.⁊.b.*, "both masc. and fem. prons. may be used of *m'adhbhar con*; the reason is that *cú* has masc. and fem. declension". The idea, though not clearly expressed, seems to be that *each* (horse or mare) is always spoken of as female, and so *m'adhbhar eich*; whereas *cú* (dog or bitch) is spoken of according to its sex, and therefore, too, *m'adhbhar con*.

36 *S(unnradh) an adhbhair* . . . "the defining pron. (i.e. *é*) of *adhbhar* is always used even with fem. gens. as *sgeine, &c.*", i.e. *adhbhar* with gen. of sexless thing is referred to as masc., even though the thing be a fem. noun. The reason given is silly.

38 For *alleidhghi* leg. *sleighe?*

40–1 *.L. s(éimhiughadh) air,* "lenition is wrong on it". The *air* seems best taken as referring to *mealladh*, and the comment seems to mean that the sentence should read: *do-ghéan sin 's í Mór dom mealladh,* "I will do that seeing that it is she, Mór, who is enticing me ". It could also mean that *Mor* should not be lenited as it forms part of a composite noun (*Mór do mhealladh*), the meaning being : " I will do that, namely, the deceiving of Mór ".

As é do-bheir . . . . This seems to favour the former of the two explanations, but MS has dot on *m* of second *mealladh*.

42 From this to lab 27 are given various ways of saying : " Here is where I ordered thee to be deceived ".

It is to be noted that the usual word for " where " is *a bhaile* (also *a bhala*) *i n-*. In 10a it is stated that *mar a n-* in this sense is wrong ; yet it sometimes occurs, e.g. Mag. MS. vi 3 *mar a bhfuil ceann ar mbáire*, TD **19** 7 *mar a gcaithid proinn*.

42 *A ndubh.* This is the ordinary way (*Gaoidhealg*) of saying it. When *i n-* is followed by rel. pron., its full form (*i n-a n-*) is often reduced to *i n-*.

43 *A a ndubh* The first *a* is *i n-* (for *i n-a n-*), bnt with n- dropped, the second *a n-* is infix. pron. 3 sg. masc. *S*(*ealbhadh*) *an oibrighthe*, i.e. the infix. pron. (*a n-*) which is object of *dubhart* refers to the verb (i.e. the verb-noun construction, *tú do mhealladh*).

In this sentence and the following ones the *.s.* is more probably *sealbhadh* than *sunnradh*, though this latter is just possible.

44 *A a dubh.* This is the same as 43 except that the second *a* is for *ad* (its *-d* dropped before *d-*), the infix. pron. 2 sg.

s(*ealbhadh*) *na hinnsgne*, i.e. the infix. pron. *ad*, which is object of *dubhart*, refers to the pron. *tú*.

45 *A a ndubh.* Probably one of the *a*'s should be omitted.

This is the same as 42 except that *aga so* (Sealbhadh of *ag so*) precedes.

re togbháil d(*á*) *s*(*healbhadh*), i.e. either of the two Sealbhadhs (the one in 43 or the one in 44, may be used with it, and the presence of *aga so* will not prevent this. Though *aga so* is used only in this ex. and the two following ones, it could be used in all, and does not interfere with the variations possible in their second parts.

46 *A nach dubh.*
A na dubh. } These are negs. of 39 preceded by *aga so*.

Diultadh an (*t*)*s*(*ealbhtha*) *sin* seems to be " the neg. of the above (i.e. 42) with *aga so* ".

48	*A n-a a ndubh.* *A nach a ndubh*	These are negs. of 43.

1ab

1	*A n-a ad dubh.* *A nach ad dubh*	Negs. of 44.
2–3	*A nach dubh.* *A na dubh.*	Negs. of 42.
4	*Na ndubh.* *A na ndubh.*	Alternative forms of 42.
		A ndiultadh . . . i.e. their negs. have just been given (2, 3).
6	*A ndobh.* *A n-a ndobh.*	Same as 42, but with *-o-* for *-u-*.
7–8	*A ndobh.* *N-a ndobh.* *A n-a ndobh.*	i.e. forms on 42 and 4 may have *dobh.* for *dubh.*
		Duir d'uaim ris, i.e. they alliterate with words in *d-* (just as *dubh.* forms).
9–10	*A n-obh.* *N-a n-obh.* *A n-a n-obh.*	Same as 7–8 but alliterating with initial vowels.
11	*A n-a ndobh.* *A nach dobh.*	Same as 46 but with *dobh.*
13–4	In pos. sentences both the *d-* forms and those with initial vowel are used, in neg. sentences only *d-* forms.	
15	*A n-obh.*	Seems superfluous repetition of 9.
16	*A a dobh.*	Leg. *a a ndobh.* ? It is the same as 43 with *dobh.*
		Tinde lom . . . i.e. *tú* is proper form (thus used before verb- noun), but *thú* allowed by custom. cf. 1ba 26, 23.
18	*A a dobh.*	Same as 44 with *dobh.*
19	*N-a n-obh.* *A n-a n-obh.*	Same as 4 but with *obh.*
20–2	*A n-ébh.* *N-a n-ébh.* *A n-a n-ébh.* *A ndébh.* *N-a ndébh.* *A n-a ndébh.*	Same as 42 and 4 but with *ébh, débh.*
23	*A n-a ndébh.* *A nach débh.*	Same as 46 but with *débh.*
25	Repetition of rule about alliteration (supra 13).	

26–7 i.e. *ag so an t-inadh* may be used for *ag so a bhaile* in all the above. *Aga so an inadh* . . . This seems to mean that the Sealbhadh *aga so* is not used before *an t-inadh,* but that *an t-ionadh* may by used instead of (*a*) *bhaile* or (*a*) *bhala* in the preceding cases.

An inadh may be slip for *an t-inadh,* or it may be a rare ex. of acc. after *ag so,* and here after *aga so.*

Exx. of *i n-* & rel. &c. are given in 11b : *an t-inadh ar, nar, inar, mheallas tú,* with negs. *innar, innachar, mheallas tú* and *an t-inadh a, na, ina, bhfuilim* with negs. *innach, inná, fuilim,* and *an t-inadh a, na, ina ndubhart ni rit* ; it then adds : *innta sin féin a-táid a .s.,* which may mean that the *a n-* and *n-a n-* may be taken as containing 3 sg. masc. infix. pron.

28–31 On the ways of saying " what caused thee to be deceived ? ".

The comment *sealbhadh an mheallta é* means that the infix. pron. (*a n-*) in *da mbeir* refers to the verb-noun clause *do mhealladh,* " thy being deceived ".

The comment *sealbhadh na cúise agus an mheallta iad araen* means that the infix. pron. (*as*) referring to *cúis* is here used (in *as créd an chúis*), and also the infix. pron. (*a n-*) referring to *do mhealladh,* " thy being deceived " is used (in *da mbeir*).

32–5 " The, my, advice that Mór be deceived is good ".

In the comment *.c.s. na comhairle* . . . , if *.s.* be taken as *sealbhadh* the *as* in both sentences is taken as the conjugated cop. (cf. Appendix I) 3 sg. fem. referring to *comhairle.* Then *Mór do mhealladh* is said to be an *innsgne lán,* i.e. an independent clause, in apposition to *comhairle.*

A better sense, however, might be got by taking *.s.* as *sunnradh.* The comment would then be : " the *sunnradh* of *comhairle* is on these two sentences and the *sunnradh* of *Mór do mhealladh* is not on them ", i.e. *comhairle* is the subject of the sentences, not *Mór do mhealladh,* this latter standing independently and in apposition to *comhairle* ; cf. Appendix II exx. 31 sq.

36–9 The term *trochfhoghluim* seems to be applied to a peculiar use of the nom. case which in certain conditions may replace other cases. Understood in this sense, the words *ní cóir cuid ar trochfhoghluim ag gairm agallmha* would mean that a nom. could not replace a gen. of identity after a voc. ; thus, while *Dia athar* would be correct, *a Dhé athar* (which, however, occurs in AiD **50** 1) would be condemned. The subsequent words *na ag ionnshamhlughadh* would merely mean that an adj. in *in-* can not have a nom. in its second part.

In 37 the meaning may be that in the sentence *tú an Tadhg* *ó ttánag fhior* (sic leg.) "thou art the Tadhg from whose man I am come", one can not have a nom. instead of the dat. *fhior*.

37–41 The explanation just given of *trochfhoghluim* would seem to be borne out by these lines. They seem to mean that *trochfhoghluim* can not be applied to the construction in 216 9, where it is said that, under certain conditions, *gach* with a nom. may replace *gach* with a gen. The first of these conditions is given in 216 9, viz. that no adj. must accompany *gach*; the second is being here laid down, viz., that *gach* with its noun must be equivalent to the def. art. with a noun, i.e. that it must mean "all the . ." (as in 216 9 where *gach fear* is defined by a rel. clause following it); it can not be indefinite "all" as it is in the ex. *mealladh gach fear.*

This explanation gives sense to what is said in 238 24 and 15a 18, viz., that *trochfhoghluim* would be wrong in *gach trú fear*, "every wretch of a man"; *gach trú fir* must be said because the expression is undefined.

42–3 Remarks on the gender of certain words.

Across the bottom of 1aa, 1ab is the following note:

> "To-night is the evening of the eve of the Feast of the Holy Cross in Autumn (i.e. 14 Sept.), and Mac Uilliam Búrc and Ó Domhnaill are near each other, i.e. Mac Uilliam on the church-lands of Baile Easa Dara and Ó Domhnaill in Sligeach, and may Mary's Son bring them to meet each other (for making of peace ?)".

1ba

1 Line illegible.

2 Refers to 3–4.

3–5 Cf. IGT 85.

6–7 i.e. a pers. pron. is indeclinable; it can not be governed by prep.

8–12 Uses of *caithim.*

Caithfead mo chuid, "I will eat my food". Its Sealbhadh is *da as caitheabh mo chuid*, the *as* being infix. pron. 3 sg. fem. referring to *cuid*.

The fut. and condit. of *caithim* are used as modal verbs, "I shall, should have to . . .". In this sense its verb-noun is *caitheachtain.*

Dá fhdistine, i.e. *lánfhdistine*, *leathfhdistine.*

Of the sentence *caithfead mo chuid do chaitheamh*, "I must eat my food", there are two Sealbhadhs, viz., *da as caitheabh mo chuid do chaitheamh*, in which *as* refers to *cuid*; and *da a gcaitheabh mo chuid do chaitheamh,* in which *a n-* refers to composite noun, *mo chuid do chaitheamh.*

13–4 In the Sealbhadh *a rigabh a leas ní,* "I will need a thing", the infix. pron. before *rigabh* has no *d-* because the verb, *rigim a leas,* has no form (*do-*, *da-*) to which *a n-* can attach itself.

15–6 The Sealbhadh of both *do ibheas digh* and *at ibheas digh* (sic leg. in both cases for *deoch* ?) is *da as ibheas deoch,* and the reason given for this is that neg. of both is *nír ibheas.*

17–20 i.e. *do uadhas* and *a-duadhas* are both correct as may be seen by the two negs. *nír uadhas* and *ní dhuadhas.* The Sealbhadh of *do uadhas mo chuid* is *da as uadhas . . . ,* that of *a-duadhas mo chuid* is *as a-duadhas mo chuid.*

In verbs with *ad-*, *at-*, the infix. pron. (as here *as*) precedes the *ad-*, *at-* ; cf. Appendix I.

21 *A n-* is here 3 sg. masc. infix. pron. referring to *ní.*

22 Ex. parallel to *do ibheas, ad-ibheas* except that *ad* is 2 sg. infix. pron.

23 Another parallel ex.

24–7 In *a-déar sibh do mhealladh,* "I will order you to be deceived", *sibh* or *ibh* can be used. It has two Sealbhadhs, one with *a n-* referring to *sibh do mhealladh,* the other with *abhar* referring to *sibh* (or *ibh*) alone ; in the former *sibh* must be used, in the second *abhar* stands for both ; thus one has *a n-a-déar sibh do mhealladh* and *abhar a-déar do mhealladh.*

Lom as .c. gan (leg. *gach* for *gan*) *indsgne . . .* "a pron. is unlenited after an *innsgne oibrighthe*". From the context *innsgne oibrighthe* appears to mean "an (infix.) pron. referring to composite object (i.e. pron. & *do* & verb-noun)".

Ar an dá . . . "on the two prons.", i.e. in place of them, i.e. when *abhar* is used, there is no place for *sibh* or *ibh.*

28–45 Constructions with *fiu.* In 28–36 *ní fiu* is treated ; then *neimhfiu* and *fiu* with parts of cop. other than *ní.*

As far as can be gathered from the exx. and comments here and from exx. in the poems, the uses of *fiu* seem to be as follows :

(i) It may be used as a noun, cf. TD **3** 5 note, Gadel. 1 63.

(ii) When it is an adj., its subject follows it immediately, its pred. may then follow as a noun or a verb-clause.

(iii) Its subject is then always in acc. This, though often not recognisable, may be seen in exx. as AiD **84** 6 *fiu an óigh . . .,* AiD **40** 48 *ní fiu m'fheirg . . . .,* Mag. MS x 8 *is fiu righ . . .*

(iv) *ní fiu* (but not *fiu* with other parts of cop.) lenites an indefinite subject, e.g. *ní fiu mhnaoi* . . . . That it lenites even indef. o-stems is likely, though no decisive ex. of this is at hand. The ex. in PB **11**A 6 *ní fiu fear fagháil a gráidh* is not decisive against this as *fhear agháil* is a possible reading.

(v) When subject is pron., *ní fiu* takes *mhé, thú, é, í, inn, ibh, iad,* while *fiu* with other parts of cop. takes *mé, tú, é, í, sinn, sibh, iad.*

28 *s(éimhiughadh) mé air,* i.e. *mé* is lenited.

29–30 Text seems incomplete, and meaning of *buaidhirt a chéile* is doubtful. The sense of the comment is probably that any of the three persons of the pers. pron. is lenited after *ní fiu.*

31 The ex. is doubtfully correct as it is not the practice of this MS to put two words (e.g. *mnai mé*) together as alternatives.

Leg. *ní fiu mé mnai do mhealladh* ? ; the comment will then be : " a Sealbhadh of *mealladh* (i.e. *bean,* not *mnaoi*) is required, and lenition of *mé* ". Thus the correct form would be : *ní fiu mhé bean do mhealladh.*

Though the two different expansions of *.s.* present a difficulty, to take the first *.s.* as *séimhiughadh* would be pointless and very unlikely.

32–4 The ex. *ní fiu mé do mhell-* is—as occurs elsewhere in this MS—not given as the only correct form, but provisionally as a phrase to be commented on. The author's meaning seems to be : *ní fiu mé do mhealladh* means : " it is not worth while that I be deceived " (he calls this *ciall chuibhdhis,* " the suitability-meaning "), while *ní fiu mhé do mhealladh* means : " I am not worthy, fit, &c. to deceive thee " (he calls this " the sense in which the phrase with *mealladh* implies a cause of shame "). He then gives two Sealbhadhs, *niam fiu do mhealladh* and *ní a bhfiu mé do mhealladh,* the former of which, he says, is used in both the above senses, the latter is confined to the first sense.

35–6 Here too—and for the same reason as in 31—the ex. is suspect ; *é* may have slipped in by mistake. If so, the comment means : the pron. (*mhé*) which goes with the verb should be lenited, but the *tú* should not ; cf. 1ab 16. The use of *oibriughadh* in reference to cop. is strange.

37–40 Exx. of *fiu* with *más, as, do b', ós, &c.* The remark that *fiu* should rime with *do-chiu* is merely intended to exclude *neimhfiu.*

Ní ghabhand . . . . " it (i.e. *fiu* with parts of the cop. other than *ní*) will always have Réim though not with mascs."; *ag fuireach re,* " while waiting for ", i.e. " except it meets with ". For meaning cf. supra 28–45 note iii

41-3 *Neimhfiu* with any part of cop., does not put subject in acc.

44-5 As they stand, these lines seem wrong. Leg. *ní fiu Mór í do mhealladh .l., ní neimhfiu Mór í do mhealladh .c.* ?

1bb

2-15 Constructions with compar. adjs having an affixed *-de.*

A compar. adj. with an affixed *-de* is often used predicatively after cop. (which is generally omitted) or *gá*. The *-de* (meaning: " on that account ", &c.) is often not expressed but left to be understood. The thing referred to by *-de* may precede or follow the compar. sentence, and may be expressed in any one of several forms, viz., (a) a noun, e.g. AiD **58** 8 *a thionnlaicthe . . . is uaisle as ionmholta dhúin,* AiD **67** 5 *fiu an turchairthe . . . usa a-chách cosg an anfuidh,* AiD **84** 26 *móiďe ar sgaithne . . . gach cairde* . . . ; (b) an " if "-clause, e.g. AiD **8** 31 *meisde dhuid uaisle th'fhola muna fhóire th'easbhadha* ; (c) a prep. pron., e.g. AiD **6** 11 *meisde m'fhulang uime sin* . . . . ; (d) a categorical sentence, e.g. AiD **28** 12 *is feirrde a ceart . . . nír shuidh Gall i dtulaigh Teamhra,* DD xx 36 *feirrde treoir na dtrí Muire. do bhí Eoin 'gá n-ionghuire* ; (e) *do* & verb-noun phrase, e.g. AiD **69** 13 *fearr ar n-annsa dot fhágbháil* ; (f) a substantival clause introduced by *go,* " that ", *nach,* " that not,". e.g. TD **1** 8 *is usaide linn an ceo . . . gur tairngireadh é d'fhurtacht* ; (g) a verb-noun phrase (poss. adj. & verb-noun, or a noun & *do* & verb-noun), e.g. 196 14, *doilghe leibh é d'fhilidhibh. dé fa fhleidh dod leanamhain* AiD **100** 5 *acht gér shia an pháis a bheith beo.*

It is of this last form of sentence, i.e. *gá* or *is* & compar. & *-de* & verb-noun phrase, that there is question in this passage.

A distinction is drawn between (i) cases where the compar. sentence has for its subject an impersonal pron., and (ii) cases where the compar. sentence has for its subject the noun or pron. contained in the verb-noun phrase; i.e. a distinction is being drawn between e.g. *gá feirrde mé do mhealladh* (or what is the same thing, *gá feirrde mo mhealladh*), " what profits it (in general) that I be deceived ", and *gá feirrde mé mé do mhealladh* (or *gá feirrde mé mo mhealladh*), " what profit is it to me that I be deceived ". The Sealbhadh of the former is : *a ngá feirrde mé do mhealladh* or *a ngá feirrde mo mhealladh,* that of the latter is: *am gá feirrde mo mhealladh* or *am gá feirrde mé do mhealladh* or (cf. 1ba 27) *am gá feirrde do mhealladh.*

In the former ones *a n-* is infix. pron. 3 sg. masc. referring to the verb-noun phrase, in the latter *am* is infix. pron. 1 sg. referring to *mé*.

5–6 It is likely that *dod* on 5 (where, however, it is indistinct) and 6 is a mistake for *do*; its presence would introduce another construction (i.e. *gá feirrde mé dom mealladh, gá feirrde mé dod mhealladh*) which occurs nowhere else in the Tract, though a parallel to it would be AiD **69** 13 (quoted above).

If in both places *do* be read the ex. would mean " how should I profit by thy being deceived "; the first comment (*sunnradh air*) would be : " it (i.e. *mé*) is subject of the sentence "; the second (*.l. sunnradh oibrighthe . . . .*) would be : " the verb-noun phrase, *mé do mhealladh*, is not the subject ". The point of the two lines would be that, if *mé* be taken as subject, *mé do mhealladh* can not be subject, its *mé* being already engaged.

7–9 The principle on 2–4 applies to *gá meisde, &c.*

The word *neoch* is indistinct in the MS ; its last letter might be *dh*. Its meaning is unknown to me, but cf. Acad. Dict. *neoch*.

10–3 "A quern is better for being ' picked ' " and " it is better (for user) that a quern be ' picked ' " express the difference between . . . *a breacadh* and . . . . *do breacadh*.

.C. s(unnradh) oibrighthe ⁊ s(unnradh) brón, i.e. *bró* and the verb-noun form composite subject.

14–5 Other exx. of the same principle.

16–20 On initial affection of accs. governed by verb ; only o-stems are dealt with. For more on the subject, cf. 70b 2, 71a 15.

As far as the indistinctness of the MS allows one to judge, the rule here as regards initial affection of two o-stem nouns when they are objects of a verb and are united by *agus* is precisely parallel to the rule (in 70b 2) about the acc. and nom. forms of nouns which have separate nom. and acc., i.e. that one of them, the first or the second, must be lenited, and that both of them may be lenited, e.g. *fear . . . . fhear ; fhear . . . . fear ; fhear . . . . fhear.*

The above is the rule where the first of the nouns is treated as if it were the only object of the verb, the other noun following as if an afterthought (cf. parallel usage in the case of two or more nouns following a predicative adj. 200 sq.). When, however, an *iad* precedes the nouns, the *iad* is the object, and the nouns follow in apposition to it ; in this case the variations allowed in the previous case are allowed and in addition both nouns may be unlenited.

In this passage *réim* is used for *réim connsuine*, i.e. lenition of a word whose nom. is the same as its acc.

The comment *.l. innsgne do bhuain asda* means that a definite pron. is not to be understood of them, i.e. they are indefinite ("a man and a man"), not definite as they would be if *iad* preceded them.

21 Cf. 226 11. A faint letter after *agus* in the MS is probably *.l.*

22 Cf. 67b 31.

23–4 i.e. *dá neinn* has two Sealbhadhs, *dá a neinn* (*a n-* referring to *bean do mhealladh*) and *dá as neinn* (*as* referring to *bean*).

25–6 Text is incomplete.

27–9 i.e. *iargcúltha* rimes with itself (when it has different meanings) coming from the following words: *iarchúil* (leg. *iargcúil* ?), "a backward, remote corner" and *iar gcúl*, "backwards". The construction of the rest of the passage (partly indistinct and probably corrupt) is uncertain.

30 Text uncertain.

31–2 Cf. 206 6.

33–5 The first *dom* is conjecture for a blotted word, the second seems to be *do-ní* in the MS.

"Thou art one of my good Í Uiginn". The passage is intended merely to show that *Ó, Ú, Í*, being unstressed words, can not be part of compound, cf. 215 20.

36–8 Ex. of copula sentence in which the subject is a definite noun while the predicate is an indefinite pl. noun with adj.

When a defined noun has an indef. noun as pred., the usual construction is to put the pred. first, e.g. (*is*) *rí an fear*. So too, when the pred. is accompanied by an adj., (*is*) *rí maith an fear*. In this latter case, however, a peculiar construction is more common, viz., the pred. (*rí maith*) is put in the form of a copula sentence (*is maith an rí*) and the original subject follows in apposition to the subject of this cop. sentence, e.g. *is maith an rí an fear*.

The passage here is concerned with the form which a sentence of this last type will take when the subject is a collective noun and the predicate is a pl. noun with an adj. Either of two forms is allowed, viz., *is maith na fir an sluagh*, or *is maithe na fir iad an sluagh*. In this latter form the presence of *iad* causes the pl. pred. adj., cf. 202 10 note.

In the sentence on 37, *is maith an sluagh é na fir*, the subject is *na fir*.

An sluagh as fir ionnta araon probably means: "*an sluagh*, namely *na fir* in both the preceding sentences", i.e. "*an sluagh* is in apposition to *na fir* in both sentences"; and so conversely *na fir as sluagh* in the sentence on 38.

39–40 Ex. of neg. subj. of cop. (in two forms) with Sealbhadhs.

41–2 This seems to be given as ex. of lenited gen. (*fhir*) after a verb-noun which is in dat. after *do*, cf. 188 3; "I am a man for deceiving of a man", i.e. "I am a man who deceives a man ". The comment, *ní .c. iad as na fearaibh and*, means that in the first ex. the meaning intended was not : " I am the man whom men used to deceive."

43–5 " I will deceive the three, two Domhnalls and Ruaidhrí ".

S(unnradh) é gan togḇháil would ordinarily mean : " *an triur* is not to be taken as sg. object ", but here it is more probably : " *an triur* is to be taken as sg. object, but without *é* being expressed ".

Nó s(unnradh) iad . . . . probably : " another way would be to take *dá Dhomhnall* as pl. object (*Ruaidhrí* being added as afterthought, cf. 200 11), and then *'na dtriur* will be attribute of the three of them ".

46–8 The text is uncertain in parts, but seems to deal with the vowels which are sufficiently alike for use in Dúnadh, i.e. *ui, ai* at the beginning (but the word *lár* is strange) are sufficiently like *i* (broad or slender), *e, ea, eo* at the end of a poem. For other passages about Dúnadh, cf. 210 4.

49 *.C. s(unnradh) .b.⁊.f. air*, i.e. *cnú c(h)roidhe* may be referred to by masc. or fem. prons., cf. 1aa 29.

50–1 " You are three men " expressed in pers. pron. construction and in Sealbhadh, cf. Appendix I.

52 Text uncertain.

53–6 Cf. 206 9.

57–8 " I will drink drink for drink with you and then one more ". The comment means that *deocha* should be shortened to *deoch,* and that it would be wrong to put *iad* before these objects which are too dissimilar to be combined as one pl. object.

59 Meaning uncertain.

NOTES.—PART III.

10b

1–2 For *tailę, teile* cf. AiD **51** 2 note. It is said here to rime with itself when in one place it is *innsgne* and in the other *neimhinnsgne*. One may conjecture that *innsgne* here means " a conjugated verb " and *neimhinnsgne* " a word not susceptible of change, i.e. used interjectionally ", cf. *féach, &c.* 192 20. Perhaps it might thus be translated as " behold ", " lo " though no ex. in support of this is available. " Bring the cows (for safety) to where the dog is—or lo ! the dog is coming to help us " (?).

3–13 Cf. 214.

14–9 On lenition of gen. after *agus* and *ná*.

14 i.e. *fhir* lenited after *agus*.

14–5 *Agus do-rinneadh so air*, " and yet the following ex. of unlenited *f-* has been written ".

16–7 " Equally good in seeing and knowing, equally rich in ways of goodness " *agus a-dearar* . . . . " It is said that the word is not the same as the stanza ", i.e. *bhfeasa* is used in a different way from *fhir* above, and is a special idiom. The comment is meant as an explanation why *bhfeasa* is not *fheasa* ; it is an ex. of a gen. coming after an adj. and giving the matter about which the adj is predicated ; cf. 206 23, 220 20 and Gadel, p. 15.

18 " Lenition is required after any such word except *nó* ". The words in question are *agus* and *ná* (occurring in 20).

19 *Saighde* after *nó*. " There is no other spot in it (body) without a wound from a spear or an arrow ".

20 " (not) son of woman or man ".

21–8 Cf. Appendix IV c.

38 For *tugha a n-aghaidh* cf. AiD **50** 19 note.

NOTES.--PART IV.

66a

1 sq. The text here is evidently part of a long section dealing with the subj. in dependent rel. clauses; it breaks off at 67a 7, and is resumed from 69a 15 to 69b 5. It was divided into sub-sections, which are here not very clearly marked off from each other, and are in most cases incomplete.

In the Verbal Tracts (E iv 1, C i 3), notably in their treatment of *déanamh*, the term *suidhioghadh bona* is applied to the deuterotonic subj. of verbs with *do-* (e.g. *do-near*), while *suidhioghadh Gaoidhilge* is applied to their prototonic forms (e.g. *dearnar*). Though the instances mentioned of *suidhioghadh bona* are pres. subj., the term may be meant to include impf. subj. as well (e.g. *do-neinn*). From the context here (2, 13-6, 19, 22) it seems likely that *suidhioghadh bona* is confined to impf. deuterotonic subj. and that *suidhioghadh aonda* "simple subj." (a term, occurring also VT *dlighsin, ríochtain*) means the pres. deuter. subj.

1 "Though one might dislike the strength which the fury of a snared hawk would put forth". This verse (plainly the conclusion of a sub-section) shows subj. in a rel. clause introduced by *gémadh ait*; cf. infra 5.

2 *Ní theid s(ealbhadh) an (t)s(uidhighthe) aonda i ndiaigh a d(hiultaidh)*, "the infix. pron. construction of a deuter. pres. subj. does not follow its neg." This seems to mean that a deuter. pres. subj. (e.g. *do-né*), when put in infix. pron. construction, does not assume its own neg. (i.e. prototonic) form (*dearna*), but that of its past tense (*dearnadh*); cf. 67b 43. It would also appear (though not stated here) that a deuter. impf. subj. has sometimes (e.g. after an interpolated phrase like *as fhearr*) a fut. sense.

3–4 *s(ealbhadh) gach s(huidhighthe) chuireas iarmbérla no* (leg *do* ?) *a na l(eith), diultadh oibrighthe nó furáilimh ag dol a ndiaigh diultadh na s(uidhioghadh) sin uile.* Meaning obscure; text seems incomplete.

5–11 On rel. clauses dependent on neg. or imperative verb.

Cuirid diultadh oibrighthe ⁊ furáileamh suidhioghadh, "neg. verbs and imperatives take subj. (i.e. of rel. clauses dependent on them).

This rule which is exemplified by 6, 8, 11, is often observed by the poets, but by no means always. Numerous exx. show rel. clauses which, even after neg. verbs or imperatives, have the indic., pres. or pf., and (though less often) the condit., e.g. PB **2** 6 *nír fhágaibh . . . gníomh dá raibhe . . . nach dearna Dia*, PB **9** 11 *ní hí an toil a-tá gan chúis*, PB **10** 38 *ní sgéal é nach claisead cách*, DD vii 29 *ní taghthar . . neach nach anfadh fa eire*, DD xvii 11 *ní chaoineabh an té theasdás*, DD xxi 2 *ní mé im éanar do fhóirfeadh*, Mag. MS xv 14 *nochon aicim . . . neach do-ghéanadh soin acht . . .*

On the other hand, the subj. is common where the rel. clause conveys an idea of purpose, &c. (as it does in 6, 8), but this occurs even when the principal verb is neither neg. nor imper., e.g. DD xii 22 *gá neach dá ndeach t'aithne*, DD xii 34 (*dá*) *rabh an aithrighe ann. le maithmhidhe car 'na cheann*, PB **11**A 31 *craobh . . . mar an áirc dá dtuighinn teach. leath 'na pháirt cuirim re cioth*, Mag. MS ii 18 *tugas leam . . . ó Cuinn ar nach beam ag brath.*

For special rules about subj. in clauses after *ní fhuil* cf. 69a 15.

In clauses after *gémadh, dámadh* (cop. subj.) the subj. is used, and is perhaps obligatory, e.g. DD iv 18 *dámadh é thíosadh threimhit*, DD xx 31 *gémadh braon do doirte.*

6 "He examined everybody, but found none wherein He could dwell but Mary".

8 "May he come to us, that king from whom we may get the land". Subj. owing to the imper. force in *go dtí*.

9–10 "Subj. is used (in last ex.) to give imper. force to the wish-clause; it is less good", i.e. a real imper. in the chief clause or an ind. in the dependent one would be preferable; cf. 225 1.

11 "Imagine what that thorn-bush can inflict, the cruellest thorn in the world".

12 The matter from this to 67a 7 deals with the mood of a verb in rel. clause introduced by phrase containing *gidh* (variously spelt) or *madh*.

There is a great variety of such phrases:

A *gidh chuin*, dealt with in 67b 42-7, 72b 18.

B *gibh bé*, dealt with in 67a 28-42, note.

C *gidh cia, gidh cúich, gidh créad, &c.*, dealt with in 67a 28-42 note.

D *gidh, madh* & adj. & *a-tú, &c.* Ind. is usual, but subj. also occurs, e.g. DD xix 22 *madh diomdhach rabh.* So too with adjs. like *tearc, iomdha, mairg, &c.* & 3 sg. of rel. verb, e.g. DD xxii 24 *gidh tearc a-tá dá fhine.* Also with adjs. followed by *a n-* ("all that"), e.g. PB **1** 29 *gidh olc a dtagraim.*

E *gidh, madh* & adj. & noun defined by art. & rel. verb. Dealt with in 66b 10.

F *gidh, madh* & adverbially used adj. or prepositional phrase.

In pres. tense the ind. is usual, e.g. DD vi 40 *gidh olc ceannchaid clann* . . . , DD xxiii 12 *gidh olc tuilltear* . . . , DD xxv 4 *gidh olc bheirim a buidhe* ; but subj. is also found (at least of *tigim* and probably *a-tú*), e.g. 10a 42 *gé* (=*gidh*) *fada thí fagha* . . . . ; in past tense the ind. is common, e.g. DD ii 10 *gidh olc do dhligh* . . . DD xviii 32 *gidh olc do thuill* . . . When the verb has a condit. sense (i.e. " would ", " might ", &c.) an impf. subj. is used, e.g. O'Con. Don's Bk. 368b 24 *gidh gan bhuar do bheinn* . . (not decisive ex. as *beinn* is often used as condit.).

G *gidh, madh* & indef. noun & rel. clause.

In pres. and pf. tense the ind. is used, e.g. 66b 14 *gidh bean mheallas Mór*, DD xxix 5 *gidh glór bras do-niam.* When the verb has condit. sense (" would ", " might ", &c.) impf. subj. is used, e.g. Nat. Lib. Ire., MS 3 55r *acht gidh olc do-neath Gall. locht ní léamhadh an ladrann* (where *doghéanadh* is condemned. It is here assumed that the presence of emphasising *acht* makes no difference). Hence in AiD **32** 25 *gidh treall do bheinn gá bacadh* . . the verb is to be taken as impf. subj. ; also DD vi 21 should be : *gidh mór beag do-bhearadh* (not *do-bhéaradh*) *sibh.*

Of this type are exx. where *gidh* . . . *gidh* mean : " whether . . . . or ", e.g. DiD **42** 11 *cidh óg cidh sean thí n-a theach,* DD xxiv 12 *gidh éag thair mé gidh marbhadh.*

Similar to this type are also exx. where *gidh* before a noun seems equivalent to *gi bé,* " whatever ", e.g. DiD **80** 1 *gidh sluagh do chromadh fa a chuing,* DiD **82** 1 *gidh bearna do briste leam.*

H *gidh, madh* & pron.

The verb is ind. in TD **26** 51 *gidh í is fhearr,* PB **3** 33 *gidh é as uire,* PB **11** 8 *gidh hi shaoilim,* DD xiii 7 *gidh mé as annsa* ; but the subj. is in DD xix 6 *a mhacnas orm gidh eadh rabh,* and probably in DD xv 2 *gidh eadh do bheinn,* DD xxii 35 *gidh eadh ro b'áil.*

I *gidh, madh* & pron. & noun.

It is this type which is treated here from 12 to 66b 9.

Its treatment is, however, very incomplete ; for instance, only rel. clauses which have rel. pron. in nom. case are exemplified, no mention being made of sentences like " Though it be Brian whom I deceive ". Moreover, all the exx. are complicated by the insertion of *as fhearr* before the verb. This does not, I think, affect the construction of ordinary verbs (e.g. *molaim*), but it does affect the construction with *do-ním*; this verb has apparently the peculiarity that, when preceded by an adverbial clause (e.g. *as fhearr*), its impf. subj. is used in reference to pres. and fut. time. Unfortunately, as sentences of the type: *gidh é* (*an*) *Brian mheallas mé*, *&c.* are rare in the poems, it is impossible to say how far the exx. here are followed by the poets.

As far as can be judged from the exx. here given, rel. clauses after *gidh é, madh é,* (*an*) *Brian* put an ordinary verb referring to pres. or fut. time in ind. rel. pres. (or fut. ?), but put *do-ním, tigim, téighim* in pres. subj., and put *do-ním* when preceded by *as fhearr, &c.,* in impf. subj.

In spite of some considerations to the contrary, I think that *Brian* in 12-31 and *Ó hUiginn* in 31-66b 9 are to be taken as indefinite, their defined forms being *an Brian, an t-Ó hUiginn.*

For clearness sake all the exx. in the text are here brought together. The numbers opposite to each ex. are those of the lines 66a 12-41 and 66b 1-9.

Gidh é B. as fhearr do-neath ní[1]	18	"Tho' it be a B. who may best do a thing"
Gidh é an B. as fh. do-neath ní	21	"Tho' it be the B. who may best do . . . . ." or "Tho' it be the best B. who may do . . . . ."
da ndearnadh	22	
da a neath[2]	28	
Gidh é an B. as fh. na dearnadh	26	"Tho' it be the B. who may not best do." or "Tho' it be the best B. who may not do . . ."
Gidh é an B. do-neath ní	12	"Tho' he be the B. who might do . . . ."
da ndearnadh	30	
Madh é B. as fh. mheallas mhé	32	"If it be a B. who best charms me"
dam mealla	33	
Gidh é B. as fh. mheallas mhé	36	"Tho' it be a B. who best charms me"
dam mealla	36	
dam meall	37	
dam meallann	37	
Madh é an B. as fh. mheallas mhé	38	"If it be the B. who best charms me" or (?) "If it be the best B. who charms me"
Madh é an B. as fh. dam mealla	5	"If it be the best B. who charms me"

Madh as é^3 an B. as fh. dam meall *dam meallann*	40 40	" If it be the best B. who charms me ".
Gidh é an B. as fh. mheallas mhé	6	" Tho' it be the B. who best charms me ". or " Tho' it be the best B. who charms me ".
Gidh é an B. as fh. dam mealla	6	" Tho' it be the best B. who charms me ".
Gidh é an B. as fh. dam meall *dam meallann*	6	" Tho' it be the B. who best charms me ".

Remarks : 1. Inf. pron. (*da ndearnadh*) is not used here.
2. *Gidh as é* may replace *gidh é* in this ex. (and others ?).
3. *Madh é sin é* may replace *madh as é* here.

12–4 *Inann iad araon* . . . " these are the same as each other except that *gidh é Brian* is not used with impf. subj. (i.e. *do-neath*), and that *gidh é an Brian do-neath* is not used in sense of pres. subj. (i.e. " who does ", " who may do "), but only in that of the impf. subj." (i.e. " who might, would, &c. do").

In the exx. below (18–66b 9) the author intends the rel. clause to refer to pres. or fut. time (i.e. " who does ", " who may do ", " who charms ", " who may charm "). The only exception is *gidh é an Brian do-neath*, which, as he here says, has sense of impf. subj. (i.e. " who would, might, &c. do "), and which he treats of lower down in 30–1. From 66b 11 it appears that pres. or fut. time after *gidh é an Brian* would be expressed by pres. subj. (i.e. *do-né*).

15–7 " *Dho* is used in impf. deuter. subj. (e.g. *do-neath*) until its infix. pron. construction is used (i.e. unless in *da ndearnadh*); in the deuter. pres. subj. (e.g. *do-né*) the *do* will be unlenited and will remain so in its infix. pron. construction (i.e. in *da a né*)". This remark seems very strange.

18–20 *Da ndearnadh* in second sentence is Sealbhadh of *do-neath* in first.

19 *Ní .c.d.* . . . . In this comment (as also below in 26, 28, 31) the *.d.* is probably *déanamh*. Here the comment means that the second form, the Sealbhadh *da ndearnadh*, is not used.

21–2 These are the same as 18 but with *an* before *Brian*.

23–5 i.e. the sentence on 21–2 may be construed in either of two ways, *as fhearr* going with *an Brian*, " the best Brian ", or with the rel. verb, *do-neath* ; and this seems to apply both to the primary sentence and to its Sealbhadh.

Agus an dénamh maith ann, "and the right form of *dénamh* (is) present". This use of *maith* is common, cf. 66b 1, &c.

26 The same as 21–2 except that the rel. clauses (*do-neath*, *da ndearnadh*) are put in neg.

26–7 *.C.d. thíos* . . . This comment seems to refer to 21–2, and to mean that the two sentences there (the primary one and the Sealbhadh) and their neg. (on 26) are all used.

.D. is here as often (cf. infra 29, 31, &c.) for *dénamh*, "form", "construction".

28–9 This sentence is the same as 21–2 except that in its Sealbhadh the deuterotonic form (*da a neath*) is used instead of the protot. (*da ndearnadh*).

Nó gidh as é ón chéill chéadna, i.e. *gidh as é* is Sealbhadh of *gidh é*, and may be used in its stead, the meaning of the sentence being the same.

.C.d. thíos . . . This might mean that the preceding sentence (28) might be introduced by either *gidh é* or *gidh as é*, but more probably it means that the preceding sentence in either of its two forms (primary or Sealbhadh) may be introduced by *gidh é* or *gidh as é*.

30–1 The first of these sentences has been mentioned above (13) as one in which *do-neath* is not used in sense of pres. subj., but only in sense of impf. subj., i.e. "who would, might, &c. do".

.L. air achd sin, i.e. the Sealbhadh mentioned (i.e. *da ndearnadh*) is the only one available, i.e. *da a neath* is not used.

.C. dá d(héanamh) aige, i.e. both the primary sentence and its Sealbhadh are used.

32 From this to 66b 9 the author continues his treatment of the mood to be used in rel. clauses introduced by *gidh*, *madh*, *é* (*an*) & noun. For its exemplification, however, he employs, not a *do*-verb, but an ordinary one, *meallaim*. His treatment of it is complicated by the introduction of a clause (*as fhearr*) which in certain cases refers to the nom. of the rel. clause, and in others to the rel. verb. Its presence or absence does not, I think, make any difference as to the forms of *meallaim* to be used.

It is assumed that, as in the previous passages, the time intended to be expressed by the rel. clauses is pres. or fut., i.e. "who charms", or "who may charm".

Instead of *Brian*, *an Brian*, the nouns here used are *Ó hUiginn*, *an t-Ó Uiginn*, but this change has no significance as regards the construction. It is assumed also that *Ó hUiginn* is used in its undefined sense, its defined one being expressed by *an t-Ó hUiginn*; cf. 67a 9 note.

32–3 *Dam mealla* is subj. Sealbhadh of *mheallas mhé*.

Bhus is used instead of *as*, but without affecting the construction. The clause *bhus fhearr* goes with the verb.

34–5 Words seem missing in 34 ; 35 seems irrelevant.

35 " That this is the payment for My blood, if thou canst requite it".

36–7 This is the same as 32 except that *gidh* replaces *madh*.

The comment means that the sentence introduced by *madh* requires the Sealbhadh of its dependent clause to be in subj. (*dam mealla*), but that the sentence introduced by *gidh* may have ind. Sealbhadhs (*dam meallann, dam meall*) as well as subj. one (*dam mealla*). *As fhearr* goes with verb.

38 In this and down to 66b 9 the noun is defined, i.e. *an t-Ó hUiginn*.

38–9 The sentence here is used merely as an introduction to the comment which says that one can conceive three Sealbhadhs for the rel. clause (i.e. *mheallas mhé* being replaced by *dam mealla, dam meallann, dam meall*), and one Sealbhadh for the initial clause (i.e. *madh as é* replacing *madh é*) ; in the following lines the author goes on to say when each of these Sealbhadhs is allowable and what will be their meaning.

40 " When a Sealbhadh is in the first part, an indic. must be in the second ", i.e. when *madh as é* is used, the dependent clause, if put in Sealbhadh form, will have its Sealbhadh in indic. (i.e. *dam meallann, dam meall*). In this case *as fhearr* goes with *an t-Ó hUiginn*, " the best Ó hUiginn ".

41 " When the Sealbhadh is in subj., the adj. (*as fhearr*) goes with *Ó hUiginn* ", i.e. *an t-Ó hUiginn as fhearr*, " the best Ó hUiginn ".

This seems to imply that, when indic. Sealbhadh is used, the phrase *as fhearr* goes with the verb, " who may best charm". This has been assumed in note on 40.

66b

1–3 This seems merely to give the correct form of the ind., whether in its ordinary form, *mheallas mhé*, or in its Sealbhadhs, *dam meallann, dam meall* (the latter of which has dropped out of the text) when *an t-Ó hUiginn as fhearr* is in the introductory clause. It does not mean that ind. Sealbhadhs may be used after *gidh* and *madh* : that they are not allowed after *madh* is stated in 8.

4–5 This illustrates 66a 40, i.e. that after *madh as é* or *madh é sin é* the ind. is used, *mheallas mhé* in the ordinary form, *dam meallann, dam meall* in the Sealbhadh.

On chéill sin, i.e. " in its natural sense ", i.e. " If it be the best Ó hUiginn who charms me ".

6 This illustrates 66a 41. As the Sealbhadh is subj., *as fhearr* goes with *an t-Ó hUiginn*, and the translation is : " If it be the best Ó hUiginn who charms me ".

7–9 i.e. the words *é an t-Ó hUiginn as fhearr mheallas mhé* will, when put in Sealbhadh, undergo the same changes whether they be introduced by *gidh* or by *madh*, with, however, the following difference : when *gidh* introduces them, their Sealbhadhs may be either ind. or subj. (with different meanings, the ind. Sealbhadh causing *as fhearr* to go with the verb, the subj. Sealbhadh causing it to go with *an t-Ó hUiginn*) ; when *madh* introduces them, the subj. Sealbhadh alone is allowed, and *as fhearr* will go with *an t-Ó hUiginn*.

10–3 This sub-section treats of sentences in which *gidh* or *madh* is followed by an adj. & defined noun.

" *Madh maith an fear thí* is wrong : a subj. can not be used in presence of a noun which is defined by art. and which can be transposed without any change of meaning ".

Exx. of the kind of sentence referred to would be : *madh* (or *gidh*) *maith an fear a-tá, bhias, do bhí, téid, tiocfas, táinig, &c.* : e.g. PB **11** 4 *madh cruaidh an bhreath bhéaras.*

In all such sentences it is plain that the noun with its rel. clause might be put first as a " nominativus pendens ", and that then *gidh* or *madh* with the adj. could follow, e.g. *an fear a-tá ann, &c. gidh maith é, &c.* The comment here states that in such sentences the subj. is not allowed in the dependent clause ; one must say, e.g. *madh maith an fear tig*, not *madh maith an fear thí*.

12–3 These exx., though given to illustrate the foregoing doctrine, are not to the point, being exx. of *gidh é an . . .*, and belong to the previous sub-section. They prove, however, that, in sentences such as those in 66a, *an Brian, an t-Ó hUiginn* may be taken out of their clause and put first in the sentence.

14–26 A sub-section dealing with rel. clauses dependent on *gidh* or *madh*, when these are followed by an indef. noun.

14–5 *In tráth is .c. . . .* This seems to mean : when the form of *meallaim* is one which may carry an enclitic, e.g. *mheallaimse, mheallasa, mheallsan, &c.*, a Sunnradh (i.e. a defining pron. *é, í, &c.*) should be inserted after *gidh* or *madh*. If this be the meaning of the comment the sentence (*gidh bean mheallas Mór*) is used merely provisionally as one to be commented on ; it would be wrong as it stands, but a proper sentence would be : *gidh í bean mheallaimse,*

&c. Mór, "though Mor is the woman whom I charm", and similar ones.

16–7 "Though 'tis a woman—and not a man—whom Mór charms". *Mheallas* may be replaced by any of the three Sealbhadhs, two ind. ones, and one subj. one.

18–26 The sentence *gidh bean mheallas Mór Sadhbh* is put down provisionally by the author who is to give its correct forms and meanings in what is to follow. He says that it has three conceivable Sealbhadhs in its rel. clause and one in its initial clause, and that, moreover, it has two possible meanings: "though Sadhbh is a woman who charms. Mór" and "though Sadhbh is a woman whom Mór charms". In the former meaning *gidh* may be *gidh as í*, and *mheallas* may have all three Sealbhadhs, the subj. one being allowed in this case as well as the two ind. ones; also the Sealbhadh of *gidh* may be used, with or without those of *mheallas*, and vice versa. In the latter meaning *gidh* may have its Sealbhadh, and *mheallas* may have its ind. ones, but not—at least according to some authors—its subj. one.

In the former meaning *Mhóir* is required, and of course *Sadhbh*, in the latter meaning *Sadhbh* and *Mór* (not *Mhór*) are the correct forms.

Hence: "Though Sadhbh is a woman who charms Mór"
Gidh (as í) bean mheallas Mhóir Sadhbh
. . . . *das mealla* . . . .
. . . . *das meall* . . . .
. . . . *das meallann* . . . .

"Though Sadhbh is a woman whom Mór charms"
Gidh (as í) bean mheallas Mór Sadhbh
. . . . *das meall* . . . .
. . . . *das meallann* . . . . . .
. . . . *das mealla* (?) . . . . .

25–6 *A-tá·ciall Mór in bhean* . . . . "In that sentence (i.e. on 18) there is also the sense: 'Mór is the woman' and a hidden *agus*; in this sense both ind. and subj. Sealbhadhs may be used in the rel. clause."

The meaning seems to be that the sentence just treated (*gidh bean mheallas Mór Sadhbh*) is susceptible of another construction, i.e. *agus* could be understood between *Mór* and *Sadhbh*. Taken in this way, it has two meanings, "Though Mór be the woman who charms folk and Sadhbh be one too", and "Though Mór be the woman whom he, &c. charms and Sadhbh be one too".

In these meanings both ind. and subj. Sealbhadhs may be used.

27 From this on to 67a 9 the author treats of sentences beginning with *gidh* or *madh* which is followed by a phrase like *do na*

mnáibh, which in turn is followed by a dependent clause of pres. or fut. time.

In such sentences two constructions are said to be possible: (a) *do na mnáibh* may be taken in adverbial relation to the verb, e.g. *madh do na mnáibh mheallar Mhóir*, "if it be to the women that I shall entice Mór"; or (b) *do na mnáibh* may be in adjectival relation to the noun at the end, e.g. *madh do na mnáibh mheallfad Mór*, "if Mór be one of the women whom I shall entice".

When in the above sentences *as fhearr* is inserted, it seems in the former type to go with the verb, and thus be parallel to *do na mnáibh*, e.g. *madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallar Mhóir*, "if it be to the women that preferably I shall entice Mór", whereas, in the second type it goes with *mnáibh*, e.g. *madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallfad Mór*, "if Mór be one of the best women whom I shall entice".

The rule seems to be that in the first type of sentence the dependent verb is put in rel. subj., or if it be a third person in rel. pres. ind.; whereas in the second type of sentence the verb will naturally be in the required person and number of the rel. fut.

27–8 "If it be to the women that preferably I entice Mór".

Thíos a-tá a s(unnradh), "its sunnradh is at the end". Here *.s.* might easily be expanded as *sealbhadh*, but the way in which it is constantly used in the following exx. seems to make its expansion as *sunnradh* more likely. Thus, the comment means: "the chief subject of the sentence is at the end (i.e. in *mheallar*)". For the use of *sunnradh* cf. Appendix I.

.C. na mná agus an mealladh maith ann, "the phrase *madh do na mnáibh* is correct; also the proper form (*mheallar*) of *meallaim* is present".

Dóibh mealltar Mór ann, i.e. *Mór* is the object of *mheallar*, and *do* (in *do na mnáibh*) is *do* not *de*.

Though *Mór* would be possible here instead of *Mhóir* owing to *do na mnáibh* (cf. Éigse 111 61), the remark (*.l. réim ar Mhóir ann*) on 29–30 seems to suggest that the regular acc., *Mhóir*, should be read here.

29–30 "If Mór be one of the best women whom I entice".

A-bhus a-tá a s(unnradh), i.e. the *sunnradh* of the sentence is at the beginning, i.e. *Mór* goes with *madh*, the construction being: *madh díbh Mór*, with the *díbh* expanded.

.L. réim . . . i.e. *Mór* is correct, not *Mhóir*.

An mealladh . . . i.e. the proper form (*mheallfad*) of *mealladh* is present.

31–3 "If it be to the women that I shall preferably entice Mór and Sadhbh".

This is the same as 27 with *agus Shaidhbh* added.

S(unnradh) Móire air, i.e. *Mhóir* is to be taken as single object of *mheallar*, the *agus Shaidhbh* being added afterwards, cf. 200 11.

In trath . . . i.e. "if one reads *Mór* one may put *iad* (i.e. *sunnradh cumtha*) before it, i.e. *mheallar iad Mór ⁊ Sadhbh*.

Thíos as .c. na sealbhtha sin, i.e. in this latter case the two noms. (*Mór* and *Sadhbh*) would be correct at the end of the sentence. Perhaps, however, *sealbhtha* in the MS. is a wrong scribal expansion of *.s.* and should be *sunnartha* as in 27, 29.

Na mná . . . . i.e. *do na mnáibh* is right, and the right form of *mealladh* is present.

34–6 "If Mór and Sadhbh be of the best women whom I entice". This is the same as 29 except for the added *agus Sadhbh*.

S(unnradh) Móire gan togbháil, i.e. *Mór* is not to be taken as single subject; *Mór ⁊ Sadhbh* form single subject. For the rules of verb with two or more subjects cf. 241 12.

S(unnradh) Móire ⁊ Saidhbhe re thogbháil, i.e. *Mór* and *Sadhbh* combine to form a single subject to *madh*.

A-bhus as .c. iad, i.e. the *sunnartha* are the beginning, i.e. *Mór* and *Sadhbh* go with *madh*.

In mealladh . . . i.e. right form of *mealladh* is being used.

37–9 The *is* before *Sadhbh* makes nonsense of the sentence. It is here assumed that *Mór Sadhbh* is the correct reading.

In the comment it seems best to take *.sh.* (37) as *shealbhadh*, and to take *.s.* (38) as *sunnradh*. It will then mean: "when the sentence has the meaning: 'if Sadhbh be one of the best women whom Mór entices', *mheallas* has two Sealbhadhs (i.e. its two ind. ones, *das meallann, das meall*); and the *sunnradh* (i.e. the subject of the sentence, cf. Appendix II) will be in the *iarmbérla* (i.e. *Sadhbh* will be subject of the cop. *madh*)".

67a

1–2 *S(ealbhadh) air ⁊ s(uidhioghadh) leis ar an mealladh in tráth mheallas Sadhbh Mór do na mnáibh*, "A Sealbhadh (or "Sealbhadhs", *.s.* being expanded as *sealbhtha* ?) and a subj. (i.e. a subj. Sealbhadh) also is on *mealladh* when Mór entices Sadhbh to the women". Meaning seems to be that, if the previous sentence (*madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallas Mór Sadhbh*) be taken in the sense: "if it be to the women that Mór best entices Sadhbh" then *mheallas*, when put in Sealbhadh, may become, not merely *das meallann, das meall* (ind. Sealbhadhs), but also *das mealla* (subj. Sealbhadh).

Na mná agus . . . , i.e. the phrase with *mná* and the form of *mealladh* are thus correct in that sense.

3–4 This exemplifies the preceding, giving the ordinary sentence, *madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallas Mór Shaidhbh,* "if it be to the women that preferably Mór entices Sadhbh", together with its Sealbhadh, *madh do na mnáibh das mealla Mór Sadhbh* (Note *Sadhbh,* and not *Shaidhbh* owing to the infix. pron. preceding), and adding that the ind. Sealbhadhs, *das meallann, das meall,* are also allowed—but probably with a different meaning, viz. "if it be to the best women that Mór entices Sadhbh".

5 *.C. na mná* . . . i.e. the phrase *do na mnáibh* is correctly understood, and the proper forms of *mealladh* are present.

6–7 This merely means that *do na mnáibh,* when taken with *mheallas &c.* has the meaning: "to the women", the prep. being *do* (not *de* as in 66b 29, 34).

8–27 Section dealing with the interr. prons., *cia, cúich.*

No mention is made of the commonest use of these, as of all interr. pron., i.e. when a rel. verb immediately follows them; only their use with nouns is here treated. After 27 the section breaks off to be resumed on 67b 2. The two lines 8–9 on definition of proper nouns are by way of an introduction to the section.

8 "*Ó hUiginn* is not to be defined by any word (e.g. *an, mo, do, &c.*) unless it has an enclitic or something else besides itself", i.e. an art. or other defining word will not be used to define a family-name unless the name bear an enclitic, or is followed by a rel. clause.

9 *An Brian* is right, *an t-Ó hUiginn* is wrong.

These lines (8–9) are misleading. There is no real distinction, as regards definiteness, between *Brian* and *Ó hUiginn.* Both a personal name as *Brian* and a chieftain's name as *Ó hUiginn* may be used in either a definite sense, denoting a particular person before the speaker's mind, or in an indefinite sense, e.g. "a Brian", "some Brian", "a chief called Ó hUiginn"; cf. 66a 32 sq. where indefinite *Ó hUiginn* is frequent.

10–27 The rule is that *cia, cé, cúich,* when followed by a noun, must have the noun defined. Hence, e.g. when *Tadhg* is used in a definite sense, *cia Tadhg* is right; when it is used in its indefinite sense, it must be defined by *an, mo, &c.* On the other hand, the interr. adj. (*cá, gá*) is used with indef. nouns, *gá fear, gá Tadhg, ga fáth, &c.,* cf. 1bb 7. Of course, a pers. pron., being def., may follow *cia, &c.,* e.g. *cia thú, &c.* It is to be noticed that this rule does not apply to *ciodh ceadh, créad*; these may be followed, not merely by prons. but by nouns either def. or indef.; cf. TD **8** 31, **14** 9, **16** 13, **28** 8, DiD **25** 11, **75** 21, **102** 39, &c.

"Where" is expressed by *cia an áit* as well as *cá háit* (also *cáit*, cf. DD iv 2, LCAB viii 7), *cá hionadh, &c.*, all followed by prep. (*i n-*) and verb. Also *gá* (eclipsing) is used as "where" with verbs, e.g. AiD **32** 11.

To express "why", *cia, créad, an fáth, an chúis* are used as well as *gá fáth, gá cúis* followed by prep. (*fa n-, as a n-, ó a n-*) & verb. Also "why" is expressed by *ciodh, ceadh, créad, fa n-*, or *as a n-* (cf. TD **2** 32).

When a neg. is in a question introduced by *ciodh, ceadh, créad*, the prep. is constantly omitted, e.g. 196 31, DiD **69** 12-

"How" may be expressed by *créad mar*, cf. DiD **105** 20.

Similarly "when" is expressed by *cia an uair, cá huair, cia an lá, cá lá, &c.* & prep. & rel. & verb., but it may be also expressed by direct rel. clause, cf. Appendix V iv, viii. A direct rel. follows *cá fad*, "how long", cf. TD **28** 11.

10 The first *Tadhg* is def., the second is indef. but is defined by art.

11–5 Meaning is that in the first three sentences *an Tadhg* refers to a def. person (further defined by rel. clause), and is therefore def.; in the second three sentences *Tadhg* is indef., "a Tadhg", and should therefore be preceded by *gá* "what", "which".

13 The arrangement of the passage suggests that *táinig* has dropped out after the first *as fhearr* on this line.

16 *Inann Tadhg* . . . i.e. *Tadhg* is indef., like "a man".

17–8 i.e. the foregoing rules apply even when *díbh, aca, &c.* follow *cia.*

19–21 Though the exx. on 13–4 are said to be wrong, these exx., differing only by the addition of *díbh*, are said to be right. The comment means apparently that, though the *Tadhg* of these exx. is indef. in itself, it is sufficiently defined by the rel. clause after it. This appears not to be allowed without the *díbh*. For the fact that a noun followed by rel. clause does not need a defining art., cf. 215 7.

.L. sunnradh orra . . . i.e. the exx. of *Tadhg* are indef.

Ní fhuil innsgne . . . i.e. a def. pron. could not be applied to *Tadhg*; it denotes no person in particular.

22 *.C. s(unnradh) air*, i.e. *an Tadhg* is defined.

23 *An tráth* . . . i.e. when *Tadhg* is defined, the above use of it and of *táinig* is correct.

24 *An tráth* . . . i.e. when *Tadhg* is undefined, the above use of *táinig* is right.

There seems to be a lacuna after the word *Thadhg.*

25 "*Tadhg's* being correct here would be the same as . . . . ." A lacuna.

26 "I will not give my scissors to them, to the women who hide

the comb ". This verse, which seems irrelevant here, is quoted in AOC, f, 64, and condemned owing to the repetition in *dáibh, do na mnáibh.*

27 *Cúich* (more usual than *cúith*) acts as *cia.*

28–42 A section on the expressions, *gi bé, gi cia, gi cúich, gi créad, gi beadh.*

In the MSS. *gi* appears also as *ci, cidh, gidh giodh, &c.* It comes from O.I. *cid,* i.e. *cia* with subj. of cop.

Three constructions are possible with these expressions :

A When they are followed by a rel. verb.

B a. When they are followed by an undefined noun & rel. clause ;

b. When they are followed by a defined noun & rel. clause.

C When they are followed by a noun which has no rel. clause after it.

Gi bé (the commonest of the above expressions).

A. Used in construction A, it acts as indef. rel. pron. " whoever ", " whatever ". This use, though by far its commonest, is not mentioned in the Text. The verb may be in ind. pres., impf., pf. (or fut. ?), e.g. 224 29, AiD **71** 11 *gi bé do-ní,* DiD **86** 29 *gidh bé do bhraith,* PB **27** 39, *gidh bé gá mbíoth,* Mag, MS. xiii 12 *gidh bé dar beanadh,* TD **7** 6 *gi bé dá mhuintir mharbhthuir.* The pres. subj. (at least of *a-tú*) is common, e.g. PB **1** 28 *gidh bé gá mbé,* AiD **31** 16 *gidh bé aga mbeise,* LCAB vi 130 *gi bé rabh.* The impf. subj. is also common, e.g. DD xiv 21 *gidh bé gá mbeath a aithne,* AiD **69** 21 *gidh bé do bheath* ; in this last case the condit. is said by AOC, f. 55r to be wrong.

B. Used in construction B, *gi bé* may follow either of two types, (a) *gi bé fear táinig* or (b) *gi bé an fear táinig.* These types are the same except that in (a) *fear* is defined only by the rel. clause, while in (b) *fear* is doubly defined, by the art.,- and by the rel. clause. Owing to this difference the grammarians call the former " indef." ; thus *gi bé* may be taken as practically equivalent—though it is not grammatically equivalent—to the English indef. adj. " whatever ", and the sentence may be translated as " whatever man came ". An ex. of this type is on 29.

On the other hand, the *an fear* of the second type is called " definite " here, and *gi bé* is more plainly seen to function as a pron., i.e. an indef. rel. pron. The translation " whoever be the man who came " is more suitable and adequate for this type than for the former. It is exemplified by 38.

In both of these types the ind. of the rel. clause is usual, cf. DD viii 16 *gidh bé roinn fhoil,* DD ix 19 *gidh bé neach do-ní,* PB **1** 16 *gidh bé tráth fa dtiocfa,* BP **1** 25 *gidh bé slighe fhoil,* In the former type, however, subj. is also found, e.g. DD ii 14 *gidh bé ní bheas*, DD xiii 8 *gidh bé neimhdhéine do-neinn*, DiD **95** 7 *gidh bé neamhfhaomhadh do-near*, AiD **43** 3 *gidh bé olc do-né*.

C In construction C *gibé* functions as indef. rel. pron. like English "whoever", "whatever", but the Text would seem to say here that the noun should be defined. Exx. of it are 28, 38, *gi bé an fear*, "whoever the man (of whom there is question) is, was, &c." In the poems, however, the noun is sometimes indef., e.g. TD **1** 22, **3** 4.

From the text one gathers that some grammarians held definition by art. to be the only kind of definition allowed in this case, and that others held definition by, e.g. poss. adj. (as 42) or by a defined gen. (as 41) to be enough.

Something similar to this type is the common *gi bé eile* and TD **26** 35 *le deich mbliadhna gi bé re a chois*, "ten years at least."

Gi cia, gi cúich.

A Used in construction A, these phrases are frequent, though not mentioned in the Text, e.g. PB **19** 29 *gidh cia chuimhnigheas*, PB **23** 32 *gidh cia do chuir*, DiD **34** 2 *gidh cia le gcarthair*, AiD **69** 25 *gidh cia chaitheas a chonách*, Mag. MS xiii 6 *gi cúich nach faghaibh*, Mag. MS xiii 10 *gidh cúich nach rug*. Exx. of pres. subj. are: DD v 13 *gidh cia gá mbeid*, PB **2** 39 *gidh cia rabh*. The condit. occurs in Mag. MS xxi 1 *gidh cúich gá mbiadh* (: *trian*) *breath an fhill*, though AOC 55r seems to require impf. subj. in such a case.

Ba This construction (*gi cia fear táinig*) is said in 30 to be correct, but no other ex. is at hand.

Bb Of this construction (*gi cia an fear táinig*) no ex. is available.

C In 37 an ex. of this is given, i.e. *gi cia an fear*, "whoever the man (of whom there is question) is, was, &c."

Gi créad.

A Of construction A an ex. with condit. is Mag. MS xiii 26 *gidh créad do-gheabhtha* (: *seachna*). *Gi créad* may be used with any rel. clause in ind., e.g. LCAB **1** 95 *gidh créad do mhill*. An ex. with pres. subj. is 31 *gidh créad tíosar*.

Ba Of this construction the Text seems to condemn any use with *gi créad*, i.e. it seems to condemn the type: *gi créad cradh a-tá agam*, and to suggest that sentences like *gi créad do thráthaibh bhus fhoisde t'fhíoch, gi créad d'adhbharaibh do bhí agam* are possible, but nothing of the kind is at hand.

Bb An ex. of this is Mag. MS xix 2 *gidh créad an chúis bar canadh*.

C Of this there are many exx., e.g. DiD **25a** 20 *gidh créad mo *cheana*, DiD **72** 18 *gidh créad an cradh*, AiD **40** 22 *gidh créad bhar gcomhairle.* Similar is the stereotyped *gidh créad eile* DiD **94** 7.

Gi beadh.

The ex. on 33 is the only one of this expression known to me.

28 " Whoever be the man—if he come himself ".

.C. s(unnradh) air, i.e. *fear* is def.

Re thogbháil is .c. e, i.e. the defining word (*an*) should appear in the sentence.

29 *.C.* 7 *.l. s(unnradh) air*, i.e. the sentence is right, and *fear* is indef. cf. notes supra.

30 Leg. *gi cúich nó gi cia.*

Mar sin, i.e. they follow construction of previous sentences.

31 " Whatever be the reason why I shall come to the town ". For a somewhat similar construction where the prep. is omitted after *créad*, cf. 196 31 note.

33–4 " Without anyone to restrain thee from foes what time thy wrath is nighest ". Cf. notes supra.

35 *Gi bé, &c.* may have sg. or pl. nouns after them.

36–7 *.L. do G(haoidhilg)* . . . . " the sentence is wrong unless the *innsgne* of *fear* be expressed ". The *.inn.* of the MS is either a slip for *.s.* (i.e. *sunnradh*) or else *innsgne* is used in unusual way, i.e. meaning *an* before *fear*.

i.e. *gi cúich*, *gi cia* are used with *an* in parenthetical clauses such as the one in 36 ; cf. supra notes.

38–40 " Whoever the man was who came to Teamhair, he was fed there on birds' eggs ". The words *do biathadh* . . . . *éan* are written twice over in the MS.

The last letters of the Dúnadh (*-ghibh éan*) show the beginning of the poem to have been *Gi bé an*, not *gi bé fear.*

39–40 The only way to get sense from this seems to be to take *sealbh-* as a scribal error for *sunnradh*, and to translate : " whether you think the word (i.e. *fear*) to be def. or not, (it is certain that) it is its def. form (i.e. *an fear*) which is in the Dúnadh".

41 " Whoever was the woman in the red cloak, 'twas by her hand that the Hero of Fidhort fell ".

42 " It matters not what death I die, the master of my pardon is Jesus ".

67b

1 i.e. the two preceding verses have been challenged because the nouns after *gi bé*, though defined (by *an bhruit, mo*) are not defined by art.

2–7 Continuation of section on *cia, &c.* 67a 10–27.

2–3 This sentence (*cia hagaibh fear as fhearr*) is parallel to 67a 19 (*cia díbh Tadhg as fhearr*) and the comment on it is the same.

.C. do Ghaoidhilg, i.e. a correct expression.

.L. s(unnradh) air, i.e. it (*fear as fhearr*) is indef.

4 *Ag cia a s(unnradh)*, i.e. the rule that a noun following *cia* must be def. is here observed, seeing that *an fear is fhearr* is def.

5 This sentence exemplifies the use—the commonest use, though not dealt with here—of *cia* followed directly by rel. verb. The author seems to take it as parallel to the ex. on 2.

6–7 i.e. other prep. prons. besides *agaibh, againn, &c.* may be used as in the ex.

After *díbh* on 7 the scribe means *as fhearr* to be read.

8–14 Some remarks on Sealbhadh, i.e. infix. pron. construction.

8–10 " I belong to a man ", " what man am I ", " I am of a man ".

Taobh amoigh díbh is .c. a s(ealbhtha). The ordinary trans. of this would be : " besides these expressions, their Sealbhadhs are correct ", but *taobh amoigh de* appears here to mean " apart from ", " different from ". The point seems to be that, though these expressions are indef., their Sealbhadhs are def., being (presumably) *am leis, am de* and some expression—I do not know what—with *cia*.

As é do-bheir . . . " what causes this is the three iarmbéarlas (*le, ga, de*) which come from the words *leis, cia, de* ". The meaning is that the def. words *leis, cia, de* are the only ones available to serve as Sealbhadhs of *le fear mé, gá fear me, d'fhior mé* in which the *fear* is indef.

Simple preps. were regarded as coming from their 3 sg. masc. prep. prons., cf. 194 1 note. The idea of *gá* coming from *cia* is strange.

11–2 " *D'fhearaibh sinn*, ' we are from folks ' has as its Sealbhadh *ar nd' fhearaibh* like the sentence whence it comes, viz., *díbh sinn* ".

This ex. is not on all fours with 8–10. To be so, it would read : *d'fhearaibh sinn, ar ndíbh.*

The whole passage has an air of pedagogic speculation ; one may doubt whether these Sealbhadhs really existed ; they do not occur in the poems as far as has been ascertained.

13 *A-déar sinn*, " I will mention us " has Sealbhadh *ar a-déar*. One would expect *ar n-a-déar*, but the *n-* seems sometimes to disappear in 2 and 3 pl. and in 3 sg. masc., cf. Appendix I.

14 *A-déar é* " I will say it ", has Sealbhadh *a n-a-déar*.

15 " It is for the emphasising of the vowel (*é*) that this has been said ", i.e. an infix. pron. carries more emphasis than a pron. outside the verb, i.e. *é* is less emphatic in *a-déar é* than in *a n-a-déar* ; cf. 193 6 note.

16–22 On Slégar, cf. Appendix IV.

23–7 Cf. 206 9–16.

28–30 Cf. 226 II.

31–2 Cf. 1bb 22. Leg. *beanfad* in both places.

Béarla lochtach. The word *béarla* is here used in a technical sense, "a meaning possessed by a verb but only under certain conditions", e.g. only in certain tenses (a different stem or root being used in other tenses) or only when the verb is accompanied by certain preps. Thus in AOC 55v *níor thaoth* "did not fall" is said to be *béarla lochtach,* the meaning "fall" attaching to *taoth* only in fut. and condit. In VT *luighe an leabhair* has the comment ⁊ *a béarla tuingfead,* i.e. *tuingfead* means "I will swear". So too *béarla na héirghe, tuitme, buana* introduce passages where in certain tenses of these verbs different stems are shown to be used. Here the comments *.l. bérla aige, .c. bérla aige* state that the meaning "touch" is found in *beanaim* only when it has the complementary prep. *re* with it.

33–8 On initial affection of a gen. after verb-noun; cf. 226 18.

Nom. of verb-noun lenites if it be fem., not if it be masc. (exceptions being cases of Slégar, and therefore only apparent exceptions). Acc. of verb-noun generally eclipses, though in many MSS this is not marked when noun begins with *c, p, t, f.* The dat. of verb-noun always lenites.

33 i.e. *guin fir* should be *guin fhir,* as *guin* is fem.

34 Possibly *bhfir* should be read here.

35 i.e. *guin fhir* is right when *fhir* is objective gen.

36 In *do-ghéan guin fir* the *fir* seems a descriptive gen., i.e. the phrase is not: "striking of a man", but "a man's stroke", i.e. "a serious, strong blow".

Ó dhéanamh f(h)eolchuma uirre, lit. "from the making of flesh-cutting on it", i.e. "on the wound".

37 The point is that *guin,* used as verb-noun with objective gen., and preceded by a prep. which takes dat., lenites, even after verbs implying motion.

38 "The iarmbérla (i.e. prep.) has more effect than the verb", i.e. though *guin* does not always lenite, it does so when it is dat. after prep.

39–41 On spelling of interr. particle *an.*

"Do you mention my being deceived?"

.C. dá nin . . . . air, "two *n*'s are to be used here, as *a n-* (which is also spelt *i n-*) is interr."

Agus éinnin . . . . "one *n* is to be used if the sentence be taken as: 'what you mention is my being deceived'".

The double *n* resulting from interr. *a n-, i n-* before a vowel appears generally as a single one in the MSS.

In the MSS an irrational *n-* is sometimes put before *a n-* ("all that").

42–7 Constructions with *ge chuin*.

Both *cuin* and *ge chuin* are used as interrogatives.

Cuin.

In direct questions *cuin* is common with fut. ind., e.g. AiD 8 34 *cuin ghluaisfe*, DD xi 3 *cuin bhias* . .: for pf. ind. no ex. from the poems is at hand; but cf. *cuin tánic* PH 207.

In indir. questions it is used with pres. ind., e.g. AiD **98** 27 *cuin cheangoiltear*, often with fut. ind., e.g. AiD **24** 11 . . *cuin raghas*; no ex. of it with pf. is at hand but an ex. of it with condit. is TS 1553.

Cf. also its use without verb, e.g. AiD **46** 24 *ní fheadar cuin*.

Ge chuin (such is proper spelling, cf. 238 9).

In direct questions. The pres. subj. is used with it in reference to fut. time, e.g. here (42) and AiD 8 14 *ge chuin rioghaimne* . . . The pf. ind. may be used for past time, cf. 72b 17 *ge chuin dod mharbhas* (and presumably *ge chuin do m̄harbhas tú*). No ex. is available to show whether it is used with pres. ind. of consuetudinal pres. (e.g. *ge chuin bhíos sé ann*), or whether it has condit. or impf. subj. in referring to conditional events: cf. 229 17.

In indir. sentences. There are no exx. at hand of its use; probably it may be used as in direct sentences.

As indef. rel. adverb, "whenever" (spelt *gidh chuin* always?) Used thus it is common with pres. ind., e.g. DiD **119** 37 *dá fhoghail gidh chuin do-chiu*, but also with pres. subj. (referring to fut.), e.g. DiD **25a** 23 *beir leat sinn* . . . *gidh chuin thís* PB **18** 43 *cuir* . . . *gidh chuin thí*, DD v 15 *aigéaraidh Dia* . . *gidh chuin thí*, DD iii 18 *nocht do chrann* . . . *gidh chuin raibh*, 23 D 14, p 50, st 37 *gidh chuin bheas comhrádh ar cheird*. An ex. of condit. is DD xxx 5 *gidh chuin chaisgéaradh*, but AOC 55r seems to condemn this and to require impf. subj.

42 When the sentence *a-déaram ní riot*, "we shall say something to thee". is put in interr. after *ge chuin*, the fut. becomes pres. subj., i.e. *ge chuin a-dearam ni riot*; and when this latter is put in Sealbhadh, it becomes *ge chuin dá n-abram ní riot*, or *ge chuin an a-dearam ní riot.*

43–4 "The Sealbhadh of a *da*-verb resembles the neg. of prototonic impf. subj., not that of prototonic pres. subj.", cf. 66a 2.

A distinction seems to be made here between verbs with *ad-* and verbs with *da-*, *do-*. Thus the Sealbhadh of "when will she say it" will be *ge chuin da n-abra sí*, whereas that of "when will she do it" will be *ge chuin da ndearnadh sí*, and not *ge chuin da ndearna si*. It is noteworthy that *da ndearnadh* is frequent in these Tracts but not *da ndearna*. This use of impf. for pres. in *do-ním* applies only to the subj., not to the ind., cf. 68b 35 sq.

45 This is a continuation of 42

Ar an aimsir . . . " in the pres. tense ".

46–7 " The iarmbérla (i.e. infix. pron.) which goes with the subj. here, might be put with any tense that has no subj. form ", i.e. in sentences such as the preceding ones, when a verb refers to the fut., the infix. pron. is attached to the subj., but when the verb is in a tense (e.g. the pf.) which has no subj., the infix. pron. will be attached to the ind., e.g. *ge chuin das marbhas*, " when did I kill them ", ; cf. 72b 18.

Gaoidhealg ar nach téid .sd., cf. 219 24.

48–9 A marginal note (partly illegible) expressing the scribe's weariness seems to have been written into the Text.

68a

1–7 Cf. 197.

8–10 Cf. 198.

11–29 Cf. 202.

30–5 On the Sealbhadh of a copula sentence (i.e. " X is Y ") in which the subject is a pron., and the pred. is a pron. or indef. noun.

Géram fear, Sealbhadh of *gérb fear mé*, " though I am a man ". *Am gér bfear* would be " I am fierce as regards men " (i.e. " I am formidable in my soldiers " ?), cf. 10b 16.

Gérb é é " though he is he " ; in its Sealbhadh the *a n-* (usual form of infix. pron. 3 sg. masc.) loses its *n-*. This seems common before *s-*, cf. Appendix I.

Gérb é tú, " though thou art he " ; its Sealbhadh is *gérad sé*.

Lom is .c., . . . i.e. *sé*, not *é*, is used in Sealbhadh ; cf. exx. below.

'S é meisi, " I am he " has Sealbhadh, *am seisi*.

'S eisean meisi, " I am he " has Sealbhadh *am seiseansa*.

'S eisin isi, " she is he " has Sealbhadh *as seiseansi, &c.*

The enclitic attached to the subject in ordinary form, is attached to the pred. in Sealbhadh.

This line also illustrates the ways in which a slender enclitic affects a broad final syllable.

36–9 ' Broad *i, eo, iu* become *i* owing to it (*dhe* means. " owing to it, i.e. the slender enclitic of which there has been question in the preceding lines) ; *ea* becomes (slender) *e* or remains unchanged ; and it is said that a word should not remain with *ea* before slender enclitic except it be a declinable word"; cf. 210 24 where *ea* of monosyllable is said to resist slendering by slender enclitic, but not the final *ea* of a polysyllable. The rule, therefore, is that a final syllable in *ea* may become slender before slender enclitic, but the *ea* of a monosyllabic declined word never does.

40 *Dar leann* and *dar le(i)nn* become *dar leinni.*

41 A line (probably originally a marginal one) expressing the weariness of the scribe. Its exact meaning is doubtful to me.

68b

1–14 Cf. 239–40.

15–6 "I will not deceive a poet or a scholar".

.C. s(unnradh) uathaidh air, "the object of the verb is sg.", i.e. *fear dána* is object, the *ná foglainntidh* being added as afterthought.

.L. s(unnradh) cumtha . . . i.e. *ná* prevents the two words from being a composite pl. object.

17–8 "I will not deceive a poet and a scholar".

D'éimhniughadh an d(iultaidh) sin," the neg. is used for doubling", i.e. it implies two acts, "I will not deceive a poet and I will not deceive a scholar".

Inann . . . "these two exx. are the same except that the double sense in the latter results in composite pl. object (*fear dána* ⁊ *foghlainntidh*)".

19–20 "I will not deceive a poet who is not a scholar".

.L. s(unnradh) air, "this object is indef."

As é do-bheir . . ., "the reason of this is that no particular person is meant by *fear dána* . . .

21–2 The same sentence with *ba* after *nach,* and meaning: "I will not deceive a poet who has not yet become a scholar", is also correct, and also indef. Its meaning need not be different were *fós é* added to it.

23–6 However, with *fós é* it could also mean: "I will refrain from deceiving the poet lest he become a scholar".

.C. s(unnradh) . . . i.e. both parts of the sentence are def.

Ní .c. (sic leg. for *.c.* ?) *s(unnradh) air nó go* . . . "the sentence was not def. till *é* was added, nor did it mean 'lest . . . .' till *é* was added". Apparently *é* at the end imparts def. meaning to *fear dána* so that *an* need not be added.

27–8 "I will not deceive a poet or Tadhg".

S(unnradh) an fhir d(h)ána air, i.e. "*fear dána* is the object".

.L. s(unnradh) cumtha air, "*fear dána* does not combine with *Tadhg* to form a composite object".

29–30 "I will not deceive any poet who is not Tadhg".

.*L. do Ghaoidhilg*, "this would not be said", i.e. *acht Tadhg* would be. *Gach ainm* . . . . "same would be the case with any personal name". Probably this remark is not intended to apply exclusively to proper names. A sentence like: *ní mholaim toradh nach ubhall* would probably be condemned in favour of: *ní mholaim toradh acht ubhal.*

31 "A numeral is said not to affect a voc.", i.e. "probably a numeral is not used before voc.; one does not say *a thri fir* but *a thriar fear*".

31–6 On infix. pron. forms of rel. clauses in *do*-verbs.

31–4 Sealbhadh of *a ndéanaim ní*, "in which I do a thing" is *a a ndéanaim.*

.*L. duir ailm ar an s(ealbhadh) sin*, "*da* is wrong on that Sealbhadh" i.e. when a rel. clause with its rel. governed by prep. is put in Sealbhadh form, the deuterotonic forms of *da*-verbs (e.g. *do-ním*) are not used, but the prototonic ones (e.g. *déanaim*).

Is é do-bheir . . . ., "the reason is that the verb in such clauses is used in its neg. form (i.e. prototonic form)".

As regards *a a ndéanaim*, the *n*- which drops out in the original clause (*a ndéanaim* for *a n-a ndéanaim*) is also absent in its Sealbhadh; moreover, the *do-*, *da-*, which in the case of ordinary verbs carry the infix. pron., appear to discard their *d*- in these *da*- verbs.

35 Ex. of Sealbhadh of rel. clause where rel. pron. is nom. Here the deuterotonic forms (*da a ní, &c*) are used.

The scribe means *damh* to follow *da an ní* in the second sentence

35–6 *Ór ní théid s(ealbhadh) p(earsan) duir ailm a ndiaigh an d(iultaidh) duir co n-uathadh sin re hucht an (t)s(ealbhtha) sin*, "the Sealbhadh of a *da*-verb does not follow (the model of) the *dh*-neg. in such a Sealbhadh", i.e. the Sealbhadh of a *da*-verb (e.g. *da a ním*) does not take after the lenited neg. (e.g. *dhéanaim*) in such a Sealbhadh, i.e. in a clause where the rel. pron, is nom, or acc. to the verb.

37–8 On the forms to be adopted by two nouns which are objects of a neg. verb and which are preceded by *achd*.

37 i.e. they are both put in nom. There seems nothing remarkable about this, seeing that even a single object after *achd* is in nom.; cf. Éigse III 63.

38 When two such nouns which are objects of a verb are joined together by *nó, ná*, "or", they may be in the nom., but are better in acc. Such seems to be the meaning of this line, but cf. Éigse III 63 and IGT p. 26 where the acc. in the cases in question is condemned.

39–43 Cf. 214.

69a

1–13 Cf. 214 1.

15 This section (to 69b 6) treats of sentences beginning with *ní fhuil* followed by noun.

Ní fhuil has two peculiarities, one of them concerning the mood of the verb in rel. clause after it, the other concerning the initial affection of the noun after it.

As regards the former, the practice of the poets is as follows: when the verb in the rel. clause is in pres. or past time, the ind. is used, e.g. DD iii 13 *ní fhuil toradh nach tig,* DD xi 22 *ní fhuil greim . . nar leigeadh leis,* Mag. MS xiii 14 *ní fhuil dáimh nach déin a dtoil*; when, however, the time in the rel. clause is conditional, i.e. when an imaginary supposition is intended, the verb is in impf. subj. Even in this case, however, when the verb and its antecedent are so intimately connected that the verb-clause may be considered as an expansion of the antecedent (and thus capable of standing as a "substantivum pendens" with *ní fhuil sé, &c* following), the verb may be—but apparently less well—put in the condit. This principle is explained in 18–21.

The other peculiarity of *ní fhuil* is that after it an undefined fem. (in sense of 194 1 sq.) noun will be in acc. and lenited, while an undefined masc. noun will be in nom., lenited or unlenited at option, e.g. *ní fhuil mhnaoi . . . .*, *ní fhuil fear, fhear . . . .* A defined noun, masc. or fem., is of course unaffected.

17 The exx. here and in following lines show that a word like *agam, &c.* between *ní fhuil* and the noun does not affect the above rule.

22–3 A word in *aon-* after *ní fhuil* is indef.

24–6 *An t-aon-* after *ní fhuil* meaning "(not) a single . . ." leaves noun indefinite.

Inann in t-énfhocal sin agus focal féin, "that *an t-énfhocal* is the same as *focal* by itself". As often *féin* here means *amháin,* cf. 210 15.

27–9 On the other hand, when *an t-énfhocal* means "the single word which . . .", it is def., and therefore the verb will be in condit.

30–2 *Gach focal . . .* "Every word that can be transposed (either *d'* or *díbh* seems superfluous) should have ind. after it; such words (as those in ex.) or any similar words before the verb should not be lenited".

The *.s.* here is *séimhiughadh. Gaoidhealg* is any tense (even condit.) of indic.

33–4 This is to show that the rule applies to rel. clauses in which the rel. pron. is governed by prep.

In the comment .*s*. is evidently for .*sd*. (i.e. *suidhioghadh*, subj.), and the author says that such clauses have their verb always in subj. or (in tenses without a subj.) in the ind.

35 From this to 69b 6 no rel. clause follows *ní fhuil*; its leniting effect alone is in question; cf. supra 14 note.

37–8 The words *nó innsgne dhíbh* are strange. Some word seems to have fallen out after *sunnartha*, or perhaps *tulshunnartha* should be read; the comment would then be: "any word with art. or other such (defining) word (e.g. poss. adj., defined gen., &c.) is in nom."

39 "The woman of the place is not in the Plain of wooded Breagha".

40 When two nouns, one masc., the other fem., follow *ní fhuil*, the former may, the latter must, be lenited; cf. supra 14 note and 214 22–3.

42–5 Exx. of above.

42–3 "The removal of my cows from my school was the more grievous as I have no javelin or axe in my house".

44–5 "I have no knife or axe in my house from which (in spite of that) you have not got (by force) any bit big or small "(?) Meaning obscure in absence of context.

69b

1–3 Neither the interposition of *istigh* nor the occurrence of unlenited *fear* (here called "nom.", though it could be also called acc.) prevents lenition of *mhnaoi*. *Mnaoi* is a scribal slip.

4–5 Verse faulty for want of alliteration; it is otherwise correct.

Ní .c. s(éimhiughadh) . . . "they should not be lenited. According to the rules above, *aorfainn* could stand, and therefore *fear* and *bean*.

6 It seems likely that *Mór* is here a scribal slip for *Mhóir*. The line would seem to assert that proper names do not come under the rule just given according to which "there is not any Mór inside" would be *ní fhuil Mhóir istigh*. Apparently *ní fhuil Mór istigh* means, not merely "Mór is not in", but "there is no Mór in".

7–24 On the form of the object which may be added as coordinate with *do ghuin* or with *Mór do ghuin* when these are governed by *do-ním*.

7–8 The ex. ("I will strike thee and I will make Sadhbh"), though grammatical, gives a meaning not intended.

Ní .c. innsgne . . . "a noun (common or proper) and a verb-noun) phrase (i.e. noun and *do* and verb-noun) should not be linked together as objects ".

9–10 *S(unnradh) oibrighthe féin air*, i.e. the verb-noun construction (i.e. *do ghuin*) is alone object of *do-ghéan*, *sgín* being added as afterthought, cf. 200 11.

For *féin*, " alone ", cf. 210 15.

11–3 i.e. *agus* and nom. could follow *do-ghéan do ghuin*, but the nom. would then be parallel to *mé* understood from *do-ghéan*.

14–6 *Agus Mhóir do ghuin* has dropped out after *Mór do ghuin*.

.C. araon s(unnradh) Móire . . . i.e. in these four exx. (*do-ghéan Mór, Mhóir, Sadhbh, Shaidhbh do ghuin*) the name and verb-noun form composite object of *do-ghéan*.

.L. s(unnradh) . . .; *Móire ná* has dropped out before *Saidhbhe*. Meaning is that neither *Mór* nor *Sadhbh* nor the verb-noun is to be taken separately as object.

17–8 *S(unnradh) Móire agus* . . ., i.e. *sgian do líomhadh, sgín do líomadh* are on model of *Mór do ghuin, Mhóir do ghuin*.

19–20 *S(unnradh) innsgne* . . . i.e. in both parts of the sentence the same construction is found, the object & *do* & verb-noun.

21–2 This is the same except that a thing, not a person, is mentioned.

23–4 i.e. a composite object (*Mór do ghuin*) and a noun-object (*sgín*), being of different grammatical nature, do not combine to form single pl. object.

Ó tháinig . . . i.e. because the verb-noun comes between *Mór* and *sgín*.

.C. is indéanta . . i.e. *é* would be used of *Mór do ghuin*, and *í* of *sgín*.

25–6 i.e. two nouns separated by adverb do not form composite pl. object, cf. 70b 2–37.

27 " If I accomplish the building of a house and rafters for Fialán's race". *Dealbh tighe ⁊ taobhán*, a verb-noun with two objective gens. forms one object. The *a n-* (infix. pron. 3 sg. masc.) is used of *dealbh tighe* . . ., the action of building, &c. ; *das* (infix. pron. 3 sg. fem.) would be wrong though *dealbh* is fem. *Dealbh* as verb-noun is common.

29–31 Cf. Appendix II exx. 31–3.

32 " After mentioning them, I will now go on to extol those fragrant trees, the descendants of Brian of Banbha ". Eclipsis of *Banbha* seems a slip, but of a kind not uncommon, cf. IGT p. 20, l. 28.

33–40 Cf. 200.

41–2 *Do-chím* . . . could be : " I understand how I was deceiving thee " or : " I feel as though I were deceiving thee ". Here *do-chím*, " I feel, imagine, &c." is apparently condemned. *Do-chím* " I understand, &c " is common, cf. DiD **17** 29, &c.

70a

1–7 On Factitive adjs. &c.

Verbs as *do-ním, do-bheirim, cuirim,* when used in factitive sentences, may have either of two constructions:

(a) they may be followed by object and a factitive adj., the latter always in nom. sg. masc., and either the object or the adj. coming first, e.g. DD vi 38 *is tú do-bheir an ngréin geal,* DD xv II *cuir slán . . . inn,* PB **10** 25 *tug a linnte lán do mhaighribh.*

(b) they may be followed by the adj. treated as a noun-object and put in nom. sg. masc., *do* following with the object in dat. (i.e. the construction *do-ním fíon d'uisge* is employed), e.g. 4–7, and DD xx 21 *nó go ndearna dearg do thaobh an Tighearna,* PB. **19** 5 *do-ní tais don Tighearna.*

The former of these constructions may also be used with *do-chím,* and some other verbs, when followed by object and pred. adj., e.g. DD xi 29 *do-chíthe lán do lasair títhe . . .*; also cf. TD **34** 32 *go bhfúigfe folamh dúinte.*

1 Line seems corrupt. Though the *.s.* seems meant for *séimhiughadh,* lenition can not show on *lán.* Possibly *do-ghéan dhubh an teagh* was the original reading. On this assumption the comment means that *dhubh,* meaning "black" would be wrong in the sentence, but that *dhubh* could be used in its metaphorical sense of "black (with people)", "covered with people", "hidden by crowd". In this way relevance might be found in 2.

2–3 "The (floor of the) fair round torch-lighted hall of the race (?) was covered (i.e. hidden) by the (crowds of the) billetted soldiers whom it enclosed". The expansion of *cl-* is uncertain.

4–5 "I will render the land uninhabited".

.L. réim ná s(éimhiughadh) air, i.e. *folamh* is right; it should not be *fholaimh.*

6–7 "A single word of the goat-herd made our poet furious".

8–10 Use of nom. instead of acc. after *a-deirim, do-ním* in certain cases.

8 "I will call thee a woman". In this sense *a-deirim* has object in nom.

9 "I will call Mór—I am going to mention a woman now—'that lady the shrewd seer of the Men of Fál'". Here *a-déar mnaoi* (leg. *mhnaoi* ?) is a parenthesis, cf. 203 5.

10 "I will make out Mór to be a lady". The scribe intends *.c.* to be understood after *do-ghéan bean.*

11 Adjs. in *in-* ("fit for", "able to", &c.) may have as their second part either a participle of necessity (for its spelling

cf. 237 8–11) or the gen. of the verb-noun, e.g. *ionabartha, ionabairthe, inbheithte, iondulta, incheilte, indírighthe, ionchoirthe, ionchuir, ionloit, ionsguir, &c.* In VT *ionfhaomhachtana, inteasairgne, &c.* are condemned on the ground that their gen. is a syllable longer than their nom. No such limitation applies to monosyllabic verb-nouns, e.g. *ionghona, ionrádha, ionchora, &c.*

Hence *ionghona na fir, ionghonta* (sic leg.) *na fir* are both correct.

S(unnradh) oibrighthe orra. This comment, meaning "the verb-form is the subject" (cf. App. II exx. 29, 34, 38), is probably a slip for *.l. .s. oibrighthe orra* ; cf. 71b 19 where *as mó as soimheallta na fir Domhnall ⁊ Diarmuid* has the comment : *.s. na bhfear orra,* "*na fir* is the subject". Expanded as *sealbhadh*, the *.s.* has no meaning. In the following exx. (12–5) the expansion *sealbhadh*, though possible, is most unlikely.

12 "I will wound half of those within".

S(unnradh) an leithe air, i.e. *leath a bhfuil* . . . is object ; cf. Appendix II.

The *.s.* could be *sealbhadh,* i.e. *leath* for *leith* owing to *a bhfuil,* cf. Éigse III 62, but this is unlikely.

13 "I will wound the men, the race of Ó Briain".

S(unnradh) na bhfear air, i.e. *na fir* is the object. Here too *.s.* might be taken as *sealbhadh,* i.e. *fir* for *fiora* owing to *clann* . . . being in apposition. If this be so, this case might be added to those in Éigse III 62 where nom. may replace acc.

14–5 "I will wound half of those inside and Tadhg".

S(unnradh) na leithe . . . i.e. *leath a bhfuil istigh* could be taken as the object, *agus Tadhg* being added afterwards (cf. 200 11), or *iad* might be inserted, *leath* . . . and *Tadhg* then combining in apposition with it.

16–8 "I will wound Tadhg and those within".

S(unnradh) Taidhg gan togbháil, i.e. *Tadhg* is not to be taken as single object. This practically means that the sentence would not be spoken as it stands.

S(unnradh) Taidhg ⁊ a bhfuil istigh re chuma, i.e. *iad* may be inserted, then *Tadhg* and *a bhfuil* . . . . will follow.

The difference between the constructions in 14 and 16 seems to arise from Tadhg of 16 being included in the people referred to by *a bhfuil* . . . *Mar so* . . . . i.e. when *Tadhg* and *a bhfuil* . . . combine to form a single pl. object, one may put *iad* before them, i.e. they are put in apposition to an inserted *iad.* Thus one may say : *gonfad iad Tadhg ⁊ a bhfuil istigh* or (using Sealbhadh) *das gonabh Tadhg ⁊ a bhfuil istigh.*

The pron. *sé* in 18, 20, 22, 23 seems to be a superfluous disjunctive pron. referring to what follows (***sé a bhfuil istigh***, "it, viz. what is inside"), and seems to be used when the *a bhfuil* refers to pl. This use of *sé* is strange to me; cf., however, 193 9.

19–20 "I will wound anyone who is like B. and anyone who is as good as B."

A s(hunnradh) cumtha, i.e. the two phrases, *leithéid B.* and *comhmaith B*, form a single pl. object, and may be referred to by *iad*, or (in Sealbhadh) *das*.

Sé, a disjunctive, "him, Brian's equal in goodness"(?)

21 *A ndéana*, "whatever thing or things thou doest".

S(unnradh) . . . i.e. *a n-* may be sg. or pl., and *é* or *iad* may be expressed; thus: ***is maith é a ndéana, is maith iad a ndéana.***

22–3 This ex. is parallel to 14. Therefore any of its three forms may be used.

24–5 So too, *a ngona* may be sg. or pl., "all that thou strikest", "all those whom thou strikest". Its three possible forms would be: *gonfad a ngonae ⁊ Móir, gonfad iad a ngonae ⁊ Mór, das gonabh a ngonae ⁊ Mor.*

26–7 So also the *a n-* in *a ngona* may be sg. or pl.; the pers. pron. to which it refers may be expressed, the rel. clause (*a ngonae*) following in apposition; thus: *is maith ghonae a ngonae, is maith ghonae é a ngonae, is maith ghonae iad a ngonae.*

28–31 *Is maith* is intended to be read before each of the four sentences, "well dost thou put thy questions", "the inquiry thou makest is good", "the inquiry thou makest is one to be. made", "the way thou makest the inquiry is good" Both *é* and *iad* may be understood of the *a n-* of *a bhfiafraighe* in each case.

32 So too in "whatever thing or things thou askest about are worth being inquired into".

33 *.L. s(unnradh) air* seems used here in unusual way, and to mean "there is no proper subject present".

Ní fhuil leaba aige may mean "the sentence has no 'bed', no smooth arrangement", i.e. "it is confused". Possibly the point of the comment is that *infhiafraighthe* does not fit into the sentence; it can not be an adjectival predicate to *a bhfiafraighe* because it would then require an *agus* before it (cf. 201 17), nor can it be an attributive adj. going with *maith* (used as noun) because the sentence ("the questions you ask are a good thing worth inquiring into") would give no good sense.

34–5 "I will deceive all the Brians of the Í hUiginn".

Más .c. é fein .c. s(unnradh) air, i.e. "is thought to be correct, a Sunnradh is right on it", i.e. such a sentence is generally considered def.; cf. 239 16 where *gach fear* is said to be def. (so that, e.g. *meallfad gach fear* might be expressed as *meallfad iad gach fear.*)

.L. is fearr é fein, i.e. the author prefers to think the sentence indef.

The precise point of *féin* is not clear.

36-7 These exx. are meant to read: *gonfad fear nó (a) dó* and *gonfad dá fhear nó (a) trí*.

.L. s(unnradh) orra, i.e. " a man or two ", " two or three men " are indef.

Do sireadh . . . i.e. some held them to be def. in the following sense: " I will wound one man or I will wound two ", and " I will wound two men or I will wound three ".

38 These exx. are meant to read: *gonfad fear nó (a) dó nó trí fir* and *gonfad fear nó dá fhear nó trí fir,* " I will wound one man or two men or three men ". The lenition of *dhó* seems a slip.

.C. s(unnradh) orra, i.e. the nouns in such a series are considered to be def.; one could begin the sentences by *gonfad iad fear* . . .

39–41 Construction when two or more nouns are subjects and an indef. collective noun is pred.

An indef. pred. may be (i) an adj., or (ii) a noun, or (iii) a noun with attributive adj., or (iv) an adj. with art. and noun. (cf. 1bb 36).

When any of these forms of pred. is used with two or more subjects, it goes with the first subject alone, the other subject or subjects following as though afterthoughts (cf. 200 11). When the noun in any of the last three forms of pred. is a collective, it plainly can not go with the first of the subjects, if this be sg., without making nonsense e.g. in sentences as *is dias, is dias mhaith, is maith an dias, Conn ⁊ Art,* the *dias* makes nonsense if it be taken with *Conn*. Hence, a pl. pron. (or its equivalent, *sin &c.*) must be inserted after the pred. to act as subject, and the subjects will then follow in apposition. The exx. here (*is olc an dias, is comholc an dias, Brian ⁊ Tadhg*) are therefore wrong; their correct forms are shown in 72b 4.

S(unnradh) Briain . . . i.e. *Brian* is not to be taken as a single pl. subject.

S(unnradh) Briain ⁊ . . . . i.e. *Brian* and *Tadhg* form a single pl. subject.

An *iad* should precede *Brian* . . . Similarly in 41.

42–3 As in the construction (*is maith Mór ⁊ Tadhg*) which is explained 200 11, a pron. (*í*) may precede *Mór*, so here *é* may be put in after *is comholc an dias*.

70b

2–37 This section treats of the forms (i.e. case and initial affection) of two objects governed by verb and joined by *agus*.

The first of two such objects may be treated as though it were the only one, the second following as an afterthought (cf. the similar treatment of two nouns after pred. adj., 200 11), or both of them may combine to form a single pl. object.

The rule (gathered from this section and from 71a 17) is: (a) in the former case the first or second of them or both must be in acc; (b) in the latter case they may be as in the former, but both may be allowed in the nom.; (c) an acc. may be lenited or unlenited, cf. 1bb 17 ("acc." here means the acc. of a word with fem. endings, whether the word be masc. or fem., cf. 194 1 B).

2–4 "I will marry or I will separate M. and S.". *Mór* may be taken as the sole object, *Sadhbh* being then added, or *Mór* and *Sadhbh* may be taken as a single pl. object. In this latter case, the *iad cluaise* (i.e. *iad* heard in imagination but unexpressed) may, but need not, be expressed; thus *pósfad nó sgarfad* (*iad*) *Móir ⁊ Sadhbh.*

5–7 "If I separate M. and S. as B. will separate them". *Mór* and *Sadhbh* may be treated as in previous ex., and *iad* may be put after *sgarfas Brian.*

8–9 Same as last ex. except for tense of *sgaras.*

Ní cóir (*.c.* has evidently dropped out) *suidhioghadh,* i.e. the last *sgaras* should not be subj.

10–1 *.l.* . . . . i.e. "the sentence has no sense". Two terms compared by *ionann* must have same grammatical nature, both nouns, both adjs., &c. Not such are the phrase *sgarar Móir* and the word *Sadhbh*; something like *agus sgaras Brian* being required for sense. *Sgarfad Móir re Saidhbh,* "I will separate M. from S." makes sense; but, when *ionann* precedes it, another verb and object is required.

12 *Brian* is the object, and may be referred to by *é.*

13 *Leis* prevents the two nouns from combining as single pl. object.

14–5 "Éire takes not the Goill's forts; do thou come and thy seers (with thee)". *Tar féine* stands independently, *t'fháidhe* being then added.

16–8 "I will often strike M. and S.". *Meinic* prevents *M.* and S. from combining as pl. object, though an adj. with *Mhóir* would not, cf. 69b 25.

19–20 *M.* and *S.* form one object, but this is due to meaning of *d'éanurchar.*

21-4 " I will strike M. slowly and S. quickly ", " I will strike M. tonight and S. tomorrow ", " I will strike M. at the same time as S.", I will strike M. separately from S.", " I will strike M. at intervals and also S.". In all these sentences an adverb or adverbial phrase prevents M. and S. from being a single pl. object. So too in the next ex.

27–32 " I will strike M. together and S. with her ". This ex. is invented to show that *lé* makes *Mhóir* and *Shaidhbh* impossible in combination.

Dá dhearbhadh . . . i.e. a proof of it is that one can not say " It is equally well I shall strike M. and S. with her ".

Ní maith tig . . . i.e. when a word like *comhmaith* introduces a rel. verb which governs two objects, these objects must be capable of combining as a single pl., i.e. they must be of the same grammatical nature ; one can say *is comhmaith ghonfad Mhóir ⁊ Shaidhbh,* but the addition of *lé* makes nonsense.

33 *Ní .c. dá* . . . i.e. one can not have two nouns (objects of verb) in nom. except when they are taken together as one pl. object ; cf. 2 supra.

34–6 In these exx. two nouns form one pl. object and therefore can be nom.

37 " I will strike Brian's wife and Brian himself ". No reason (such as exists in 16–25) exists here for separating the two objects.

38–43 Cf. 204 6.

71a

1–3 Cf. 204 6.

4–6 Construction when two defined collectives are equated by copula.

" The poet-band is the poet-band which came ".

In uair is é . . . " when the *iad* belongs to the first *cliar,* the pron. *í* is not expressed, but an *iad* taken from the second *cliar* is expressed ; when the *iad* belongs to the second *cliar,* a wrong *sunnradh* is on it ".

When a copula is used to declare two defined things to be identical, the normal order of the sentence is : cop. & pron. agreeing with the pred. & pred. & subject, e.g.

Is é an rí Conn.
Is é ceann an tsluaigh an bhean . . .
Is iad fir an bhaile an sluagh táinig . . .
Is é (or *iad*) *sluagh an rìogh an bhuidhean do bhí . . .*
Is í (or *iad*) *an chliar an chliar tainig . . .*

As collectives may be referred to by sg. or pl. prons., the last two of the above exx. may have sg. or pl. prons. before the first of the equated terms. The Text here says that, when the first term is felt to be pred., a pl. pron. is used, when it is felt to be subject a sg. one is used.

.L. s(unnradh) air, i.e. " the wrong defining pron. is on it ", i.e. *iad* should be *í*.

7–8 i.e. an enclitic attached to the subject of copula sentence is attached to the pred. when the sentence is put in sealbhadh form. Here *-se* of *mheise* appears as *-sa* attached to *fear úd*.

9–11 Cf. 210 15.

12–3 These two lines seem incomplete.

14–5 *Bean do mharbhardh*, a composite noun, is object of *do-bhéar* in the first sentence, and subject of *Ní* in the second.

16 Cf. App. IV.

17–20 These lines belong to 70b 2 sq.

.C. ainm . . . . , i.e. a noun which is found with a *réim* (*connsuine*) is right if a *réim* be on the word before it or after it ", i.e. one may have *fear* (as well as *fhear*) if a *réim* (acc. different from nom. sg.) be on word (e.g. *Saidhbh*) before or after it. For terms *réim, réim connsuine*, cf. App. VIII.

21–7 Cf. 205 8.

28–30 Cf. 203 17.

31–5 Cf. 241 12.

36–7 When two persons are addressed together by two vocs. followed by verb, the verb is in 2sg. if it is immediately followed by at least one of the vocs., but in 2 pl. if it is separated from them by some phrase ; cf. similar rule for two noms. with one verb, 241 12.

38–9 *S(unnradh) oibrighthe orra* . . . , " the *sunnradh* of an *oibriughadh* is on them ", i.e. " the verb-nouns (*suidhe, &c.*) are subjects in these sentences ". For this use of *sunnradh* cf. App. II ex. 29 sq. For *oibriughadh* cf. 236 18 note.

40–2 *Nó a leithéid* . . . . " or other such *oibrighthe canamhna*, and one may use their *déanamh*'s instead of them ", i.e. instead of *a-tú ag*, one may put *do-ním* before them. The comment is loosely worded as the list has both *oibrighthe canamhna* (i.e. *brón, suirghe*) and ordinary verb-nouns. The *do-ním* may be used before either kind. An *oibriughadh canamhna* is a noun usable as a verb-noun.

71b

1 Point is not clear. Both *ól* and *foghail* have conjugated forms ; for those of the latter cf. VT *fógra*. Leg. *inann iad* ?

2–5 Cf. Appendix IV G.

6–13 Use of nom. for acc. after *do-chluinim* in certain meanings. In sense of "I hear (news) about" *do-chluinim* has object in nom.

6 *Do-chuala Mhóir* should come first here, not second.

7 *S*(*unnradh*) *Móire ⁊ oibrighthe,* i.e. *Mór* and an understood verb-noun (e.g. *d'éag*) unite to be object of *do-chuala* when *Mór* is used ; cf. Append. II ex. 37.

8 So too here : *Mór* and *Sadhbh* combine, and with understood verb-noun are object of *do-chuala.*

9 i.e. *do-chluinim Mhóir* means : "I hear Mór (speaking, &c.)".

10–1 "She will have won—'tis long since I heard of her death—at least a seat beside the Trinity". The poet's meaning would not be expressed by : *ó nach cuala mé Mór,* "'tis long since I have ceased to hear of her".

12–3 "I have heard—I often hear of her death—those words (of Mór), the voice from her tomb calling to Aodh". The poet's meaning would not be expressed by : "I still hear—I have heard of Mór's death—those words . . .". In such sentences the second verb is parenthetical, cf. 203. In the first sentence *do-chluinim Mór* go together, in the second *do-chuala Mór.*

14–5 *Teachta* (IGT 2) may be sg. or pl., *don* may be "to the" or "from the". The *a n-* in *da ngeall* is infix. pron. 3 sg. masc. ; *as* in *das geall* is 3 pl. Two other senses are possible as *teacht* might be used for *teachta.*

16–7 "I am humbler than thee". The second sentence in each line is a Sealbhadh. Compars. as *is mó as mhaith* are common.

18–9 The men, D and D are more easily deceived". *S*(*unnradh*) *na bhfear air,* i.e. *na fir* is subject of sentence, cf. 237 9.

20 "We have seen our men". The nom. pl. (instead of acc.) in apposition to infix. pron. seems condemned here, and *ar bhfiora* required. This is inconsistent with Iba 15 and AOC f. 67 where occur : *cá neach ras mill ar maighdean, cia ras buail na bachlaigh.*

21 As *bhfiora, fiala* alliterate, *-s* is not needed to preserve *fe.*; but cf. 224.

22 Leg. *féghann.* "Though it be F who sees her" or "sees them". This is Sealbhadh of *gidh é F. fhéaghas í* (or *iad*) used to obtain alliteration.

23–4 Leg. *meallfaidh*? Cf. 240 11 note. The comment that *a bhfuil* is object of *meallfad* is hardly worth making.

25–8 "I will deceive thee as thou wilt not deceive Aodh". *Dad meallabh* is Sealbhadh of *meallfad tú,* and *meisi dod meallabh* the same in rel. form. The *nach dingne*(*se*) *Aodh* with *do* *mhealladh* understood is also called a Sealbhadh construction ; cf. Éigse III 61.

.C. s(ealbhadh) tis . . . i.e. any of these forms in the first part of the sentence may be used with those in the second and vice versa.

29–30 i.e. *guin* and *bualadh* are one subject in spite of *dá chomhairle.* The *comhairle* is a single thing though it includes alternatives.

31–3 Exx. of transfer of enclitics in Sealbhadh ; cf. Appendix I.

A final syllable in *eá* is not made slender by slender enclitic, cf. 210 24.

34–5 " Intensify ' Mór ' and it becomes ' Sadhbh ' ", i.e. her name " Sadhbh " is grander than " Mór ". *Mór*, though object of imper. of *móraim* is nom., cf. 192.

S(unnradh) Móire abhus, i.e. *Mór* is object in first part of sentence.

S(unnradh) Saidhbhe ⁊ oibrighthe, i.e. *Sadhbh* with verb-noun (*do rádh, &c*) understood is subject of the second.

For *indéanta* cf. 237 9.

36–7 " Wait till I charm thee " ; *go ad meallar* is Sealbhadh of *go meallar thú*.

.L. d(iultadh) aige, i.e. its neg. (*go nach meallar thú*) is faulty, giving no sense ; a neg. before *an* would give sense.

Go (neg. *nach, go nach*) " until " and *nó go* take subj., pres. or impf. ; they also take ind., but cases of ind. may often be taken as exx. of consecutive *go*, e.g. DD x 5, xii 14, xxv 39, PB **17** 19, **25** 18. &c.

72a

1–2 " Delay not so that I may not deceive thee ". This is right, but with *han* in sense of " delay ", not " wait ". In this sense one could also say : *ná han go meallar thú,* " Delay not so that I may deceive thee."

3-6 *Do ba b'fhearr air*, i.e. (apparently) " *do ba* (or *do badh* ?) *fearr* would be better than *do b'fhearr* ".

.C. nír bh'fhearr . . . i.e. there are two negs. of the preceding, viz. *nír bh' fhearr* and *ní badh fearr*.

Ní théid an s(éimhiughadh) . . . " lenition does not follow (the model of) the neg. of the popular copula ", i.e. the proper cop. (*do badh*) in its neg. form (*ní badh*) does not (as regards lenition) follow the example of the popular cop. (*do b'*) in its neg. form (*nír bh'*).

The vague use of the term *iarmbérla* allows this sentence to be taken in either of two senses, (a) that *nír* in *nírbh* lenites *b-*, though *do* in *do ba*, *do badh* does not; or (b) that *ní badh* does not lenite a following word, though *nír* (before consonant), *nírbh* (before *f-*) does.

If the idea of the author be that *do badh*, *ní badh* do not—or at least need not—lenite, this seems to be the general practice of the poets.

Cases like DD xii 12 *a mheic Alprainn ní budh fharáil*, DD xxi ⁊ *ní budh fhuláir dom inntinn*, Mag. MS xxii 28 *ciodh nach badh fháilteach Éire* may be explained as owing to possible variants of *fhuráil*, *fáilteach*, *&c.*

When *budh* is rel., it generally lenites, e.g. 189 2, 206 23, also DD iv 28 *amhlaidh budh fhearr gach itche.*

S(ealbhadh) . . . i.e. Sealbhadh of *mealladh* is present, i.e. *do mhealladh* is understood after *Domhnall.*

To expand *.s.* as *séimhiughadh*, as in previous line seems less likely.

7–9 Use of subj. in clause dependent on *go* "that".

Clauses dependent on verbs of saying, thinking, &c. and other substantival clauses are introduced by *go* (neg. *nach*) and have ind. The only exceptions seem to be sentences like the one here, *do b'fhearr liom go meallainn thú* and parallel ones as AiD **38** 16 *d'fhobair go ndearnainn dearmad.* Sometimes, too, a subj. phrase as *dá dtuillinn* may, when extended, take the form: *dá mbeath go dtuillinn*, cf. AiD **95** 3.

.L. s(ealbhadh) tuas air; the most probable meaning of this is that the copula, though it has a Sealbhadh (i.e. a conjugated form, cf. Appendix I) of the pres. tense, has none of the past. *Tuas*, i.e. in the first part of the sentence (*do b'fhearr*).

Nach ⁊ *ná* . . . i.e. *nach meallainn*, *ná meallainn* are negs. of *go meallainn.*

.L. aige acht sin, i.e. anything else would be wrong.

9 This is an almost exact repetition of part of 7; something seems missing.

10–8 Proper construction when two noms. of different grammatical persons are used with synthetic pl. forms of verbs.

10–6 *.L. do Ghaoidhilg* . . . . i.e. when "we" in the synthetic nom. pl. of a verb includes other subjects of 2 or 3 pers., a 1 pl. personal ending is not sufficient, but must be followed by "I" (*mé*) or "we" (*sinn*); similarly, mutatis mutandis, for nom. pl. of 2 pers.

17–8 In the first sentence *seisean* or *siadsan* seems required before *Domhnall.*

19–20 Though this sentence is wrong (for want of *mé* or *sinn*), it may be meant to show that the above rule holds good even when no enclitic (such as is found in the exx. given) is attached to the pl. verb.

Na hinnsgne . . . i.e. the rule applies also to the other persons.

21–2 *Ad bheol* (dat.), " I will transmit to the town what you say " ; *ad bhéal* (acc.), " I will tell you something to be transmitted to the town ".

.C. ó a chur . . . " right in the sense of it (i.e. the *focal*) being put into it (i.e. *do bhéal*) to go to . . ."

23–4 *Tig* has here a past meaning, and *gonann* shares in it. The Sealbhadh of *gonann mhé* is *da am gon* and *da am gonasdar*. As *gon* could be either pres. or past tense, the ex. is ambiguous. Probably, however, (in view of what follows) *gon* is here a past tense, and the rule is that a pres. tense which owes its past meaning to a preceding historical pres. becomes a past tense when put in Sealbhadh form.

25–6 Exx. to show that ending *-asdar* of 3 sg. pf. may be used in neg. sentences and after prep. and rel.

Ní .c. aige achd diultadh céille, cf. 211 4–12 note.

27–9 Cf. Appendix I.

30–1 *S(unnradh) feirinnsgne* . . . . i.e. masc. prons. are used to refer to diminutives in *-ín* even when these are from fem. words. *Moladh* . . . . i.e. attributive adjs. with them are in masc., cf. 215 33.

32–7 Cf. 225 1.

72b

1 " Let me satisfy my breast (reclining) on Thee, O Wafer."

2–3 *Agus a-dearar* . . . . i.e. it is said by some that the popular optative may have a Sealbhadh in the form *gu ad saora Dia*. The neg. must be *nár* ; cf. 225 1 note.

4–10 Construction with adjs. in *comh-* used as pred. with pl. subject ; cf. 242 2.

.L. s(unnradh) air, i.e. the subject in the sentence is wrong.

According to the principle explained on 200 11, a pred. adj. goes with the first of two subjects, the second subject being then added. It is only when a pl. pron. is inserted before the two subjects that they may be taken as a single pl. subject. Here the same principle holds. *Maith an dias* acts as a pred., and therefore, in the sentence *is maith an dias Domhnall ⁊ Diarmaid* the words *maith an dias* go with *Domhnall* alone, thus making nonsense. If, however, after *is maith an dias*, a pl. pron. (or its equivalent, *sin*) be inserted, *Domhnall ⁊ Diarmaid* will be taken as pl. subject. The same principle applied here to *comhmaith an dias* ; cf. 70a 39.

9 " Equally bad the pair Corc and Conn in evil and treachery ". This is wrong just as 4 ; *an dias sin* is required.

10 *Éirghe dá .s. air,* the meaning of this is doubtful.

11–2 Ex. of Sealbhadh in copula sentence ; cf. Appendix I.

13 Ex. of Sealbhadh of pass. verb after prep. & rel.; cf. Appendix I.

14–7 Exx. of Sealbhadhs of copula.

Dá s(healbhadh) air . . . i.e. the sentence is susceptible of two Sealbhadhs, one of them on the first part, viz. the 2 sg. of the conjugated cop. put before *fear* (i.e. *ad fear*), and another on the second part in the clause *lenab olc a mhealladh.* This latter may have two forms of Sealbhadh (according to the two forms *len, lenab*), viz. *le na n-olc a mhealladh* and *lenab a n-olc a mhealladh.* The *a n-* is infix. pron. 3 sg. masc. referring to *a mhealladh.*

18–9 Sealbhadh of clauses after *ge chuin.*

The Sealbhadh of a pf. ind. (e.g. *do mharbhas tú*) after *ge chuin* is pf. ind. in form (e.g. *ge chuin dod marbhas*).

Agus marbhar, i.e. the Sealbhadh of *ge chuin marbhar thú* is *ge chuin dod marbhar.*

A s(uidhioghadh) ⁊ *s(ealbhadh) más fior* ⁊ *a-dearar* . . . This comment probably means that some grammarians contested the preceding, i.e. some of them condemned the construction *ge chuin dod marbhar.* Possibly, however, *.s.* may be for *séimhiughadh,* and the comment would then mean that after *dod* a lenition should fall on *marbhar* (cf. Appendix I A e).

20 " To rival thy fame is the harder as thou art scion of Domhnall and splendid scion of Niall ". After the words on 18 one would have expected this line to throw some light on the preceding passage, but it seems to be irrelevant.

21 " You will deceive me ". Ex. of fut. ind. in Sealbhadh.

22–3 *Asad usa na fir* is Sealbhadh of *as usa na fir,* the *asad* containing infix. pron. 3 pl. referring to *na fir.*

S(ealbhadh) oibrighthe leis air, i.e. besides the above, one could have an infix. pron. 3 sg. masc. referring to *na fir do mhealladh.* Its form would not be different from the ordinary copula (*as*), as the *n-* of *a n-* often disappears ; cf. Appendix I.

24–7 Expressions incapable of Sealbhadh.

.L. s(ealbhadh) orra, i.e. in *táinig liom,* " it was possible for me ", *táinig damh,* " it happened to me ", *táinig díom,* " it proved impossible for me ", the subject is impersonal, and therefore can not appear as infix. pron.

So too in *gá rádh,* " saying it, viz. that . . ", *bíodh agad,* " let thee have it, viz.", *an ádh agad,* " is it luck for thee. . ."

28–32 Sealbhadhs of pass. verb followed by verb-noun phrase.

When a pass. verb is followed by a noun & *do* & verb-noun, its Sealbhadh may have either 3 sg. masc. infix. pron. referring to the composite subject or it may have an infix. pron. of any required number, gender, and person referring to the noun.

28–9 *Fuilingthear* is ind. pass. pres. ; *das* refers to *fir* ; *da n-* to *fir do mhealladh*.

Déanamh díreach and *déanamh céille* (28) seem here to mean "passive" and "active".

30–1 *Fuil(i)ngid* is 3 pl. pres. ind. ; *das* and *da* as above.

32 *Fuil(i)ngthear* is pass. imperat. ; *as* refers to *fir ; a n-* to *fir do mhealladh*. The sign *.f.* is for *furdileamh*, "imperative".

In 30, 32 the scribe means *na fir do mhealladh* to follow forms of *fuilngim*.

33–9 Ways of saying : "she is the woman whom I shall deceive".

33 *Ní .c. s(unnradh)* . . . i.e. a def. pron. (i.e. *í*) must be expressed to make the sentence complete.

34–35 Two correct forms are then given : *bean í do-ghéan do mhealladh* and *bean do-ghéan do mhealladh í*.

36–37 In the first sentence the *í* can hardly be meant as subject of the sentence (as was *í* in the preceding two sentences). The sentence seems to run as follows : *bean do-ghéan í do mhealladh í* (*as bean orra sin*), i.e. a superfluous pron. (*í*) is inserted in the rel. clause. Probably the sentence in this form would never be used, and seems put here to introduce its Sealbhadh, viz. *bean das géan do mhealladh í* (*as bean orra sin*) which is a common construction, the infix. pron. being often used in such rel. clauses.

38–39 The same remarks apply to this line—with this difference, that the *a n-* of *da ngéansi* refers to the composite *esi do mhealladh* and that the *-si* of *da ngéansi* is the enclitic which has been transferred from *esi* ; cf. Appendix I (Aj).

40–1 *As* and *a n-* refer to *Mór* and *Mór do mhealladh* respectively.

42 "What causes your being deceived". The *a n-* of *da mbeir* refers to *do mhealladh*, "thy being deceived".

43–5 "What is the cause which has brought about thy being deceived". Expansion and meaning of *gcr* (line over *cr*) doubtful.

Dad contains 2 sg. infix. pron.

46–51 "Though 'tis I who best beats thee" or "though 'tis I whom thou beatest best".

47 *Ón suidhioghadh* . . . i.e. the subj. Sealbhadh of *bhuaileas tú* is : *dad buaile*, the indic. ones are *dad buaileann, dad buail*. In the former of the two meanings above one can say : *bhuaileas tú, dad buaile, dad buaileann, dad buail* ; in the second meaning one can say the same except *dad buaile*.

50 *.L. s(uidhioghadh) air* seems required here, i.e. *.s.* seems to be slip for *.sd.*

APPENDIX I

SEALBHADH

This term is used chiefly in three ways : A. of infixed pron. construction ; B. of conjugated copula ; C. of the construction in which, under certain conditions, the object of a verb is put in the nom.

A

The infix. prons. used in Sealbhadh construction are :

Sg. 1	*am*	Pl. 1	*ar n-*
2	*ad*	2	*abhar n-*
3 masc.	*a n-*	3	*as*
fem.	*as*		

Exx. of Sealbhadh are generally indicated by *a.s.* (i.e. *a shealbhadh*) after them.

From the exx. given below it will be noted :

(a) *do am, da am, do ad, da ad, &c.* are often written *dam, dad, &c.*

(b) Eclipsis after *a n-, ar n-, abhar n-* is often absent, cf. 1ba 27, 67b 13.

(c) The infix. pron. sometimes precedes *do, da, ad* of verbs which have these particles as integral parts, e.g. *do-ním, a-deirim, &c.*

(d) In the case of certain verbs, in which *do-, ad-* are not found, the infix. pron. is used without any supporting particle, e.g. 1ba 13.

(e) Lenition is rare in MSS after *am, ad,* though metre sometimes requires it, e.g. 45a 1, DiD **29** 28, O Con. Don's Bk. 368b, st. 1, 215b st. 12 ; on the other hand metre sometimes forbids it, e.g. TD **1** 10 ; cf. 72b 18 note.

(f) When infix. pron. is used with verb like *do-ním, fuilngim, &c.* which is followed by a composite object (i.e. noun & *do* & verb-noun), either the infix. pron. 3 sg. masc. may be used referring to the composite object, or an infix. pron. referring to the noun and agreeing with it.

(g) When a verb containing an infix. pron. is followed by the object to which the infix. pron. refers, this object is in nom.; but cf. 71b 20.

(h) A pres. tense, owing its past meaning to a preceding historical pres. becomes a past tense when put in Sealbhadh form. This seems the more probable meaning of the ambiguous comment on 72a 23.

(i) A pron., when infixed, seems to carry more emphasis than when outside the verb, e.g. *é* is less emphatic in *do ghonas é* than in *da ngonas*, cf. 193 6.

(j) When a sentence with encliticised pron. is put in Sealbhadh form, the enclitic is attached to the verb, e.g. 71b 31, 72b 21.

(k) Infix. pron. construction for metrical purposes is frequent, cf. 224 14.

(l) When infix. pron. *a n-* refers to verb-noun phrase (i.e. noun & *do* & verb-noun), the construction is called *sealbhadh oibrighthe*, when it refers to a pron., the construction is *sealbhadh innsgne*, cf. 1aa 43, 44, 48, 72b 22.

EXAMPLES

	Personal Pron.	Infixed Pron.
Ind. Act.		
Sg. 1.	*do ghon sé mhé*	*da am gon* 72a 23
	meallfaidh sibhse meisi	*dam meallfasa ibhse* 72b 21
2	*meallfad tú*	*dad meallabh* 71b 25
3m.	*a-déar é*	*a n-a-déar* 67b 14
	a-déar sibh do mhealladh	*a n-a-déar sibh do mhealladh* 1ba 24
	caithfead mo chuid do chaitheamh	*da a gcaitheabh mo chuid do chaitheamh* 1ba 10
	rigabh a leas ní	*a rigabh a leas ní* 1ba 13
3f.	*do ibheas digh*	*da as ibheas deoch* 1ba 15
	caithfead mo chuid do chaitheamh	*da as caitheabh mo chuid do chaitheamh* 1ba 8
	a-duadhos mo chuid	*as a-duadhus mo chuid* 1ba 17
Pl. 1.	*a-dear sinn*	*ar a-déar* 67b 13
2.	*a-dear sibh do mhealladh*	*abhar a-dear do mhealladh* 1ba 27
Ind. Act. Neg.		
Sg. 3f.	*ní fhuighthea ise*	*nias fuightheasi* 71b 31
	ní fhuigheam ise	*nias fuighimse* 71b 33
Ind. Pas.		
Sg. 3m.	*fuilngthear na fir do mhealladh*	*da bfuilngthear na fir do mhealladh* 72b 28
Pl. 3.	*fuilngthear na fir do mhealladh*	*das fuilngthear na fir do mhealladh* 72b 28

		Personal Pron.	Infixed Pron.
Imperat. Pass.			
Sg.	3m.	*fuilngthear na fir do mhealladh*	*a bfuilngthear na fir do mhealladh* 72b 32
Pl	3.	*fuilngthear na fir do mhealladh*	*as fuilngthear na fir do mhealladh* 72b 32
Interr. Sentences.			
Sg.	2.	*ge chuin do mharbhas tú*	*ge chuin dad marbhas* 72b 18
		ge chuin mharbhar thú	*ge chuin dad marbhar* 72b 18
		créad tug isteach thú	*créad dad tug isteach* 72b 44
	3m.	*ge chuin a-dearam é*	*ge chuin da n-abram* 67b 42
		ge chuin a-dearam é	*ge chuin a n-a-dearam* 67b 45
		créad do-bheir do mhealladh	*créad da mbeir do mhealladh* 72b 42
Wish-clauses.			
Sg.	2.	*gur shaora, go saora, Dia thú*	*gurad saora Dia* 225 1–6
"If"-clause.			
Sg.	3m.	*dá neinn bean do mhealladh*	*dá a neinn bean do mhealladh* 1bb 23
	3f.	*dá neinn bean do mhealladh*	*da as neinn bean do mhealladh* 1bb 23
Clause dependent on *go* "that".			
Sg.	2.	*do b'fhearr liom go meallainn tú*	*do b'fhearr liom go ad meallainn* 72a 7
Clause introduced by *go* "until".			
Sg.	2.	*an go meallar thú*	*an gu ad meallar* 71b 36
Rel. clauses, rel. pron. being nom. or acc.			
Sg.	1.	*leabhar mong a shúl do shioll mé*	*leabhar mong a shúl rom shioll* 45a 1
	3m.	*an fear do-ní ní*	*an fear da a ní* 68b 35
		is duit do-ním Mór do mhealladh	*is duit da a ním Mór do mhealladh* 72b 40
		bean do-ghéan esi do mhealladh	*bean da ngéansi do mhealladh* 72b 38
	3f.	*bean do-ghéan í do mhealladh*	*bean das géan do mhealladh* 72b 36
		is duit do-ním Mór do mhealladh	*is duit da as ním do mhealladh* 72b 40

	Personal Pron.	Infixed Pron.
Rel. clauses where rel. pron. is governed by prep.		
Sg. 2.	*ionad inar mealladh tú*	*ionad inar ad mealladh* 72b 13
3m.	*ag so an t-ionadh a ndénaim é*	*ag so an t-ionadh a a ndénaim* 68b 32
	ag so a-bhaile a ndubhart tú do mhealladh	*ag so a-bhaile a a ndubhart tú do mhealladh* 1aa 45
3f.	*madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallas Mór Sadhbh*	*madh do na mnáibh as fhearr das mealla, das meall, das meallann, Mór Sadhbh* 67a 3

B

The forms of the conjugated copula (which seems to have been regarded as copula with infixed pronoun, and in AOC 67a is called *Sealbhadh Molta agus Tathaoire*) are :

Sg. 1.	*am*	Pl. 1.	*ar n-*
2.	*ad* (*at* before vowel, 72a 27)	2.	*abhar n-*
3m.	*a n-*	3.	*ad* (even before vowel, 72a 27)
3f.	*as*		

These forms are called *sealbhadh mé, tú, &c.* For exx. cf. Éigse 11 119

From the exx. there and here it will be noted :

(a) *asam, isad, &c.* also occur, cf. 71b 16, 72b 22.

(b) The *n-* of 3 sg. m. is sometimes omitted, cf. 68a 29, 72b 22.

(c) The enclitic on a personal pronoun subject of copula becomes attached to the predicate in Sealbhadh construction.

(d) *ar n-, abhar n-* take adj. in nom. sg., *ad* (3 pl.) takes it in nom. pl.

Pres. Ind.

Sg. 1.	*fear meallta Taidhg mé*	*am fear meallta Taidhg* 72b 11
	's é meise ("I am he")	*am seise* 68a 32
	's eisean meise ("I am he")	*am seiseansa* 68a 32
	as mó as umhla mé iná thú	*asam mó as umhla iná thú* 71b 16
	as mó as umhal mé iná thú	*as mó asam umhal iná thú* 71b 17

		Personal Pron.	Infixed Pron.
Pres. Ind.			
		leis an bhfearúd mhisi	*am leis an bhfearúdsa* 71a 7
			am leis an bhfearsa úd 71a 7
	2.	*Aodh thú*	*at Aodh* 72a 27
	3m.	*Dé Domhnaigh eisean*	*a nDésean Domhnaigh* 1aa 1
		Dia Domhnaigh eisean	*a nDiasan Domhnaigh* 1aa 2
		ag so a-bhaile	*ag a so a-bhaile* 1aa 45
		as usa na fir do mhealladh iná	*as usa na fir do mhealladh iná* 72b 22
		Dia do beatha	*as Dia do bheatha* 68b 40
	3f.	*'s eisean isi* (" she is he ")	*as seiseansi* 68a 34
		Mairt isi	*as Mairtsi* 1aa 4
		Dé Mairt ise	*as Déisi Mairt* 1aa 4
		créad an chúis	*as créad an chúis* . . . 1ab 29
Pl.	1.	*d'fhearaibh sinn*	*ar nd' fhearaibh* 67b 11
	2.	*trí fir ibhse*	*abhar dtrí firse* 1bb 50
		triar fear ibhse	*abhar dtriarsi fear* 1bb 50
	3.	*as usa na fir do mhealladh iná* . . .	*asad usa na fir do mhealladh iná* 72b 22
Pres. Ind. in rel. clause.			
Sg.	3.	*len olc*	*lenan olc* 72b 16
		lenab olá	*lenaban olc* 72b 17
Pres. Subj.			
Sg.	1.	*nar bean meise*	*narbam beansa* 1bb 39
		narab bean meise	*narabam beansa* 1bb 39
		gérb fear mé	*géram fear* 68a 31
	2.	*gérb é thú* (" though thou art he ")	*gérad sé* 68a 32
	3m.	*gérb é é* (" though he is he")	*géra sé* 68a 32
		gura Dia do beatha	*guras Dia do bheatha* 68b 43

C

When certain expressions (words or phrases) accompany an object of a trans. verb, the object may be put in nom. case instead of acc. The term " Sealbhadh " is applied, sometimes to these expressions, sometimes to the noun thus put in nom.

For the expressions which have the above effect, cf. Éigse III 60-3. To the cases there enumerated might perhaps be added: " a defined word standing in apposition to the object ", cf. 70a 13.

Exx. of *sealbhadh* used in this way would be: *féacha leat Mór do mhealladh, .l. s(ealbhadh) air* 192 23, " a verb-noun construct on is wrong here". (A verb-noun construction is one of the expressions alluded to in Éigse, l.c.); *s(ealbhadh) an mheallta leis air* 72a 5, i.e. *do mhealladh* is understood after *iná Domhnall*, i.e. *Domhnall* is not to be taken by itself, but as part of *Domhnall do mhealladh* which is a verb-noun construction.

There are many cases (among which might be reckoned the two just mentioned) in which *.s.* might be expanded either as *sunnradh* or as *sealbhadh*; cf. Appendix II. It has been expanded as seemed most likely in each case.

APPENDIX II

SUNNRADH

When used without any attribute, this term *sunnradh* (also *sonnradh*) means " definition ", cf. exx. below 1–6.

It is thus common in phrases as *a-tá .s. air, .c.s. air,* " it (the word which is being described) is definite " ; so too *l.s. air* " it is wrong to imagine definition on it ", i.e. " it is indefinite ".

Several species of Sunnradh exist :

It is to be noted that, when *sunnradh* is followed by a specifying attribute, i.e. when a species of it is mentioned, it need not mean " definition " in the ordinary sense ; it means a particular quality in the noun which is in question. Thus *fear,* " a man ", though indefinite, or *an fear,* " the man ", though definite, may be said to have *sunnradh uathaidh, &c.* on it, i.e. to be sg., &c.

The species of *sunnradh* are :

tulshunnradh, definition by art, i.e. a noun with art.

.s. innsgne, definition by poss. adj., i.e. noun preceded by *mo, do, &c.*

.s. an taoibhréime, definition by gen., i.e. noun followed by art. & gen.

.s. an anma baisde, definition by personal name, i.e. a name as *Conn, &c.*

.s. é, definition by sg. masc. pron., i.e. a sg. masc. noun.

.s. í, definition by sg. fem. pron., i.e. a sg. fem. noun.

.s. iad, definition by pl. pron., i.e. a pl. noun.

.s. cumtha, a specific kind of *.s. iad.* It is also called *iad cumtha,* and is applied to a subject or object which is to be treated as a pl. owing to its being a combination of two nouns (sg. or pl.). Such a pl. is also described by the phrase *s(unnradh) X ⁊ Y re chuma.*

.s. bаininnsgne, i.e. fem.

.s. feirinnsgne, i.e. masc.

.s. uathaidh, i.e. sg.

.s. iollraidh or *iollruighthe,* i.e. pl.

When a *sunnradh* of any kind (e.g. *.s. é, .s. í, .s. iad, .s. uathaidh, &c.*) is followed by *re thogbháil air,* the meaning is that the word in question is to be understood and treated as possessing the particular quality denoted by the *sunnradh* ; conversely *gan* *togbháil air* means that the word does not possess the quality denoted by the *sunnradh*. The phrase *lochdach gan togbháil* or *ní cóir gan togbháil* mean that the sentence must make clear that the word possesses the quality denoted by the *sunnradh*. In these cases *togbháil* means " raise ", " take ", then " understand " ; it has another meaning also, viz. " appear ", " show ", &c., cf. DiD voc. and VT (*foȝhluim*).

There is still another use of *sunnradh* which will be found illustrated and explained after ex. 29 below.

Examples

1 *ionann iad do .s.*, " these words are the same as regards definition " 189 10.

2 *ainm ar a mbia .s.*, " a noun which is defined ", 214 11.

3 *ionadh sunnartha ⁊ neamhshunnartha a-tá aca,* " these words (*ler, leis ar, &c.*) may act as defined or indefinite forms ", 218 20.

4 *do-ní sé ionadh sunnartha ⁊ neamshunnartha* " it (*fear, cách, sluagh, &c.*) may function as def. or indef.", 240 7.

5 *ainm baininnsgne uathaidh gan shunnradh* " undefined nom. fem. sg.", 214 16.

6 *ní fhuil .s. san iarmbérla sin,* " that iarmberla (*gus*) has no defining effect ", 189 12.

7 *cia Tadhg* (" who is T."), *.c.s. air,* " it (Tadhg) is defined ", 67a 10.

8 *cia an Tadhg* (" who is the T."), *.c.s air,* " it (*an T.*) is defined,. 67a 10.

9 *cia an Tadhg táinig* (" who is the T. who came "), *.c.s. air,* " it (*an T.*) is defined, 67a 12.

10 *meallfad gach uile Bhrian d'Íbh Uiginn* (" I will deceive all the Brians among the Í U."), *.c.s. air,* " it (*gach . . . Uiginn*) is defined, 70a 34.

11 *meallfad gach n-Ó n-Uiginn* (" I will deceive any O hU."), *.l.s. air,* " it (any Ó hU.) is undefined ". 68b 2.

12 *gibé fear má thig sé féin* (" whoever be the man—if he himself comes . . ."), *.c.s air; re thogbháil is .c. é,* " it (*gibé fear*) should be def., and this should be manifested (i.e. *an fear* is to be read) " 67a 28.

13 *meallfad a bhfuil istigh* (" I will deceive all that is, that are, within"), *.c.s. uathaidh ⁊ iollraidh re thogbháil orra* ; *.l. gan togbháil iad,* i e. " *a bhfuil istigh* may be sg. or pl., the context should show which ", 240 11.

14 *do-chím mór neoill* (" I see much of a cloud "), *.s. uathaidh é air,* i.e. it (*mór neoill*) is to be taken as sg.", 67b 26.

15 *do-chím mór néall* (" I see many clouds "), *.s. uathaidh ⁊ iollraidh*

re thogbháil air, i.e. "it (*mór néall*) may be taken as sg. or pl.", 67b 27.

16 *meallfad beinín geal* ("I will deceive a fair little woman"), *.s.f. is .c. air*, "it (*beinín*) is to be treated as masc.", 72a 30.

17 *gonfad mór bhfear* ("I will strike many men"), *.s. é ⁊ iad re thogbháil air*, i.e. "it (*mór bhfear*) may be treated as sg. masc. or as pl.", 67b 23.

18 *olc an dá chomhairle guin ⁊ bualadh Taidhg* ("to strike and to wound T. is a bad double advice"), *.s. é amháin air*, i.e. "the two subjects (*guin T.* and *bualadh T.*) are to be taken as one singular subject", 71b 29.

19 *bean do-ghéan do mhealladh, ní .c.s. gan togbháil air*, i.e. "a fem. pron. must be put in", 72b 33. The meaning intended was "she is the woman whom I will deceive", cf. note ad loc.

This ex. and some following exx. are cases where the quality of the word (indicated by *sunnradh é, í, uathaidh, &c.*) is called simply *sunnradh*, it being evident what kind of *sunnradh* is meant. Here for instance, *.s.* is for *.s. í*.

20 *is maith a ndéana* ("Whatever thing, things, thou doest"), *.s. é ⁊ iad re thogbháil air*, i.e. "it (*a ndéana*) may be taken as sg. or pl.", 70a 21.

21 *meallfad gach Ó hUiginn* ("I will deceive every Ó hU."), *.s. é gan togbháil ⁊ .s. iad re thogbháil air*, "it (*gach Ó hU.*") is not to be taken as sg. but as pl., 68b 1, cf. 239 16 note.

22 *meallfad gach Tadhg Ó hUiginn* ("I will deceive every T. Ó hU."), *.s. é gan togbháil ⁊ .s. iad re thogbháil air*, i.e. "it is not to be taken as sg. but as pl., 68b 3.

23 *meallfad sluagh* ("I will deceive a host"), *do-ní sé ionadh sunnartha ⁊ neamhshunnartha ; .s. é gan togbháil 7 .s. iad re thogbháil air*, i.e. "it may be def. (*an sluagh*) or indef. (*sluagh*) ; a sg. defining pron. is not used with it when it is defined, but may when it is undefined", cf. 240 7 note.

24 *gonfad Mhóir go meinic ⁊ Shaidhbh* ("I will strike M. often and S."), *.l.s. cumtha air*, i.e. "a combined pl. is wrong on it", i.e. the two nouns do not combine to form a single pl. one", 70b 16.

25 *ní mheallabh fear dána ná foghlainntidh* ("I will not deceive a poet or a foghlainntidh"), *.c.s. uathaidh air ; .l.s. cumtha air*, i.e. "it (*fear d. ná f.*) is to be taken as sg. ; it should not be taken as a combined pl.", 68b 15.

26 *gonfad Mhóir ngil ⁊ Tadhg* ("I will strike fair M. and T."), *.c.s. orra*, i.e. "they combine to form pl. object", 70b 17. Here *.s.* is for *.s. cumtha*.

27 *nír ghonadar mhé Domhnall ná Tadhg* ("D. or T. did not strike me"), *.c.s. orra*, i.e., "the two nouns form a single pl. subject", 71a 34. Here *.s.* is *.s. cumtha*.

28 *as gil iad Domhnall ⁊ Tadhg ⁊ Mór* ("D. and T. and M. are bright"),

.l. ós iad cumtha é, i.e. "the sentence is wrong (i.e. *gil* should be *geala*) because the three nouns form a pl. expression (as shown by *iad*)", 200 24.

29 *ní mheallabh fear dána ná Tadhg* ("I will not deceive a poet nor T."), *.l.s.c. air ; .s. an fhir dhána air*, i.e. "the nouns do not combine to form a pl. object ; the one which is taken as object is *fear dána*", 68b 27.

This last ex. is typical of a common use of *sunnradh*, i.e. *sunnradh* & gen. of a noun & *air* indicates the noun which is to be taken as subject or object in a sentence.

30 *is maith an teach teach Briain* ("B's house is a good one"), *ar theach mBriain téid a.s.*, i.e. "it is on *teach Briain* that its *sunnradh* falls", i.e. *teach Briain* is the subject", 69b 29.

31 *is maith an teach sin teach Briain* ("that house is B's house"), *.s. an chéidtighe air*, i.e. "the first *teach* is here subject", 69b 30.

32 *is maith an teach bruighean Bhriain* ("B's hall is a good house"), *.s. na bruighne air*, i.e. "*bruighean Bhriain* is subject", 69b 31.

33 *is comhmaith an dias Domhnall ⁊ Diarmuid, .l.s. air*, "the subject of the sentence is wrong", 72b 4 note.

34 *is córa mo fhreagra iná do fhreagra* ("it is juster to answer me than thee") *.s. oibrighthe as .c. air*, "the verb-noun is subject", 204 11. (Or leg. *sealbhadh oibrighthe*", a verb-noun construction is on it", i.e. *mo fhreagra* is for *mo fhreagra do dhéanamh* ?).

35 *gonfad leath a bhfuil istigh* ("I will strike half of those within"), *.s. na leithe air*, i.e. "*leath* . . . is object", 70a 12.

36 *gonfad na fir clann Í Bhriain* ("I will strike the men, race of Ó B."), *.s. na bhfear air*, i.e. "*na fir* is object", 70a 13.

37 *do-chuala Mór* ("I have heard of M."), *.s. Móire ⁊ oibrighthe air*, i.e. "*Mór* combined with the verb-noun (e.g. *d'éag*) is object", 71b 7. (Here too *.s.* might be *sealbhadh*, i.e. "construction is *Mór* & verb-noun").

38 *as mó as soimheallta na fir Domhnall ⁊ Diarmuid* ("D. and D. are more easily deceived"), *.s. na bhfear*, i.e. "*na fir* is the subject", 71b 18.

These uses (exx. 29—) of *sunnradh* are especially frequent when two nouns or noun-phrases connected by *agus* or *ná* follow a verb.

39 *pósfad nó sgarfad Móir ⁊ Sadhbh* ("I will marry or separate M. and S"), *.s. Móire orra nó .s. Móire ⁊ Saidhbhe*, i.e. "*Móir* might be taken as single object (*Sadhbh* being added as afterthought, cf. 200 11), or *Móir* and *Sadhbh* might combine to form a pl. object", 70b 2.

40 *gonfad leath a bhfuil istigh ⁊ Tadhg* ("I will strike half of those within and T. too"), *.s. na leithe air ⁊ .s. na leithe ⁊ Taidhg re chuma*, i.e. "either *leath* . . might be taken as object (*⁊ T.* following as afterthought, cf. 200 11), or it might combine with *Tadhg* to form a single pl. object", 70a 14.

41 *gonfad Tadhg ⁊ a bhfuil istigh* ("I will strike T. and whoever is within"), *.s. Taidhg gan togbháil ⁊ .s. Taidhg ⁊ a bhfuil istigh re chuma mar so : gonfad iad Tadhg . . . . ,* i.e. "*Tadhg* is not to be taken as single object here, but it and *a bhfuil istigh . . .* will combine to form a single pl. object, and then the sentence will run : *gonfad iad Tadhg ⁊ a bhfuil istigh,* 70a 16.

42 *madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallar Mhóir ⁊ Shaidhbh* ("if it be to the best women that I shall entice M. and S."), *.s. Móire air,* i.e. "*Mhóir* is to be taken as single object" (cf. 200 11), 66b 32.

43 *is feirrde bró do bhreacadh* ("it is better for a quern to be 'picked'"), *.c.s. oibrighthe ⁊ .s. brón,* i.e. "*bró* and the verb-noun combine to form subject (*bró do bhreacadh*)", 1bb 12.

44 *is córa mo fhreagra do dhéanamh iná do fhreagra* ("it is juster that I be answered than that thou be answered"), *.s. an fhreagartha ⁊ .s. oibrighthe is .c. air,* i.e. "the noun (*freagra*) and the verb-noun (*do dhéanamh*) combine to form a composite subject", 204 11.

45 *madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallfad Mór ⁊ Sadhbh* ("if M. and S. be among the women whom I shall most easily entice"), *.s. Móire gan togbháil, .s. Móire ⁊ Saidhbhe·re thogbháil,* i.e. "*Mór* by itself is not to be taken as subject (of *madh*), but *Mor* and *Sadhbh* are to be taken together", 66b 35.

From the above the phrase *a shunnradh* comes practically to be "the word, &c. taken as subject (or object as the case may be)".

46 *madh do na mnáibh as fhearr mheallar Mhóir* ("if it be to the best women that I shall entice M."), *thíos a-tá a.s.,* i.e. "its subject is at the end of the sentence", 66b 28.

47 *madh do na mnáibh as fhearrr mheallfad Mór* ("if M. be among the best women whom I shall entice"), *abhus a-tá a.s.,* i.e. "its subject is at the beginning of the sentence", i.e. "*Mór* goes with *madh*", 66b 30.

In some places *.s.* has been expanded as *sunnradh* though its expansion as *sealbhadh* would have been possible, e.g. the exx. above 34-7, 66b 28. What seemed in each case to be preferable was adopted. In 70a 33 its expansion was doubtful.

APPENDIX III

INNSGNE, NEIMHINNSGNE

The word *innsgne,* "word", "speech", &c., owing to different applications assumes various shades of meaning.

A "Pronoun".

1 *innsgne gan bharr* "pron. without enclitic", 193 6.
2 *innsgne tú,* "pron. 2 sg.", 1ba 36.
3 *sealbhadh na hinnsgne,* "Sealbhadh referring to the pron.", 1aa 44.
4 *innsgne oibrighthe,* "infix. pron. referring to verb-noun phrase" 1ba 26
5 *an dá innsgne,* "both forms of prons. (*sibh, ibh*)", 1ba 27.
6 *innsgne an oibrighthe,* "pron. which goes with the verb", 1ba 35.

B "Prep. pron."

7 *.l. ar éininnsgne eile,* "should not be on any other prep. pron.", 193 1.

C "Declension" or "conjugation".

When followed by pers. pron., it denotes pers., number, gender, of prons. and prep. prons., also pers. and number of verbs.

8 *na hinnsgne uile mar sin,* "so too for all pers., &c." (of prep. pron. of *fa*), 190 35.
9 *cuid innsgne é dhibh,*"3 sg. masc. ones (i.e. prep. prons.)", 194 29.
10 *uasam ó innsgne mé,* "*uasam* is 1st sg." 8a 29.
11 *.l. an barr sin ach r innsgne é ⁊ iad,* "that enclitic is used only on prep. prons. of 3 sg. and pl.", 193 1.

This use of *innsgne mé, tú, &c.* often indicates terminations of verb-forms.

12 *um fhear ó neimhinnsgne,* "*um* is simple prep. here" (i.e. owing to its not having varying terminations), 10a 35.

D "Person or concrete thing".

13 *ní .c. innsgne ⁊ oibriughadh d'fhuaighél le chéile,* "a noun (common or proper) should not be used co-ordinately with verb-noun (as object of verb)", 69b 8.
14 *é neimhinnsgne,* "*é* when not used to denote a person or concrete thing", i.e. when used impersonally, 223 1.

15 ***innsgne airchis***, " pron. which can be understood both personally and impersonally " (?), 222 15.

E " Definite person or thing ".

16 *ní fhuil innsgne san fhocal sin* " that word does not indicate any particular person (or thing) ", i.e. it is indefinite, 67a 21, 67b 2, 68b 20.

17 *.l. innsgne do bhuain as,* " one can not understand a definite pron. (*é, í, &c.*) in reference to that word ", i.e. it is indefinite ; 1bb 18.

F "A word ".

18 *focal cuirthear i leith sunnartha* (leg. *tulshunnartha* ?) *nó innsgne dhíbh* " a word used with def. art. or other such (defining) word " (?), 69a 37.

G " Verbal form " or " verbal personal ending ".

19 *teile ó innsgne,* " *teile* used as conjugated verb (and not as unchanging interjectional word)"; 10b 1.

20 *innsgne gach pearsan,* " verbal form "; 230 16.

21 *an phearsa innsgne láin* (leg. *láine* ?), " verb-form complete in itself ", i.e. verb with pers. ending showing its subject (?) ; 241 18.

22 *caidhid na fir . . . . .l. sunnradh orra ; is é do-bheir sin innsgne lán is na fearaibh sin,* " *siad* should not be put after *caidhid* because *caidhid na fir* is self-contained ". 1aa 22. The words *is na fearaibh* mean " the phrase containing *na fir* ", i.e. *siad* would be superfluous and therefore wrong. The principle here implied does not always apply, cf. 241 5.

23 *innsgne lán a-tá i Móir agus is in mhealladh,* " *Mór do mhealladh* is a phrase complete in itself ", 1ab 35. Here *innsgne lán* " complete phrase " has a different application from the preceding two exx.

24 *innsgne an fhir,* meaning ? 67a 36.

APPENDIX IV

SLEGAR

The following are the only passages where mention of Slégar has been found :

A (24 P 8 p. 48, quoted in IGT p. 36)

Focal do-ní dá thaoibhréim nó taoibhréim ⁊ moladh ⁊ sloinneadh,[1] as aige as cóir Slégur.[2] Focal do-ní trí taoibhréime nó dá thaoibhréim ⁊ moladh ⁊ sloinneadh,[3] as cóir Slégur[4] ⁊ Barra[5] ⁊ Láinshlégur,[6] an cédtaoibhréim[7] ag aithearrach leis an Slégur mBona, an dara taoibhréim[3] leis an Slégur mBairr, iad araon leis an Láinshlégur.[9] Slégur an lomtha ⁊ an uirrdhighthi ag dul a séimhioghadh, Slégur an tséimhighthe ag dul a lomadh.[10] Ní théid Slégur tar uirrdhiughadh no tar *nó* no tar *ná* ná tar *agus* ná tar thulshunnradh no tar shunnradh innsgne.

Its literal translation might be : " A word which causes two genitives or a genitive and adjective and family-name may have Slégar. A word which causes three gens. or two gens. and an adj. and family-name may have Slégar and Barr and Láinshlégar, the first gen. changing with the Slégar Bona, the second gen. with the Slégar Bairr, both of them with the Láinshlégar. The Slégar of non-lenition and of eclipsis is lenition, the Slégar of lenition is non-lenition. Slégar is not allowed in presence of eclipsis or *nó* or *ná* or *agus* or a noun defined by article or poss. adj."

Notes : 1 i.e. a word followed by a gen. & a gen. (replaceable by adj. or family-name).

2 " Slégar " is a peculiar initial affection (described below) of the first gen. in the above group ; it also is applied to the gen. so affected.

3 i.e. a word which is followed by a gen. & an extra gen. & a gen. (replaceable by adj. or family-name).

4 " Slégar " when occurring in a group of four words is also called " Slégar Bona ".

5 " Barr " (sic leg. ?), also called " Slégar Bairr ", is the extra gen. which occurs in a Slégar group of four words.

6 " Láinshlégar " means the group of three gens. (i.e. the Slégar Bona, the Slégar Bairr, and the replaceable gen.) when the whole Slégar group consists of four words.

7 " The first gen." here means the first one after the Slégar Bona, i.e. it means the Slégar Bairr. It must refer to, and its initial is affected by, the Slégar Bona.

8 "The second gen." here means the replaceable gen. which in a Slégar group of four words follows the Slégar Bairr.

9 This obscurely worded phrase means that each of the two gens. referred to in 6 and 7 must refer to, and be affected by, the gen. immediately preceding it in the Láinshlégar. Thus the Láinshlégar forms a block bound together by both metre and sense; no word in it goes with the introductory word. This point is illustrated by C5, 6 infra.

10 i.e. the Slégar affection consists in this, that a gen. which ordinarily would be eclipsed or unlenited becomes lenited and one which would ordinarily be lenited loses its lenition

11 i.e. a gen. which under certain conditions would be affected by Slégar is never so affected when followed by *ná* or *nó* or *agus* or when preceded by an article or poss. adj.

B (24 P 8, p. 226)

As fear gona fir mé, .c. Slégar aige ós taoibhréim é; *as fear gonta fir mé*, *.l.* Slégar aige ós oibrioghadh é.

Note: Slégar is right in *as fear ghona* (sic leg., cf. 21b 33) *fir mé*; the word *gona* is gen. of *guin*, whereas *gonta* is part of verb *gonaim*, but cf. 226 25.

C (C ii 3, f. 10b 21–8)

1 *Mac fir agus mná*, .l. Slégar aige nó gu (d)téid mol(adh) roimhe.
2 *Mac fir nó mná* mar sin.
3 *Mac fir na mná*, .c. Slégar aigi.
4 *Gen gu (m)bí as-dtigh a (d)tab(hair). maruidh ni fhir in einigh* .c.
5 *Mac fir éigin*, .l. Slégar aige ón chéillsin; ón *éigean* is .c. Slégar aigi.
6 *Mac fir eile*, .c. Slégar aigi.
7 *Gémadh naomh nír dhligh duine. taobh re guibhe fhir oile*, .c.
8 *Mac fir nó dó* agus *mac fir* féin, .l. Slégar aca.

Notes: 1 *fir*, not *fhir* is correct owing to *agus* after it; *fhir* would be right in *mac fhir óig agus mhná*, cf. infra E 6, 7.

2 So also here; *nó* prevents Slégar.

3 *fhir* would be right here; a Slégar may be followed by art., cf. infra 4 and E 4.

4 "though his gifts leave his house, the generous man's wealth lives on"; *fhir* in *ni fhir an einigh*, being fixed by metre, shows the preceding to be right.

5 *Mac fhir éigin*, "a certain son of a man". Here *fhir* is wrong because *éigin*, though an adj., goes with *mac*. Were it "man of violence", *fhir* would be right; cf. A note 8.

6 *fhir* is right here, *eile* being adj. going with *fhir*.

7 "Not even a saint should depend on the prayers of another man" (DD vii 29). After *guidhe*, acc. of verb-noun, an

unlenited *fir* would ordinarily be required (cf. 24 P 8 226 18). The three words *guidhe fhir eile* form a Slégar group, and therefore *fhir* is correct.

8 In *mac fir nó dó* the *nó* saves *fir* from Slégar affection. In *mac fir* (i.e. *mac* with no word after it) *fir* is correct, Slégar not occurring except in a group of at least three words.

D (C ii 3, p. 21b 31)

As fear aithne sheabhaic mhé, .c. Slégar aige ós taeibhréim comhfhada ris féin ; ann féin a-tá a Shlégar sin.

The comment here means that the sentence is a case of Slégar, but that the Slégar is invisible owing to *aithne* beginning with a vowel. The ex. occurs also in 24 P 8 226 23, but with *seabhaic*, which is wrong according to the rule there given.

E (C i 3, f. 67b 16–22)

1 *Mac fir eile*, .c. Slégar aige.
2 *Mor an lón do d(h)l(igh) duine. nach fuighe lón fhir ele.*
3. *Mac fir na mná*, .c. Slégar aige.
4 *Gen go (m)bí as-tigh a t(h)ar(aidh). mar(aidh) ní fhir an einigh* .c.
5 *Mac fir ná mná*, .l. Slégar aige.
6 *Mac fir ⁊ mná*, .l. Slégar aige.
7 ní t(h)éid Slégar tar *agus* gan m(h)ol(adh) roimhe.

Notes : For 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, cf. supra C.

2 *fhir* fixed by metre in *lón fhir eile* shows that *fir* in 1 might be *fhir*.

5 *ná* is conjunction here, not art. Hence Slégar would be wrong.

7 i.e. *agus* prevents Slégar unless adj. precedes it ; cf. C 1.

F (C i 3 71a 16)

Bean Fhinn óg, .l.s. air ; *bean óg (Fh)inn*, .c.s. air.

Note : The only way in which it seems possible to get sense out of this passage is to take .*s*. in both cases as *séimhiughadh*, and to read *óig* for *óg* in the first ex. Then the meaning will be that *bean Finn óig* " the wife of young Fionn " is correct, *Fhinn* being delenited owing to Slégar, whereas in *bean óg Fhinn* the *Fhinn* keeps its ordinary lenition because the words are not in the order required for Slégar. The difficulty about this interpretation is that it seems to assume that Slégar is always obligatory, cf. infra.

G (C i 3 71b 2–5)

1 *Féchfad urra mheallta Taidhg*, .s.b. ⁊ illr(aidh) do cheart air.
2 *Féchfad urra mheallta Thaidhg*, .s.b. ⁊ illr(aidh) d'éigceart air.
3 .l. Slégar aige nó go ndeach moladh air.
4 *Féchfad urra meallta Th(aidhg)*, na .s. céadna air *ó* S(h)légar.

Notes : It is here assumed that the translation of the three sentences is : " I will examine the surety (or " sureties ") which entice (lit. " of the enticing of ") Tadhg ".

1 *urra* may be sg. or pl. (cf. IGT 7), and ordinarily lenites a following gen. This seems to be the meaning of *s(éimhiughadh) b(aininnsgne)* ⁊ *ill(raidh) do cheart air.*

2 This seems merely to mean that the lenition just mentioned is wrong in the case of *Taidhg.*

3 " Its Slégar will be wrong till an adj. be used ", i.e. *urra mheallta* will not become *urra meallta* till an adj. follows (" adj." here including gen., i.e. *Taidhg*).

4 This is Slégar form of the first sentence. The lenition of *Thaidhg* seems to be a slip, as *meallta* does not lenite.

CONCLUSIONS

In order to ascertain the usages of the poems with regard to Slégar, an examination has been made of the Magauran MS and of the YBL Duanaire (the portions of it where the facsimile is legible, its original not being available at present). References to the Magauran MS are introduced by " M ", those to the YBL by " DD " and " AiD ", i.e. Dán Dé and Aithdioghluim Dána in which the YBL poems are edited. In choosing exx., no account has been taken of cases where, owing to contractions (e.g. of *mc, br-, gr-, fr-*) the initial affection is doubtful, nor of cases where initial lenition is affected by the rule in IGT p. 14.

From this examination and from a study of the foregoing passages in the Tracts the following conclusions seem to emerge :

A The term " Slégar " (whose derivation is unknown to me) means a peculiar initial affection of a genitive which occurs under certain conditions.

B The affection consists in this, that a gen. which under ordinary circumstances would be lenited loses its lenition, whereas one which would ordinarily be eclipsed or unlenited acquires a lenition.

C The gen. to be so affected must be the second word in a group of three or four words arranged as follows : Introductory word ; genitive ; (an extra gen.) ; a gen. or (in place of it) an adj. or a family-name (e.g. *Uidhir, Carthaigh, &c.*).

D The gen. to be so affected is called " Slégar ", this term being also used of its affection.

E In a group of four words the Slégar is called also " Slégar Bona "; the extra gen. is called " Slégar Bairr " (or simply " Barr ") ; the block consisting of the three gens., i.e. the two just mentioned together with the final one (replaceable by adj. or family-name), is called " Láinshlégar ".

F In a Slégar group of three words the gen. immediately following the Slégar must refer to—and is initially affected by—the Slégar, not the Introductory word.

G In a Slégar group of four words the Slégar Bairr (i.e. the extra gen.) must refer to—and is initially affected by—the Slégar Bona ; and the final gen. (i.e. the one replaceable by adj. or name) must refer to—and is initially affected by—the Slégar Bairr, not the Introductory word.

H With regard to the Introductory word :

(a) The commonest type of Slégar occurs when the Introd. word of the group is either a nom. or *a* with a voc., and when at the same time it begins a clause. Hence the types *seanchus fhir na n-each ndonn, a inghean Méig Uidhir fhéil* are very numerous, e.g. M ii 17c, 42a, iii 30d, v 16a, ix 13a, 28a, 32d, xvi 6d, 16b, 21a, 29a, 40b, xviii 1d, 2a, 27a, 38d, xix 54a, 55a xxi 26d, 37a, xxii 15a, 29a, xxiii 9c, xxiv 17a, 52d, xxv 5a, 6a, 46a, xxvi 1b, 9b, xxviii 2d, xxix 8a, 37a, xxx 36a, 44b, xxxii 10d, 38d, DD iii 12a, AiD **6** 6a, 42b, **7** 7a, 42a, **8** 5b, 33b, **11** 26a, **30** 4b, **39** 31b.

On the other hand, in many cases parallel to the above, the MSS do not show Slégar, e.g. M ii 23c, 28a, 29a, 54a, iii 26c, iv 28c, v 5c, 24a, 27b ix 7a, 15a, 17d, 32a, xiii 9a, xvi 29c, xxvii 43a, AiD **6** 4d, **17** 9a, **28** 26d, &c. These cases are too numerous to be explained away as due to scribal carelessness ; they suggest rather that Slégar is merely optional.

It is to be noted that the Tracts nowhere explicitly declare that Slégar is obligatory, though in one place (C i 3 71a) they imply it. Its optional character is borne out by the fact that, even in the above type of examples which most frequently show Slégar, there are some instances where it is not merely absent but forbidden by metre, e.g. M iv 11c, xiv 34a, xxiii 11b, xxxii 21a.

(b) When the Introd. word is nom. but does not begin a clause (e.g. when it is preceded by a noun to which it is in apposition, or by a verb or a pred. adj. or *is* or *acht* or *agus*), the poems occasionally show Slégar (e.g. M v 25c, xvi 17b, AiD **15** 23c, **26** 10d, 25d), but far more often do not, e.g. M iii 31c, ix 35d, x 26c, 28a, 29c, 33d, xvi 17a, 41a, xvii 26d, xxi 3a, xxii 17a, AiD **10** 19b (where its absence is metrically fixed), **26** 17d, **28** 21c, &c. ; the Tracts apparently allow it, cf. extracts above, B, C, D.

(c) In cases where Introd. word is not nom. or voc. the Tracts (cf. extracts above, C7, E2, G4) give exx. of Slégar after acc., and the poems show it sometimes after dat. and acc., e.g. M iv 30b, viii 4b, ix 7d, 10b, 10d, 11d, xi 4a, AiD **7** 19d, **8** 12b, &c., but in the vast majority of cases neglect it, e.g. M i 7b, ii 36a, 37a, ix 12d, 16d, 33d, x 31b, xxxii 8b, AiD **8** 38d, &c. ; and its absence is sometimes fixed by metre, e.g. M xi 11b, &c.

I The Slégar affection is common when the first gen. is followed by an art., as can be seen from the Tracts (cf. extracts above, C 3, 4, E 3, 4), and from many of the exx. referred to in Ha above. It is never found when the first gen. is preceded by an art. or a poss. adj., or is followed by *agus* or *nó* or *ná*, cf. extracts from the Tracts above, A, C 1, 2, 8, E 5, 6.

J In the first extract from the Tracts above it is said that a *sloinneadh* may replace a gen. as the final word of a Slégar group. By *sloinneadh* is meant words like *Briain*, *Uidhir*, *Carthaigh*, *&c.*, the *Í* or *Meic* which precedes them being ignored, though retaining a leniting power. Thus cases of Slégar would be : *bás chloinne hÍ Bhriain*, *guin cloinne Meic Dhiarmuda*, *maidhm bhairr chathbhair Í Bhriain*, *briseadh chos gcraoisighe Meic Dhiarmuda*. Hence a phrase as *bás mheic Dhiarmuda* would not be considered an example of Slégar, though *bás Mheig Uidhir* would.

K It is not easy to understand the statement in extract A from the Tracts that eclipsis prevents Slégar, in view of the statement in the same place that lenition is the Slégar form of eclipsis, Possibly the meaning may be that one may employ either eclipsis or lenition after words like *Ceinéal*, *Teallach*, *buaidh*. *&c.* when they introduce a Slégar group, i.e. that either *Ceinéal mBréanainn na n-each ndonn* or *Ceinéal Bhréanainn na n-each ndonn* would be correct. The former of these types is common, e.g. M ii 44c, xi 3b, &c. but no ex. of the latter has come to hand.

L It constantly happens that a lenited gen. might be regarded as a case of Slégar (all the conditions for Slégar being present), or as coming under the rule (cf. Éigse 111 54) that gens. like *cláir*, *fuinn*, *fóid*, *&c.* preceding a gen. of a proper name, and also gens. like *fir*, *bairr*, *cinn*, *craoibhe*, *&c.* preceding a gen. of a place-name, are usually lenited ; instances of such coincidences would be : M i 10d, ix 22b, xviii 7c, 27a, xxiii 9c, xxiv 17a, xxv 33c, xxvii 33b. It would be wrong to infer from such cases that the rule just mentioned is simply an application of Slégar ; numerous exx. prove that the rule holds good where there can be no question of Slégar, e.g.

M ii 54a, xiii 34a, xvi 14a, 31b, 37d, xviii 11b, &c Indeed, where this rule and Slégar come into conflict, the former requiring a lenited gen., the latter an unlenited one, it is the former which prevails, e.g. M xviii 36b, xxi 30c, xxxi 22b, AiD 29 27c, &c., though occasionally the latter (perperam ?), e.g. M xi 4a.

For convenience of reference the lines in M referred to in the foregoing are here given:

M. I 7b ós bhaidhbh Chluaine cairbhsheing.
10d daghbhranán fhian n-Éireann.
II 17c seanchas fhir na n-earrladh ndonn.
23c fear Muighe Sléacht as seang glac.
28a airgneach Daoile na bhfleadh bhfuar.
29a inbhear Muighe Sléacht na sreabh
36a ainm ó fheartaibh Gaoidheal nglan.
37a do thógaibh ádh Briain í Bhriain.
42a biodhbhaidh fhir na n-abhra mall.
44c Teallach n-Eachach na n-each mín.
54a mac Maghnusa Mhuighe Finn.
III 26c doire sróill chorcra ós gach cath.
30d snuadh Chon na cearda bha caomh.
31c dar líon fleadh bhreacthruaille beann.
IV 11c seabhac fionnMhuighe Fabhair.
28c fios gliadh na saoirríogh gar slógh.
30b ba shlógh Mórmhaoil mheic Mongaigh.
V 5c táinte sluaigh Glinne Gaibhle.
16a a theaghlach fhir na n-each seang.
24a marbhadh míleadh Muighe Sléacht.
25c traisgeoraidh guin cleath gCoradh.
27b sluagh Teallaigh Eachach urrdhuirc.
VIII 4b i ndúnudh géige Gabhráin.
IX 7a inghean Mhéig Shamhradháin shéimh.
7d re taoibh fhuilt órchaolaigh úir.
10b ag tuighe gualann nglac sliom.
10d ag tuighe clann bhfoda bhfionn.
11d samhail re néimh fháinne óir.
12d ar doire chlann bhancthach bhfionn.
13a a bhaincheann bᴀanchloinne Briain.
15a folt Gormlaidhe na nglac saor.
16d i n-a mionn chiabh gcraoibhcheart gcam.
17d inghean chiabh gclannamlach gclaon.
22b barr chraoibhe Leamhna gan locht.
28a inghean Méig Shamhradháin sheing.
32a inghean Mhéig Shamhradháin sheang.
d féithle clann gcaomh ós a cionn.

33d ar eangaibh sróill ghríbhe Gaoil.
35d is barr cleacht bhfannbhuidhe an folt.
X 26c acht sleachta bróg (n)gríbhe Gabhra.
28a cíos agus cáin cheinéal mBréanainn.
29c mór créachta feirge na flatha.
31b fa dhreagan gCriachna an chnis ghil.
33d acht leabtha bróg bhfíthe bhfionn.
XI 3b Teallach n-Eachach na n-arm ndeas.
4a a-tá ag Maghnus Muighe Fabhair.
11b ag iomráth fhir na n-arm ndearg.
XIII 9a inghean Chathail chríche Teamhrach.
34a a inghean Ailbhe fhuinn Bhóinne.
XIV 34a eineach Saidhbhe na súl ngorm.
XVI 6d farmad bhan a bantrochta.
14a casmhail folt mná Mhuighe Samh.
16b folt mháthar Cuinn Chéadchathaigh.
17a casmhail folt Saidhbhe saoire.
17b 's trillse Mhuirne Munchaoimhe.
21a inghean Cathail Chairn Bhricne.
29a inghean Cathail C(h)láir Midhe.
c grian bhan Éireann an inghean.
31b nós mná mharcaigh Aolmhaighe.
37d moludh ghruadh chraoibhe Céise.
40b baincheann chloinne Conchubhair.
41a Sadhbh inghean Chathail chosgraigh.
XVII 26d is buime chorn saoireang Sadhbh.
XVIII 1d gabhla chongbhála an choigidh.
2a clann Bréanoinn mhóir mheic Fhearghna.
7c fleadha phuirt Eamhna Uladh.
11b ar ndíoth chloinne chinn Ghabhráin.
27a tighearna Theallaigh Eachach.
36b bruighean churadh Callmhuighe.
38a smuainiudh fhir na n-abhradh ndonn.
XIX 54a a inghean Méig Uidhir fhéil.
55a a bhean Méig Shamhradhán shaoir.
XXI 3a latsa a mheic Bhriain an bhairr thais.
26d orrlámha chaithmhe an chnuasaigh.
30c a chraobh phuirt bhraonamlaigh Bhreagh.
37a a mheic Briain na mbriathar mbinn.
XXII 15a gabháil Méig Shamhradhán sheing.
17a tug gabháil fhir an fhuilt truim.
29a taoiseach Theallaigh úir Eachach.
XXIII 9c musgludh fhir Éirne as a idhibh.
11b a ghnúis fhir na n-earladh gcas.
XXIV 17a iomtnúdh fhear n-Éireann uile.
52d a dhaighmheic Maoile Meadha.

XXV	5a	loise tionóil Teallaigh Eachnach.
	6a	crithre theinteadh Teallaigh Eachach.
	33c	sgoth Chláir Chime.
	46a	inghean Méig Uidhir.
XXVI	1b	taoiseach Theallaigh Eachach.
	9b	badhbh Daoile na ndonnbhrat.
XXVII	33b	freasdal churadh Coirrshléibhe.
	43a	inghean Mhéig Uidhir ucht bán.
XXVIII	2d	a chraobh Toraidh as ghlan gruadh.
XXIX	8a	a shlógh fhir na n-abhradh ndubh.
	37a	inghean Méig Uidhir ucht nua.
XXX	36a	cáraid sliasad réidh roigheal.
	44b	inghean Cathail chreacharnaidh.
XXXI	22b	cumha ghéige gormChodhail.
XXXII	8b	ag baidhbh Chruachna an chomhráith shuairc.
	21a	ruathar feirge flatha Manann.
	38d	freagra chogaidh neimhnigh Néill.

APPENDIX V

RELATIVE SENTENCES

As regards the use of the subjunctive in rel. clauses cf. 66a 1, 69a 14.

The following eight main classes of rel. clauses may be distinguished. In I to VII the antecedent may be a noun (in any case or number) or a pron. (in any gender number or person).

I

Where the rel. pron. is nom. to a verb.

The pron. does not appear.

After certain pred. adjs. as *tearc, iomdha, mairg, &c.* an antecedent like *an té, &c.* is usually omitted.

The verb, if active, is lenited, and has its *-as* form where this exists, otherwise the 3rd sg. of any required tense.

Passive verbs, whether preceded by *do, ro* or not, are generally unlenited.

Some verbs as *tig, tiocfas, táinig, téid, tug, torchuir, tarla,* are generally unlenited ; others as *fuair* vary.

In neg. clauses *nach, ná* take conjunct. forms of verbs where such exist.

Type-forms of verb : *mholas, nach molann, nach mol ; do mholadh, nach moladh ; do mhol, nar mhol ; mholfas, nach molfa ; do mholfadh, nach molfadh ; m(h)oltar, nach moltar ; do molta, nach molta ; do moladh, nar moladh ; m(h)olfar, nach molfar ; do molfaidhe, nach molfaidhe ; a-tá, nach fuil ; bhíos, nach bí ; do bhíodh, nach bíodh ; do bhí, nach raibhe ; bhias, nach bia ; do bhiadh, nach biadh ; tig, nach tig ; tiocfas, nach tiocfa ; táinig, nach táinig ; téid, nach téid ; rachas, nach racha ; do-chuaidh, nach deachaidh ; do-bheir, nach tabhair ; tug, nach tug ; do-bhéara, nach tiobhra, &c.*

Exx. : 189 20 *gun té thoigérus,* 192 12 *an sluagh do gonadh,* 197 23 *damadh é tíosadh treimhit,* 205 25 *searc í Mheadhbha do mheall mhnaoi,* 217 14 *an triar táinig,* 220 28 *tearc do chreidfeadh,* 222 18 *foighide í do mheall mé,* 223 12 *ní fhear do bhean oruibh í,* 223 28 *don té do cheilfiodh an cion,* 236 2 *tú ghébhus a longPhort Láirge longphort bhérus bráighde a broid,* 238 16 *fear nar fromhadh,* PB **4** 32 *glóir don tí nach tuilleann,* PB **4** 33 *tú loghas do chách a gcionta,* DD xxii 24 *is tearc a-tá dá fhine.*

Copula in this construction : 210 9 *sleagh as caol frithdéas,* 221 31 *ón bhróig áluinn as úr troigh,* 223 25 *an port nar iomdha ní a-né,* TD **6** 5 *brugh nach fiar foirghneamh.*

II

Where the rel. pron. is acc. governed by verb.

The pron. does not appear.

Any verb-form (of analytic or synthetic conjugation) may be used. In 3 sg. the *-as* forms (where they exist) are used, and occasionally (cf. exx. infra) in the 3 pl.

The verb is lenited. *Tug* occurs oftener than *thug* ; *fuair, fhuair* are both found.

Type-forms of verb : *mholaim, nach molaim ; mhola, nach mola ; mholas, nach mol, nach molann ; mholmaid, nach molam, nach molmaid ; mholtaoi, nach moltaoi ; mholaid, nach molad ; do mholas, nar mholas ; do mholais, nar mholais ; do mhol, nar mhol ; mholfad, nach molabh, &c.*

Exx. : 210 1 *an teagusg tug mé*, 220 10 *rath críche . . . ar na cíche athibh tabhradh*, 220 18 *truagh an férach fuarabhair*, 221 32 *ón aird do-chínn gá choin*, 224 22 *mo mhac saor do ghonsad Goill*, 227 15 *an tréad fheithisi*, 228 17 *ní mór dod mhaith chuire a ccéill*, 238 20 *an síol do-chonnarc gá chur*, *PB* **23** 44 *a thréan thraothas an umhla*, PB **22** 17 *an fear mheallas gile a ghruaidhe*, PB **18** 14 *d'eagla an tomhais do thuill mé*, PB **18** 8 *do nós na gceasd chuireas siad*, PB **18** 17 *madh ionann breath bheireas siad.*

III

Rel. form assumed by a clause of the type : *féadaim, &c. a mholadh* or *a-tú, &c. aga mholadh.*

The verbs (*féadaim, &c., a-tú, &c.*) are used as in 11 supra (except that the *a-* of *a-tú, &c.* may be omitted) and are followed by *do* & the verb-noun.

Exx. : 236 7 *fagha nar fhéad d'iongabháil*, 236 10 *cuimhne an bhráithris bhím do mhaoidheamh*, Mag. MS xxiv 55 *is tú an ógh a-tú do thogha*, PB **15** 5 *a dhuine a-táim do theagasg.*

IV

Rel. clause in which the rel. pron. is governed by a prep.

The construction is : prep. & rel. pron. (*a n-*) & verb.

The verb will be in conjunct. form (where such exists) and in any required voice, tense, number or person.

The neg. of the verb is shown by *nach, nar‘.*

For the forms of the preps. in this construction cf. 218 15 note.

When the verb is a cop. the prep. & pron. & cop. has special forms ; for exx. cf 218 15 note B.

Exx. : 190 26 *Eas Ruaidh gus a ruaigthí Diarmaid*, 190 27 *dá dtard geilbhreac leabhair léim*, 191 15 *re mbean bonn í Bhriain*, 193 13 *an tslat fhíorógh le mbia ar mbádh*, 212 21 *an tí fa dtám*, 213 12 *an corn a mbíodh seadh ag Sanbh*, 214 14 *mo chin ler cailleadh* *an cháin. ler dháil aingiol ibh don óigh,* 214 15 *an fear bróigthiogh aga mbí,* 214 20 *troid risin tí a tteigémhadh,* 218 18 *an fear rer bheanus,* 218 19 *an t-arm leis ar ghonus tú,* 219 8 *an cíogh trer ghabh ar ngaol,* 224 25 *a chú ar a ttád teora buadh,* PB **2** 32 *croidhe te gá marann a mhian,* PB **15** i *Mac Dé dá ndearnuis námhuid,* PB **19** 17 *bean re roinnfe a roghuala,* PB **20** 8, *sgéal ris nach sgarfa mise,* PB **22** 26 *aonghuth ar a n-anfam,* PB **27** 39 *fáidh rer taobhadh ar dtáth,* TD **13** 12 *fuair an chríochsa . . . ní éigin . . . tar nach éidir í d'fhaghal.*

This construction may be used in clauses whose antecedent is *lá, tráth, uair, an tann, &c.* ("the day, &c. when . . ."), but cf. infra VIII 3.

Exx. 220 2 *a-tá ré gá rabha a bpéin,* 233 21 *gach aghaidh fhuar dar éirigh,* PB **20** 9 *lá éigin dar fhás a ghoimh,* PB **29** 31 *gach uair dá n-iarrainn leabaidh,* PB **26** 16 *gach tráth dá dteagmaid ar ais,* PB **14** 39 *an tann fa dtiomairg,* PB **22** 26 *re Dia an dann fa sgarfam,* TD **16** 16 *an uair fa gcluinfid.*

Applications of this construction are the following: when a rel. clause, if couched in non-rel. form, would be, not a simple verb & prep. pron (e.g *smuainim air*), but either (a) *a-tú, &c.* & *ag* & verb-noun & prep. pron. (e.g. *a-tú ag smuaineamh air*); or (b) a cop. & adj. & verb-noun & prep. pron. (e.g. *is cóir smuaineamh air*); or (c) a cop. & "participium necessitatis" & prep. pron. (e.g. *is smuainte air*), in these cases this construction is used (*a-tú, &c.* or the cop. being in rel. form), e.g. *an fear ar a bhfuilim ag smuaineamh, an fear ara cóir smuaineamh, an gníomh ara smuainte.*

Exx. 190 25 *as tusa an fear leis a mbí gach fear ag feis,* Mag. MS ii 18 *ó Cuinn ar nach beam ag brath,* DiD **11** 19 *gá seise ar budh déanta id dheoidh,* DiD **3** 25 *cia an neach dá budh reactha a rath.*

V

When the rel. clause, if couched in non-rel. form, would be either (a) cop. & adj. or noun & pers. pron. & *do* & verb-noun (e.g. *is cóir é do dhéanamh*), or (b) cop. & adj. or noun & poss. adj. & verb-noun (e.g. *is cóir a dhéanamh*).

In these cases the construction is: direct rel. of cop. & *do* & verb-noun.

Exx.: PB **22** 6 *síoth Dé nach áil d'fhagháil,* PB **22** 11 *ní nach éidear d'fhulang,* PB **22** 28 *an corp as cóir d'eiteach,* PB **23** 44 *a éigean nach cás do chlódh.*

VI

When the rel. pron. is *a n-* ("all that").

The verb of the clause is in its conjunct. form (if it has one), and is 3 sg. if *a n-* be its subject, in any required number or person if *a n-* be its object.

The rel. clause may be subject or object of a verb, or gen. (e.g. after *leath, tar éis, &c.*), or governed by a prep. (e.g. *dá n-, dar, ar a n-, ar ar, le a n-, ler, &c.*).

Exx.: 196 1 *fa phéin a bhfuil tall 'na ttír,* 197 15 *bearbhadh a mbí inntibh d'iasg,* 211 19 *a bfuigheam d'ulc,* 211 21 *a ragha uainn gá dulc dhúinn,* 211 24 *'s a bfaghthair d'ulc na n-Iarladh,* 217 14 *as pian leam a ráidhid riom,* 220 28 *go leigfeadh linn ar leigis,* 221 27 *ní ghoir fear dá bfoil a mBoirinn teagh.,* 223 9 *'s ar ládh d'fholtuibh oramsa,* 223 20 *ar ibh don digh,* 223 22 *ní bhí dá n-omnuibh ón ágh. bán achd a mbí a ndornaibh dhíobh,* 240 11 *meallfad a bfuil asttigh,* 236 9 *duilghi dhoibh a ndearnasdair,* 70a 11 *gonfad leath a bhfuil asdigh,* 70a 20 *is maith a ndénae,* 70a 23 *gonfad a ngonae,* PB **2** 6 *nír fhágaibh . . . gníomh dá raibhe i meanma . . .,* PB **5** 41 *ciall a ndubhart daoibh,* PB **11** 5 *is tugtha dhó a n-iarrfa,* PB **11** 42 *tar cheann a ndamantar dhíobh,* PB **11**A 8 *a gcoisgéar is dearbh mar déar,* PB **20** 20 *mairg dar cinneadh dul . . .,* PB **26** 26 *ar éis a gcanam,* PB **21** 4 *a leig linn . . . dá maitheadh sinn dó a dhochar.*

In this construction *gach a n-* and *gach fear, &c. dá n-* are common.

Exx.: 232 15 *d'éis gach teasda dá n-éir ort,* PB **4** 44 *i ndiaidh gach ceasta dar chuiris,* PB **6** 11 *gach ní dá bhfuaramar,* PB **9** 15 *gach fear dá bhfaiceadh an t-amharc,* PB **12** 29 *i ngach eing dá bhfuil fúthaibh,* PB **18** 28 *fuair Caithir fhíona gach ar iarr.*

VII

Where rel. pron. corresponds to English " whose ".

Of this class there are six main types:

A " whose X " & cop. & pred. adj.
crann as mhaith toradh.
" the tree whose fruit is good ".
fear as fhearr clú.
" the man whose fame is highest ".

B " whose X " & intrans. verb or pass.
fear isa bhas do bhí um chraoibh. cf. 215, l. 17.
" the man whose hand was around a branch ".

C " whose X " & trans. verb & acc.
fear isa bhas, bean isa bas, do bhuail an leanbh.
" the man, the woman, whose hand struck the child ".

D " whose X " & trans. verb & subject (noun or verb-ending). Two constructions

(a) *crann isa chraobh do bhuaileas*
" the tree whose branch I struck ".
crann isa chraobh do bhuail an fear.
" the tree whose branch the man struck '.

fear isa bhean mheallaim. cf. 215, .l. 5.
"the man whose wife I deceive".

(b) *crann do bhuaileas chraoibh.*
"the tree whose branch I struck".
crann do bhuail an fear chraoibh.
"the tree whose branch the man struck".
fear mheallaim mhnaoi. cf. .l. 5.
"the man whose wife I deceive".
fear nach measgfadh chéill. cf. .l. 8.
"the man whose senses it would not confuse".
gort nar airg imle. cf. .l. 11.
"the field whose borders he harried not".
bean fhéaghaim fhionnghualainn. cf. .l. 12.
"the lady whose white shoulder I see".

E (a) Prep. & "whose X" & intrans. verb & subject (noun or verb-ending).
crann ar a rabhas chraoibh.
"the tree on whose branch I was".
crann ar a raibhe an t-éan chraoibh.
"the tree on whose branch the bird was".
fear ó dtánag mhaoi. cf. .l. 4.
"the man from whose wife I came".
bean ór imthigheas dá fhear cf. .l. 13.
"the woman from whose two husbands I escaped".

(b) When prep. phrase is used instead of prep.
toimhsigh cia ar a dtarla thí AiD **28** 13.
an fáidh ar a dtámaid tí, PB **27** 23 (sic leg. ? cf. var. lect.)
"the seer of whom we speak".
's an truaill i dtámaid timcheall DD xx 42 (sic leg. ? cf. var. lect.)
". . the body of which we speak".
So too, for *muna thí a-támaid i ngioll* leg. . . . *'n-a dtámaid ghioll* ?

F Prep. & "whose X" & trans. verb & subject (noun or verb-ending) & acc.
crann ar chuireas, ar chuir, an fear comhartha ar a chraoibh.
"the tree on whose branch I, the man, put a mark".
crann a mbeanaim toradh ó a chraoibh.
"the tree from whose branch I take fruit".

Remarks on the above types:

1 Only B, D, E are exemplified in the text here. A is common in the poems, but no ex. of C or F has been found in them.

2 In A the poss. adj. is omitted altogether. Of sentences like *Conn is ard a chlú,* where the "whose" clause is in the form of a parenthesis containing a poss. adj., no ex. is available. Of

the O.I. constructions where, after *asa* (rel. cop. & poss. adj.) a pred. may be put followed by the subject, or a subject may be put followed by the pred. (cf. Rev. Celt. xxxii 447), the only traces known to me are : AiD **37** 31 *an t-Iarla isa hobair soin*, DD xviii 22 *Íosa Críosd isa chorp sain*, and (in prose) Desid. 1652 *an mhaighden-so 's a hainm an tnúith.*

3 In B *isa* introduces a noun & rel. of intrans. verb or pass., cf. TD **28** 3 *gach ní isa fhios fhuil agam*, and (in prose) PH 6491 and 7161) *a uli doine is a sailechtu fil*, PH 6264 *Michael . . . . as a foraithmet atfiadar*, Éigse iii 144 *don tí sa dhealbh atá ; an cholann . . . sa tighearna atá ; ceisd sa fios fuil ; an té sa hanam dochuaidh ; an corp sa hanam dochuaidh ; an t-aos . . . sa hanmanna . . . . atá.* Here might be added Éigse, l.c. *an ben sa hainm atáid . . . . do bhreith.*

4 Of Da, exx. are : O Con. Don's Bk. 289b v. 41 *Diarmaid asa ainm fhuair* ; Stud. xix 16 *gobhláin sa ceird* (leg. *gceird* ?) *do chaithis.* Prose exx. are : PH 1354 *tánic in bannscal is a mac no-s-ícc Georgi do'n daille*, Éigse, l.c. *an té sa hanam do-chonnaic sé.*

5 In Db the rel. clause is worded as though " whose " were acc. of a rel. pron. (" whom ", " which ") governed by the verb, and the real object of the verb is put at the end in acc. ; it is lenited if it is fem. and (though no clear ex. has been found) probably also if it is masc. (an o-stem).

6 In Ea the rel. clause is worded as though " whose " were a rel. pron. (" whom ", " which ") governed in dat. or acc. by the prep., and then the real object of the prep. is put at the end. If it be a fem. noun with special dat. and acc. form this form is used and is lenited ; if it be a noun with o-stem its initial affection is uncertain, i.e. no clear exx. are at hand to show whether an acc. *fear* or *fhear* is to be written, or whether a dat. *fior* or *fhior* is to be used. An ex. of this common construction is : O Con. Don's Bk. 289b v. 38 *Brian Bóroimhe rogha ríogh bFáil ar a bhfuil sliocht.*

For CB viii 11 *don dáil taoi do chothachadh* Prof. O. Bergin suggested *don dáil gá daoi chothachadh*, but cf. 211 25 sq. where such a use of *daoi* would appear to be condemned.

The construction in DiD **88** 27, *gach duine is tír a dtéighim*, " everyone to whose land I come " seems to be irregular. Were *is* omitted, it might possibly be taken as an ex. of Ea with *tír* preceding instead of following *a dtéighim.*

7 Of this E type there are some prose exx. in which *isa* is used, followed by a noun & prep. & rel. verb & subject (noun or verb-ending), e.g. PH 6394 *in t-árchangel as a guth res a n-érigfe in cined doenna*, Éigse, l.c. *Abr(a)ham sa sliocht dá rabhadar ; crann sa bun fa bhfuil ; an tí sa fhoghnamh na bhfuilid.*

8 The prep. phrases alluded to in Eb are those in which the function of a prep. is performed by a prep. & noun & gen., or by a prep. & poss. adj. & noun e.g. *ar tí chogaidh, ar mo thí, i dtimcheall fhir, im thimcheall, &c.* Phrases consisting of prep. & noun & prep. (e.g. *i n-éigin ag, i ngioll ar, &c.*) present no difficulty ; rel. clauses containing them are merely applications of type IV above, e.g. DD xxi 3 *gun tí gá dtáim i n-éigin.*

9 Of F no exx. have been found by me in the poems. There are, however, in this MS two exx. which seem to mark an approach to it, viz. 216 9 *fiafruigheam focal gach fear.géar dá ttángamar don tigh,* " let us seek the opinion of every keen-witted man to whose house we came ", and 240 11 *meallfad a ttángabhair don tigh,* " I will deceive all those to whose house you came ".

10 In the foregoing remarks (2, 3, 4, 7) it will be noticed that the *-a* of *isa, asa* sometimes retains its poss. adj. force (i.e. when masc. leniting ; when fem. prefixing *h-* to vowels and not affecting consonants), but at other times acts as fem. even where one would expect it to act as masc. Sometimes, too, *isa, asa* drops its initial letter.

11 The poss. adj. is present in B. C, Da, F, and is latent (cf. Rev. Celt. xxxii 449) in E ; only in A and Db is it absent. Therefore, if the section-heading (*ciall innsgne tar brághaid*) means " construction of a pron. (i.e. poss. adj.) passed over (i.e. omitted) " the exx. given under A and Db are the only really pertinent ones.

12 In the poems one finds rel. clauses like the following one (which is a quite regular instance of type IV above) : PB 2 32 *croidhe te gá marann a mhian,* " a hot heart with which its passion remains ", i.e. " whose passion lives on ". Possibly it was clauses of this kind, in which *gá* (i.e. *ag a*) and *a* (poss. adj.) both appear referring to the antecedent, that led to the spreading employment of poss. adjs. in all forms of rel. clauses characteristic of modern Irish.

The following types showing this extended use of poss. adjs. in rel. clauses do not seem to occur in Bardic Poetry :

Instead of B. ; *fear a raibhe a bhas ar an sgéith,* " the man whose hand was on the shield ".
,, C. ; *bean ar bhuail a bas an leanbh,* " the woman whose hand struck the child ".
,, D. ; *bean ar bhuail an fear a mac,* " the woman whose son the man struck ".

To these F is to be added.

13 From *isa, asa* in rel. construction is to be distinguished *is a* (*agus a*) in phrases like TD 6 10 *fear is a chlú ar chló na consain,* " a man and (i.e. " with ") his fame like that of that Hound ".

VIII

The rel. form of a verb (any voice, tense, number, person) is also used :

(i) after certain conjunctions, e.g. *mar, amhail, suil, ó, &c.*

(ii) after some temporal conjunctional phrases, e.g. *an fad, an feadh, a bhfeadh, a gcéin, &c.*, cf. 219 26

(iii) after *an lá, an tann, &c., an uair, &c.*, e.g. 228 13 *cumhuin leam bliaghna nach beinn* ; but cf. IV supra for alternative construction with these phrases.

(iv) after *a mhéad, dá mhéad, a threise, a olcas, &c.* giving modality of an assertion, e.g. 198 6 *lór a chumhga ibhid fhion*, 225 12 *gá beag . . a threise a-táim*, 235 10 *le a mhuiche do thráigh*, AiD **8** 24 *lór a fhad as Iarmhuimhneach*, AiD **40** 19 *lór a ullmhacht íocfaithear* AiD **48** 6 *ar a olcas uair mise*, DiD **3** 16 *'s a loige, a-táimid dá thúr*, DiD **7** 18 *le luatha thug a thoradh*, DiD **32** 13 *a dhocracht fuair tusa a thús*, DiD **94** 2 *cluineam ort a threise a-taoi*, AiD **58** 6 *dá mhéad mholfad mac an ríogh* (" however much I praise the King's Son ").

Cf. Desid. p. 253 sq. where exx. of *dá* & abstract & simple rel. verb are given as being common in the prose of Conry. The other exx. there of *dá* & abstract & *dá n-* & verb do not seem to have parallels in Bardic Poetry. Nor do these poems afford any exx. of *dá* & abstract used as the first part of sentences expressing proportion. The nearest approach to proportion-sentences in Bardic Poetry are some sentences containing compar. adjs. (often with affixed *-de*) ; cf. 1bb 2-15 note.

(v) after many introductory phrases beginning with cop. (often omitted).

(a) cop & pred. adj., e.g. TD **1** 56 *faoilidh a-táid fionnGhaoidhil*, TD **9** 43 *éagóir a-táid na trí rígh.*

(b) cop. & adverb, e.g. *is mar sin, is tuas, &c.* or adverb. phrase, e.g. TD **4** 38 *fada an treimhse a-táid re a chois.*

(c) cop. & adj. used adverbially, e.g. *is maith, olc, thuigim, is meinic bhíos.*

(d) cop. & prep. & noun, e.g. *ag a mhàthair anas an mac.*

(e) cop. & prep. pron., e.g. *is ris bheanas brìogh mo sgeoil.*

(vi) after phrases introduced by *gidh,* cf. 66a 12

(vii) In interr. sentences, most of which show rel. construction.

APPENDIX VI

THE TERMS *PEARSA* AND *OIBRIUGHADH*

How the word *pearsa*, lit. " a person " came to have the technical meanings here given is not easy to imagine. The most general of these technical meanings is " abstract noun ", hence a verb-noun, i.e. a noun expressive of a verbal concept.

In VT each verb is treated under its verb-noun which is called *pearsa* or *pearsa oibrighthe*, or sometimes *ainm*.

A verb-noun which is only used as such, i.e. which has no conjugation-forms is generally said to be *gan déanmhus neith* (cf. 241 5). Such a verb-noun is also known as an *oibriughadh canamhna*, exx. of which are given in VT under *foghail*, cf. 236 18.

Verb-nouns of trans. verbs are followed in VT by the phrase *cóir ní re n-a oibrioghadh*, or what amounts to the same thing, *coir ní roimhe*, while those of intrans. verbs are followed by *ní cóir ní re n-a oibriughadh* or *ní cóir ní roimhe*.

The word *pearsa*, though most commonly meaning " verb-noun " (cf. AOC 72v) is often, by an easy transition, used as " verb " (cf. AOC 73r).

On the other hand *oibriughadh* more properly means " verb " (cf. 206 27, AOC 73).

In AOC 73r a list of conjugation-forms (of *a-tú*) is headed : *Oibrichi* (i.e. *oibrighthe*) *an urrdhalta ; na hoibrichi urrdhalta ó so amach*, where *urdhalta* (also in IGT p. 3, l. 16 ; leg. *urdhálta* ?) seems to be equivalent of " conjugated ".

Just as *pearsa*, " verb-noun " may be used for " verb ", so too *oibriughadh* " verb " may be used for " verb-noun " (cf. 71a 38 sq.).

Some exx. illustrating the above transition in meaning of *pearsa* are : *Pearsa as girre nó as faide dénmhus neith iná a hainm uathaidh nó rachas a ccomhaidheas ar a dénmhus neith*, 206 29. " A verb-noun which has act. verb-forms longer or shorter than its nom. sg., or a verb-noun whose act. verb-forms are different from it ". *Pearsa bhus girre nó bhus faide dénmhus neith iná a(n) t-ainm uathaidh nó pearsa gá mbia .dh. ar a deireadh ⁊ ghébhus casadh*, IGT p. 24, l. 23. " A verb-noun whose act. verb-forms are longer or shorter than the nom. sg., or a verb-noun ending in *-dh* and subject to syncope ". *Ní cóir dénmhus neith pearsan duir ailm a ccomhfhocal*, 207 14. " A verb's act. form having a prefixed *da* (*do*) should not be in compound ".

Innsgne gach pearsan gá mbia moladh gearr na haice, lochtach i féin ⁊ a dénmhus neith do chomhardadh, 230 16. “The personal form of any verb-noun (i.e. of any verb) which is akin to a short adj.—it (i.e. the verb-noun) and its act. forms (i.e. the act. forms of such a verb) do not rime with each other”.

Gach pearsa nach beantar a hoibrioghadh ós a chionn so : gon . . . 236 18. ; vid. note ad loc.

Gach pearsa gá mbi connsuine ar deireadh a codaso dhí . . . 236 20. “Every verb which has a consonant at the end of those parts of it . . .”; vid. note ad loc.

Gach pearsa (*i mbí*) *r* . . . *ar a cuid so : gon* . . . 237 5. “Every verb which has *-r* (as final) on this part of it, viz. *gon* . . . .”.

Ní hionann sin ⁊ an phearsa innsgne láin, 241 18. “This sentence (i.e. one with pass. form) is different (seeing it has no pres. endings) from the verb with full act. forms”.

APPENDIX VII

PEARSA LÓIR AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

Pearsa lóir, " an abstract noun with which *lór*, ' sufficient of ' may be suitably used ", i.e. " an abstract noun of quality, measure, &c.". Though IGT p. 27, l. 5 would seem to suggest that it is mostly applied to abstracts which are not akin to verbs, it is applied in IGT p. 33 sq. to such abstracts as *fearaighe, &c.* *Pearsa* by itself often stands for *pearsa lóir*, cf. 197 25, and IGT p. 149.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

They may be divided, as regards their form, into various classes. For fuller information about these abstracts cf. VT (*aitheanta*).

1 Nom. sg. of some monosyllabic adjs. (IGT p. 27, l. 5), e.g. *bocht, dubh, fiar, geal, glan, maith, trom.* Some exx. of this use are : AiD **59** 12, **63** 2, **89** 29, **92** 6, LCAB vii 71.

2 *Méid.*

3 Some nouns in -(*a*)*s* (IGT p. 87), e.g. *baos, blás, cruas, dlús, gnás, luas, maos, méas, olcas, teas, tlás, tréas, truas, &c.*

4 *Méad, fad.* Of abstracts these alone are found in compounds (IGT p. 27, l. 19).

5 *Feabhas, la*(*i*)*gh*(*e*)*ad*, both indeclinable.
All words in the preceding classes are masc. except *méid, maith.* According to IGT p. 28, l. 8 and VT (*aitheanta*) all masc. abstracts are monosyllabic, with however some exceptions, *díorghas, feabhas, laighead, olcas*, whereas the fem. abstracts (i.e. those in the following classes) have two or more syllables.

6 Abstracts the same in form as the gen. sg. fem. of their adjs., e.g. *annaimhe, aoibhne, báine, bláithe, boichte, buidhre, buige, caoine, cruime, cuimh*(*n*)*ge, daidhbhre, daingne, daoinighe, deise, dílse, dísle, dírghe, dlúthe, drúithe* (remarkable as not having variant *drús*), *duibhe, faide, fairsinge, foisge, foigse, foisde* (adj. *fosaidh*), *foilmhe, foirbhthe, gile, gnáithe, luime, luaithe, maoidhmhighe, maoithe, méithe, muiche, náire, náirighe, náraighe, nuaidhe, naoidhe, núidhe, riaibhche, sádhaile, sailche, saidhbhre, soillse, sleimhne, tréithe, trócuire, truime, uaignighe, uaingighe, uaisle, &c.* Many of the above, it will be noted, are syncopated.

7 Various other abstracts in -*e*, e.g. *doirche, leithe* (adj. *leathan*), *reimhe* (adj. *reamhar*), *treise* (adj. *tréan*).

8 Some abstracts in *-a*, e.g. *bochta, buga, burba, croma, cumh(n)ga, cunnla, déidheancha, deireadhcha, diamhra, dorcha, fallsa, fearrdha, fosda, liobhra, luatha, mucha, sochra, troma, ullmha, umhla, usa,* &c.

9 Some in *-(e)acht* (IGT pp. 33, 79), e.g. *annsacht, burbacht, comh(n)gacht, cuimhgeacht, daidhbhreacht, deimhneacht, diamhracht, dílseacht, dísleacht doircheacht, dorchacht, fallsacht, foisdeacht, fosdacht, foigseacht, foisgeacht, fearrdhacht, foirbhtheacht, liacht, sádhaileacht, seasgaireacht, sochracht, soillseacht, treiseacht, umhlacht, ullmhacht, usacht, &c.*

SOME IDIOMS WITH ABSTRACT NOUNS OF QUALITY, MEASURE, &c.

All the preceding classes of abstracts except class I are available for the following idiomatic constructions. *Méid,* however, seems to be used only in class A.

A *Do* & abstract.

In neg. or interr. sentences *do,* meaning according to the context "owing to", "seeing", "in spite of", &c. frequently precedes abstracts, e.g. AiD **94** 23 *nocha dtéid i dteach nimhe neach do mhéid a mhaithmhighe,* PB **9** 5 *do mhéid a humhl ı nír bh'iongnadh breath do bhreith lé* ; PB **10** 50 *d'éanduine d'fheabhas a thuigse ní tugadh fós fios . . .,* PB **14** 17 *duine do mhéad a mheanmna . . . neart a lámh ní rug ón roth . . .* PB **14** 23 *ní bhíodh do chruas a chroidhe dí nach déanadh trócuire,* PB **26** 9 *ní dheachaidh i bParthas . . . aoinfhear uann do ghloine a ghníomh,* PB **27** 8 *ní daingnigheadh . . . . naomh . . . do ghloine a ngníomh . . .,* DiD **57** 37 *ní tháinig do thigh nimhe neach d'fheabhas a aithrighe ;* so too PB **2** 10 *nír fhás dá cruas re a corp bean nochar chuir . . .*

B Noun & *dá* & abstract.

The *dá* & abstract means "however great, &c. be the quality, &c." possessed by the person or thing indicated by the noun. The *-a* of *dá* is masc. or fem. according to the gender of the previous noun ; cf. 21a 32 *maith dá méad* (sic leg.) ; PB **6** 3 . . . *nach dearna an rí riamh ortha gaol dá laghad nach leanfuidhear* ; PB **19** 27 *d'aithrighe dá hanshochra an maithfidhe ar mionfholta* ; DiD **32** 34 *do mhian an bháis do bhaoi ar Mairghréag nar chlaoi páis dá hainmhéad* (sic leg.) *í* ; DiD **49** 7 *neimhdheas gach deilbh dá deise i ngar do ghné a deilbheise* ; .DiD **53** 14 *ní thig lá dá uaisle ann nach cuireann an saoghal . . sibh do dhéanamh . . .* ; DiD **75** 7 *ní fhuil leaba . . . i ndroibhéal dá dhiamhraighe . . gan chuartughadh* ; DiD **105** 13 *treabh dá daingne ní dheachaidh gan losgadh.*

N.B. *Do* & noun often follows the *dá* & abstract to give a further specification of the subject possessing the quality, &c. in question, e.g. PB **22** 27 *cia dá fheabhas d'eolach leanas Dia* ; DiD **52** 19 *an dtibhrea d'éarlamh cile dá threise d'fhior impidhe . . . an ní. . .*

C *A* (masc. poss.) & abstract & rel. verb.

This indicates the modality of a verb. The *a* & abstract may be in any case-relation, e.g. *tuigim a fheabhas do-ní sé é, is maith liom a fheabhas do-ní sé é,ar a fheabhas do-ní sé é, &c.* For exx. cf. Appendix VII (iv).

D *A* (masc. poss.) & abstract & *do* & noun.

The *a* & abstract indicates the measure of the quality, &c. in the person or thing indicated by the noun ; it may be in any case-relation, e.g. *is maith liom a fheabhas do rígh, tuigim a fheabhas do rígh, ar a fheabhas do rígh.* Exx. of this would be : PB **24** 27 *lór liom a thruime do theisd,* and (perhaps) TD **32** 52 *lór a mhéad do riaghail riogh.*

E *Dá* (masc. poss.) & abstract & rel. verb.

This means "whatever be the extent to which, the manner in which, the verb-statement is true" ; e.g. AiD **58** 6 *dá mhéad mholfad mac an riogh leath a mholta ní hé as eol.*

The variants of this construction which are exemplified in Desid. p. 254 as functioning as the first part of sentences expressing proportion do not, as far as has been observed, occur in Bardic style. Proportion is usually indicated by compar. adjs. (with or without *-de*) in combination with various kinds of phrases, cf. 1bb 2–15.

F Noun & *dá* & abstract & noun.

The *dá*-clause means : whatever be the extent, &c. to which the quality indicated by the final noun is possessed by the person or thing indicated by the first noun, e.g. LCAB viii 115 *gach srón dá thruime treise.* The MS has *truime* which may be right ; no ex. is at hand to decide the matter, cf. Desid. p. 253.

APPENDIX VIII

RÉIM

Examples illustrating the common uses of this term are given below. From them one may conclude :

A *Anaidh a réim i bhfocal* means : " Its *réim* holds back in a word ", i.e. " it does not show *réim* " ; hence : *focal i n-anann a réim : an uair anas a réim ann. Téid a réim a focal* means : " its *réim* comes from a word ", i.e. " *réim* appears in a word " ; hence : *focal as a dtéid a réim ; an uair téid a réim as. Cuiridh* (*sé*) *réim ar focal* means : " it puts a *réim* on a word ". The usual phrase for this in Nat. Lib. Ire., MS 3, f. 53 sq. is : *cuiridh* (*sé*) *focal as a reim*, where *as a* should probably be read *a n-a*.

B Generically *réim* is " declension-form differing from nom. sg.", cf. exx. 26, 42, 43.

C Most commonly *réim* is used in specific sense, " declension-form differing from nom. sg., and serving as both dat. sg. and acc. sg., e.g. exx. 1, 4, 5. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 24, 30, 31, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45. Such a *réim* is in all words except o-stems, io-stems, and fem. words having dat. sg. and acc. sg. the same as nom. sg., cf. 192 4 note. It is also called *réim baininnsgne* (ex. 45), *réim ar baininnsgne* (exx. 30, 31, 32), and (perhaps) *ceirtréim* (ex. 44).

D Less commonly *réim* means : " declension-form differing from nom. sg. and serving as dat. sg. alone ". This kind is in o-stems and is referred to in phrases as *cuirid réim ar feirinnsgne* e.g. exx. 30, 31.

E *Tuilréim* (also *tuillréim*) is " dat ", e.g. ex. 2, 4, 13, 14, 21, 27, 33, 44, 47. When dat. and acc. are the same (cf. C above) it may be equivalent to " acc ", e.g. ex. 7.

F *Taoibhréim* is " gen.", e.g. exx. 22, 23, 25, 44, 47.

G No specific word is used in these Tracts for " acc." (*tochlughadh* is " acc. pl. "). An acc. object of a verb is described as " coming after a verb ", e.g. exx. 6, 7. The distinction between preps. taking acc. and those taking dat. is made by stating the kind of declension, *feirinnsgne*, or *baininnsgne*, on which a given prep. puts a *réim*, e.g. exx. 30, 31.

H The terms *feirinnsgne, baininnsgne* are used in two ways :

(a) denoting the gender of a word, e.g. exx. 1, 5, 8, 19.

(b) denoting species of declension ; *feirinnsgne* is one whose dat. sg. differs from its nom. sg., its acc. sg. being the same as its nom. sg, i.e. o-stems, e.g. exx. 2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 21, 22, 30, 31, 33, 46; *baininnsgne* is one in which words, whether they be masc. or fem. in gender, have their dat. and acc. the same as each other but different from their nom. sg., e.g. exx. 17, 21, 30, 31, 32, 45. This distinction explained AOC 69 sq.

I *Réim connsuine*, " a change (from nom. sg.) affecting (i.e. leniting) an (initial) consonant ". It may be in sg. or pl. words, e.g. exx. 8, 13, 15, 16, 28, 29.

J *Tochlughadh*, " acc. pl.", e.g. exx. 6, 7, 15, 16, 28, 29 ; it also seems to be used as " anything which causes *réim* ", e.g. exx. 37, 45.

EXAMPLES

1 *Gach focal as a ttéid a réim d'fheirinnsgne nó do bhaininnsgne, an ní chuireas réim ar mhnaoi cuiridh réim orrthuibh [muna ciall shiobhuil bhíos fúthaibh] . . . . . Focuil feirinnsngne as a ttéid a réim ann so : [teach ⁊ magh ⁊] gobha nó file*, IGT p. 17, l, 31. " Anything (i.e. prep. or verb) which changes *bean* into *mnaoi* puts a *réim* on any word, masc. or fem., which has a *réim* [unless they (the preps.) have the idea of motion]. Masc. words which have a *réim* are exemplified by [*teach, magh*], *gobha* or *file* ". *Réim* is used in sense of C above.

This passage is confused and probably corrupt. If the words in square brackets were omitted it would give a clear sense, viz. : " A verb or prep. puts a *réim* on every word, masc. or fem., which has a *réim* ", e.g. *do mhnaoi, le mnaoi, mol mhnaoi, d'fhilidh, le filidh, mol fhilidh.*

The words in square brackets were probably originally in a separate passage which has got mixed with this. They apply only to two words, *magh, teach*, which, though having a *réim* (e.g. *a-tú i moigh, a-tú i dtoigh*), do not use it when the prep. implies motion, &c., or when they are objects of a verb, e.g. *téid i dteach, téid i magh, do-chiu teach, do-chiu magh.*

2 *Naoi n-iairmbérla . . . . chuireas feirinnsgne a ttuillréim : as agus ann, do agus de, faoi, air, uaidh, uasa* (sic leg.) *aigi*, IGT p. 18, l. 2. " Nine *iairmbéarla* which put masc. in *tuilréim* ", i.e. preps. with dat.

3 *Naoi n-iairmbérla . . . nach cuir réim ar feirinnsgne : chuigi, uime, roimhe, ris, leis, inn, seacha, tríd, thairis*, IGT p. 18, l. 33. " Nine *iairmbéarla* which do not put *réim* on masc.", i.e. preps. with acc.

4 *Ní chuirid feirinnsgne a n-anfa a réim a ccruth tuillréma*, IGT p. 19, l. 7. " They (preps. with acc.) do not put dat. form on masc. noun which has no *réim* ", i.e. " they do not put o-stems in dat."

5 *Ní cóir focal feirinnsgne ná baininnsgne as a ttéid a réim a ndiaigh oibrighthi . . . . gan réim,* IGT p. 19, l. 33. " Any noun, masc. or fem., which has a *réim* must use it as object of verb ", i.e. " any noun whose acc. sg. differs from its nom. sg. must use that acc. as verb-object ", e.g. *gearr chraoibh, buail choin, sní shlait.* Exceptions to this would be *teach, magh.* It is to be noted that the exx. given are lenited.

6 *Ní cóir ainm iollraidh ar bioth a ndiaigh oibrighthi . . . . achd a ccruth tochluighthe,* IGT p. 20, l. 3. " A nom. pl. must assume its acc. form when object of verb ", e.g. *ní fhaca bhú, do-chiu chnú.* Exx. given are lenited.

7 *Lochdach ainm as a ttéid a réim nó ainm iollraidh caol gá mbí tochlughadh leathan a ndiaigh oibrighthi, ór a ccruth tuillréime as cóir an t-ainm uathaidh as a ttéid a réim a ndiaigh an oibrighthe, ⁊ gach ainm iollraidh a ccruth tochluighthe,* IGT p. 20, l. 11. " A nom. which has a *réim*, or a slender nom. pl. which has a broad acc. pl., should not come after a verb, for a sg. nom. which has a *réim* should be in its dat. form (its acc. being the same as its dat.) after a verb, and every pl. nom. should be in its acc. pl. form."

As it stands, this passage says that, when used as object of a verb, (a) a noun with acc. sg. different from nom. sg. will be in acc. sg., and (b) a noun with nom. pl. slender but acc. pl. broad will be in acc. pl. The present form of the passage is evidently incomplete. Of the two statements in it, the first is a repetition—indeed a double repetition—of the rule in ex. 5; the second implies the existence of varieties of pl. declensions and treats of only one of them; and then adds words which are a mere repetition of the rule in ex. 6.

If one were to assume that *gan réim connsuine* has dropped out after *ainm as a tteid a réim,* it would apply to both parts of the passage, and would make the whole passage clear and satisfactory, viz. " When object of a verb, a noun whose acc. sg. differs from its nom. sg. should be lenited, and also a broad acc. pl. which has a slender nom. pl. should be lenited, for—as has been said in exx. 5, 6—such an acc. sg. and such an acc. pl. are obligatory after a verb ".

This emendation seems almost certainly required ; the acc. sg. mentioned here is illustrated by lenited words ; also the acc. pl. mentioned here is stated in ex. 16 to be always lenited.

8 *Gach ainm uathaidh nó iollraidh, feirinnsgne nó baininnsgne, caol nó leathan, a n-anann a réim, cóir a réim connsuine do dhénamh nó gan a dhénamh,* IGT p. 20, l. 21. " Every nom, sg. or pl., masc. or fem., slender or broad, which has no *réim* may or may not have its initial lenited (after verb) ".

The exx. given (i.e. *fear, súil*) show the first *réim* above to be a *réim* in the sense of C. Hence, the passage means : " Every acc., sg. or pl., slender or broad, masc. or fem., which is the same as its nom. sg. is lenitable at option when it is object of verb ". To the exx. given (*do-chiu fear, do-chiu fhear, bris súil gheal, bris shúil ngil*) one might add others such as : *bris croidhe* (sg. or pl.), *bris chroidhe* (sg. or pl.), *déan marbhna* (sg. or pl.), *déan mharbhna* (sg. or pl.) ; cf. ex. 13.;

The sentence following this in IGT (11, 24-6), viz. *don fhior gheal . . . . . a thaoibhréim*, seems misplaced. For its explanation cf. 191 12-4.

9 *Fiacha, an uair anus a réim ann, ailm amháin as cóir ar a dheireadh, ⁊ as cóir úr ⁊ onn ⁊ ailm ar a dheireadh an uair téid a réim as ⁊ nach bfuil d'uathadh ⁊ d'iollradh*, IGT p. 22, l. 6. " When *Fiacha* has no *réim*, it ends in *-a* ; but, when it has a *réim* and is not the same in sg. and pl., it may end in *-u* or *-o* or *-a* ".

10 *Cuirid réim síorruidhe*, IGT p. 26, l. 32 ; cf. 214 29-30 note.

11 *Cóir* (*réim*) ⁊ *ainm na mbéluibh*, IGT p. 29, l. 11. " They (*ag so, ag sin, ag súd, mairg, mo chean, moghénur*) may be followed by either nom. or *réim* ". It is to be noted that the exx. of *réim* are lenited, cf. 214 27 note.

12 *Gach focal feirinnsgne a n-anfa a réim ⁊ nach racha siolla tar an ainm uathaidh ar a thaoibhréim uathaidh ⁊ nach ttiocfa connsuine comhuidheach ar a dheireadh, a ccruth taoibhréime as cóir é ar a ghairm agallmha*, IGT p. 30, l. 9. " Every masc. noun, which has no *réim* and whose gen. sg. is not longer than its nom. sg. and has no strange consonant at its end, will take gen. form when used in addressing ", e.g. *a Dhomhnaill* ; i.e. " an o-stem uses gen. by way of voc. sg.".

13 *Gach ainm uathaidh a n-anann a réim ar a thuillreim uathaidh, cóir a réim connsuine do dhénamh nó gan a dhénamh*, IGT p. 30, l. 23. " A sg. nom. which has no *réim* on its dat. sg. may be lenited or not (when object of verb) " i.e. " a nom. sg. which is the same as its dat. sg. may, when object of verb, be lenited or not ", e.g. *bris súil, bris shúil, bris croidhe, bris chroidhe, déan marbhna, déan mharbhna*. It, therefore, refers to only some of the cases dealt with in ex. 8 ; for instance, *do-chiu fear, do-chiu fhear, bris croidhe* (pl.), *bris chroidhe* (pl.) *déan marbhna* (pl.), *déan mharbhna* (pl.), do not come under the rule in this passage.

14 *Gach ainm uathaidh as a racha a réim ar a thuillréim uathaidh, ní cóir gan a réim do dhénamh, ⁊ as cóir a dheireadh a n-u 's a n-o 's a n-a má bhíos leathan*, IGT p. 30, l. 25. " Every nom. sg. which has *réim* on its dat. sg. must have its *réim*, and its final may be *-u* or *-o* or *-a* ".

Evidently *gan a réim* should be *gan a réim connsuine*, as in the exx. before and after the passage. If the passage be left in its present form the words *as a racha a réim ar a thuillreim uathaidh* can not refer to dat. of o-stems ; this would be contrary to ex. 8 ; if they refer to the ordinary *réim*, i.e. *réim baininnsgne*, the passage is a mere repetition of ex. 5. For this reason, and especially because the final words of the passage show it to be dealing with pl. accs., there is a strong likelihood that some word (perhaps *a thochlughadh*) has dropped out after *ní cóir*. This being assumed, the point of the passage is clear and likely to be the one intended, viz. " acc. pl. of o-stems are lenited when objects of verbs ", e.g. *mol fhiora, mol fhioru, mol fhioro.*

As o-stems have always broad acc. pl., *má* may be taken (as it is often taken) in sense of *mar*, " as ".

15 *Gach ainm iollraidh comhfhada coimhleathan re a thochlughadh, cóir a réim connsuine do dhénamh nó gan a dhénamh,* ⁊ *ní cóir a dheireadh achd a n-a amháin, madh focal leathan é,* IGT p. 30, l. 27. " A pl. nom. having acc. pl. of the same length and breadth as itself may be lenited or not . . . .", i.e. " an acc. pl. equal in length and breadth to its nom. pl. may be lenited or not after a verb ", e.g. *mol cairde, mol chairde, iarr comhadha, iarr chomhadha.*

16 *Gach ainm caol iollraidh gá mbí a thochlughadh leathan, ní cóir gan a réim connsuine do dhénamh* ⁊ *as cóir deireadh a thochluighthe a n-u 's a n-o 's a n-a,* IGT p. 30 l .30. . " A slender nom. pl. having a broad acc. pl. must have *réim connsuine* and . . .", i.e. " a broad acc. pl. having a slender nom. pl. must be lenited after verb ", e.g. *iarr thrágha,* its nom. pl. being *tráighe, cuir ghiolla,* its nom. pl. being *gille,* cf. 242 9 note.

In the above exx. lenition after a verb is treated as regards :

(a) acc., sg. or pl., which is same as nom. sg. (ex. 8).
(b) acc. pl. of o-stems (ex. 14).
(c) acc. pl. equal in length and breadth to nom. pl. (ex. 15).
(d) acc. pl. equal in length but not breadth to nom. pl. (ex. 16).

The commonest acc. of all, i.e. acc. sg. different from its nom. sg., is left untreated in the above passages as they stand. For this reason the emendation suggested in note on ex. 7 seems almost imperatively necessary.

17 *Gach ainm uathaidh fairinnsgne, lomadh as cóir na dhiaigh,* IGT p. 36, l. 11. " A masc. sg. nom. leaves following word unaffected ".

18 *Gach ainm ard iollraidh, lomadh as cóir na dhiaigh,* IGT p. 36, l. 11. "A long nom. pl. (as in IGT p. 21, l. 34) leaves following word unaffected ", e.g. *mná geala, craobha fionna, aibhne móra.*

19 *Gach ainm uathaidh baininnsgne, séimhioghadh as cóir na dhiaigh,* IGT p. 36 l. 12. "A fem. sg. nom. lenites following word ".

20 *Gach ainm ísiol iollraidh, séimhioghadh as cóir na dhiaigh* IGT

p. 36, l. 12. "A short nom. pl. (as in IGT p. 22, l. 2) lenites following word", e.g. *fir dhonna*. So too a nom. pl. the same as its nom. sg. lenites (IGT p. 21, l. 29) e.g. *bile gheala, bogha dhearga*.

21 *Gach tuillréim uathaidh feirinnsgne nó baininnsgne, séimhioghadh as cóir na dhiaigh*, IGT p. 36, l .14. "A dat. sg., masc. or fem., lenites following word". *Feirinnsgne, baininnsgne* refer to the two kinds of declension described in H above. It seems doubtful whether *tuillréim* is meant to include dat. sg. which is same as nom. sg.

22 *Gach taoibhréim uathaidh feirinnsgne nach racha siolla tar an ainm uathaidh ⁊ nach gébha casadh ⁊ nach ttiocfa connsuine comhuidheach ar a dheireadh, séimhioghadh as cóir na dhiaigh*, IGT p. 36, l. 15. "A masc. sg. gen. which is not longer than its nom. sg. and is not syncopated and has no strange consonant at its end, lenites a following word".

23 *Gach taoibhréim uathaidh théid a (g)coimhitheas nó is faide iná a ainm uathaidh, lomadh is .c. na d(h)iaigh*, IGT p. 75 after l. 790. "A sg. gen. which becomes strange (i.e. has a strange consonant at its end) or is longer than its nom. sg., has no effect on following initial word, e.g. *mac filedh gil, mac Donnchadha gil.*"

The conclusion from these last two rules would be that lenition after gen. sg. masc. is confined to o-stems (presumably also to the many nouns given in IGT which may be declined as o-stems, though having other declensions too), and to IGT 1 (when masc.), 2, 79, 80, 82. Whether nouns whose nom. ending in a consonant is used as gen. (e.g. IGT 33, 50, 52, 89, 109, 111, 112, 122) are to be added to the above is doubtful; and there are some other still more doubtful cases.

24 *Gach réim uathaidh, uirrdhiughadh as cóir na dhiaigh*, IGT p. 36, l.18. "A sg. *réim* eclipses". *Réim uathaidh* here is "acc. sg. different from nom. sg.". From this and from ex. 8 one infers the rule to be: acc. sg. different from nom. sg. eclipses; acc. sg. same as nom. sg. may eclipse, i.e. it may function as acc. or as nom.". Hence: *mol chéibh ngil, mol fhilidh ngeal, mo shúil ngil, mol súil gheal, mol fhear ndána, mol fear dána, mol chomha bhfior, mol comha fior*. As regards its eclipsing effect, the above would seem to be the correct types when an acc. sg. is preceded by an art. or by a poss. adj. or by a prep. or by a prep. & art.

25 *Gach taoibhréim ísiol ⁊ ard iollraidh, uirrdhiughadh as cóir na dhiaigh* IGT p. 36, l. 18. "A gen. pl., long or short, eclipses".

26 *Gach réim iollraidh . . . . , lomadh as cóir na dhiaigh*, IGT p. 36, l. 21. "A *réim iollraidh* does not affect a following initial". *Réim iollraidh* is an unusual expression; it is probably parallel to *réim uathaidh* in ex. 24 and means: "acc. pl. different from

nom. sg.". Hence acc. pls. would follow the rules for nom. pls. (exx. 18, 20) except as regards o-stems. Non-lenition would follow acc. pl. of o-stems, e.g. *mol fhiora geala,* and words such as are in ex. 18, e.g. *mol c(h)raobha geala, mol m(h)ná geala, mol aibhne geala,* but lenition would follow acc. pls. which are the same as nom. sg., e.g. *sín b(h)ogha dhearga.*

27 *Gach tuillreim ísiol ⁊ ard iollraidh, lomadh as cóir na dhiaigh,* IGT p. 36, l. 21. "A dat. pl., long or short, does not affect following initial ".

28 *Gach ainm iollraidh comhfhada coimhleathan re a thochlughadh, cóir a réim connsuine do dhénamh nó gan a dhénamh, ⁊ ní coir deireadh a thochluighthi achd a n-a amháin,* IGT p. 36, l. 22. This is merely a repetition of ex. 15 with the last four words dropped.

29 *Gach ainm iollraidh caol ⁊ a thochlughadh leathan, ní cóir gan a réim do dhénamh, ⁊ as cóir deireadh a thochluighthi a n-u 's a n-o 's a n-a,* IGT p. 36, l 25. This means the same thing as ex. 16. After *réim* one must supply, or at least understand, *connsuine.*

30 *Cuirid (réim) ar feirinnsgne ⁊ ar baininnsgne,* 194 2. " They (preps. with dat.) put *réim* on *feirinnsgne* and *baininnsgne* ".

31 *(Cuirid) réim ar baininnsgne ⁊ ní chuireann ar feirinnsgne,* 194 29. " They (preps. with acc.) put *réim* on *baininnsgne* but not on *feirinnsgne* ".

The remaining exx. are from the poem on Bardic metre by Gofraidh Fionn Ó Dálaigh, *Madh fiafraidheach budh feasach,* 23 D 14, p. 50. For their understanding it will serve to remember ex. 36, viz. that *réim* is said to be caused by 31 things :

Group A 9 *iairmbéarla* putting *réim* on masc. and fem., i.e. preps. with dat. ; cf. exx. 2, 30.

,, B 9 *iairmbéarla* putting *réim* on fem. alone, i.e. preps. with acc., cf. exx. 3, 31.

Both these groups of preps. are described as " coming from *focail.*" The *focal* whence each comes is its 3 sg. masc. prep. pron. Thus *aige* is the *focal* whence *ag* comes.

,, C 3 *iairmbéarla* not coming from *focail,* i.e. *mar, gan, dar.*

,, D 2 *focail,* i.e. *ní fiu, ní fhuil.*

,, E 6 *focail,* i.e. *ag so, ag sin, ag súd, mairg, mo chean, moghénur.* These may cause *réim* but need not.

,, F 2 other *iairmbéarla.* What these are is uncertain (cf. exx. 32, 35, 38). They may be *ar n-* (prep.) and *ar* (prep. " by " used in prayers, &c.), or they may be *Ó* (in family-names) and *a* (voc. particle).

This may be gathered from IGT p. 29, l. 22, where the writer says that the 6 causes of *réim* (Group E) added to the 18 previously given (p. 18, ll. 2, 33) make up 24. He then adds 5 others (Groups C and D) and continues : " (also) *Ó* in family-names and voc. particle *a*, which Gofraidh Fionn omitted and Ceann Faoladh corrected him, giving others too, such as *ar n-* and also the prayer-particles *ar* ". For this *ar* cf. IGT p. 29, l. 27, also 220 5.

32 *Cá méad cúiseadh chuireas réim ar bhaininnsgne*, st. 4. " How many things put *réim* on fem. ?". Answer would be " thirty-one " if *ar n-* and *ar* be the *iairmbéarla* to be understood in Group F ; otherwise it would be " twenty-nine ", which is less likely.

33 *Cá méad ní do-ní tuilréim ar fheirinnsgne*, st. 5. Answer is " nine ", i.e. Group A.

34 *Cá méad iairmbéarla d'fhoclaibh chuireas réim*, st. 7. " How many *iairmbéarla* derived from *focail* cause *réim* ? " Answer is " eighteen ", i.e. Groups A, B.

35 *Cá méad do-ní neart mar soin d'iairmbéarlaibh nach ó fhoclaibh*, st. 8. " How many *iairmbéarla* not derived from *focail* have this effect (i.e. causing of *réim*) ?". Answer is " three " or perhaps (cf. 32 above) " five ".

36 *Fiche adbhhar 's a haon déag chuireas réim*, st. 10. " 31 things cause *réim* ".

37 *Ionann sin . . . is tochlughadh ar thriochuid*, st. 11. " The preceding (i.e. ex. 36) are the same as the 31 *tochluighthe* ".

38 *Ní dhéanann réim . . . d'iairmbéarlaibh nach ó fhocal ní as lia ná aointeora ann*, st. 13. " Of *iairmbéarla* not derived from *focail*, only 3 take *réim* ", i.e. Group C ; but cf. ex. 35.

39 . . . . *d'fhoclaibh . . . . dan dual réim do fhriotháileamh dream ochtair*, st. 15. " Eight *focail* taking *réim* ", i.e. Groups D, E.

40 *Sé focail díbhsin . . . cóir réim is ainm dá n-aithle*, st. 16. " Six of them may have either *réim* or nom. after them ", i.e. Group E.

41 *An dá fhocal eile . . . . réim as díor i n-a ndeaghoidh*, st. 17. " *Réim* must follow the other two ", i.e. Group D.

42 *Iairmbéarla nar chuir réim iolraighthe is a chor ar ainm uathaidh*, st. 18. "An *iairmbéarla* which causes *réim* of sg., but not of pl.", i.e. *Ó* in family-names, cf. Group F.

43 *Iairmbéarla chuireas réim fir 's gan réim mná dhó do dhéanamh*, st. 19. "An *iairmbéarla* which puts *réim* on masc. but not on fem.", i.e. voc. particle, *a*, cf. Group F.

44 *Ceirtréim taoibhréim is tuilréim*, st. 24. " *Réim* proper, gen., dat.". *Ceirtréim* here is probably *réim* as in C.

45 *Do-ní an fheadhainse uile réim baininnsgne*, st. 26. "All these (the 31 *tochluighthe*) cause *réim* on fem.", cf. ex. 32.

46 *Naoi n-iairmbérla do-ní ar fheirinnsgne fhoirneart*, st. 27. "Nine *iairmbéarla* exert great power on masc.", i.e. preps. with dat., cf. ex. 33.

47 *Aoiniairmbéarla as é a bhunadh . ghá n-ainmnighthear iollrughadh : ghá bhfuil taoibhréim is tuillréim . agus aoinmhéin fhocuilréidh*, st. 34. "The characteristic of one *iairmbéarla*, the one called 'pl. *iarmbéarla*' is that it goes with gen. and dat. and has a uniform word-smooth nature". Reference here and in st. 29 of the poem seems to be to pl. art., *na*.

48 *Deimhinnsgne . . . an treas gobhlán don Ghaoidheilg* st. 37. This is the only instance known to me of *deimhinnsgne*, (lit. "neuter") used in reference to Bardic grammar. Its position here after *feirinnsgne* and *baininnsgne* seems to suggest that it embraces all words, whether masc. or fem., whose dat. sg. is the same as their nom. sg.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Explanations are given in notes at places referred to.

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CORRIGENDA

(Reference-numbers are to pages and lines of the MSS)

TEXT. PART I

190 35. Insert *agus* after first *fhear*; rest of line belongs to 191
194 2. *re hucht re hucht* MS
207 12. Leg. *bhileachbhothach*
209 19. Leg. *né um nónaidh.* 30. Leg. *isttigh .c. uile.*
213 27-8 Instead of "a lenited dual" read: "the regular dual"
214 31. Add: " Gofraidh Fionn in his poem *Madh fiafraidheach budh feasach*, st. 14 seems to say that *gan* may take dat. as well as acc. Bardic grammar seems to take *dar* and *tar* as two distinct words.
219 10. *tarla, fliuc* MS
221 1. *lamsa* MS
230 5. *bpearsuin* MS
232 7. *bhudheasda* MS
235 8. *orm a athchuinghidh* MS
236 20-4 Add at end: ", also ZCP xiii 103"
238 14. *gum áithcheodh* MS; sic leg.; the stanza is from the poem *Madh fiafraidheach budh feasach* by Gofraidh Fionn; it is not to be taken as a continuation of ll. 11-2. "I expect that often in future somebody, when he has failed to master this (science of poetry), will blame me for this (failure); people differ in their ideas of what is right".
241 10. *coimdhidh* MS; sic leg.

TEXT. PART II

laa 11. *De Satharn* MS 12. *Sathairn* MS; ignore textual note.
1ba 30. *gach* MS; ignore textual note
Ibb 14. *ferde, feirdi* MS 15. *ferde* MS

TEXT. PART III

7a 37. *m'f(h)alluing ma no bha no um* MS; sic leg. 40. *Rach(ad)* . . . ?
bhfir .c. MS; sic leg. 44. *ita, ita* MS
7b 37. *chell* MS
8a 33. *togb(hail) ann* MS; sic leg.
9a 35. *f(h)ear, f(h)ear* MS
10a 8. *lesi* MS 12. *air* MS 20. *air, air* MS
10b 25. *cheilsin* MS 45. Except in *troimhe* the MS omits dot on *-m-*.
11a 6. *na fir c(h)ialluidhe* MS; sic leg. 7. *treamam, treamad* MS
8. *tromat, tromainn* MS 9. *tromaib, treamhaib* MS
25. Line to be asterisked 27. *tanag maoin* MS
11b 15. *air ghlaic* MS

12a 5. *reiroile* MS 29. *smuaineidh, cor* MS
12b 10. ⁊ *taeibreim* MS 30. *rimm* MS 35. Line to be asterisked
13b 23. *mheach, mheach* MS 30. *iad uile* MS ; sic leg.
14a 8. *encheathramamhain* MS
14b 8. *cathaeir, chathaeir, comhtathaeir* MS 32. *eaddana* MS
15a 26. *don na* MS
16a 7, 8. *thaeibhreim* MS. 17. *drochchomead* MS
16b 24. *air, dul* MS
17b 37. *lanfada* MS 53. *gabh* MS
18a 46. *geal* MS
18b 18. Line to be asterisked 25. *denumh* MS
21a 12. *lamh*(*a* ?) MS
21b 4. Leg. *com*(*hardadh*) 19. *fiarf*(*aigh*)*e* MS

TEXT. PART IV

29a 17. *eanfocc-* MS
43a 15. *taoibrema* MS 21. *mar ta so* MS ; sic leg.
44a 29. *an an* MS
45a 5. *fuath* MS
67a 39. Leg. *bhiathadh*
68b 18. *ar ind eimhniugh*(*adh*) MS 32. *ndeanaim, ndeanaim* MS
36. *ndiaig* MS
69a 19. *dogeanainn* MS
69b 1. Line to *.c.* belongs to 69a
70b 30. Leg. *foclaibh* or omit *dhibh* ?
71b 6. *ceillsi, docuala* MS 10, 11. Lines to be asterisked
72a 5. *teid* MS
72b 20. Line to be asterisked

TEXT. PART V

Da 13. *bfeadh, bfad* MS 18. *coimgheala* MS

NOTES

67a 28–42. C. Leg. : 28, 41 ; omit *le* in quotation from TD **26** 35
67b 42– 7. Leg. : 72b 18 *ge chuin dad marbhas* 45. Leg. *On aimsir*
68a 41. Add : " I grieve at the ' fealmacs ' being sundered from me "
68b 17– 8. Leg. *d'eimhniughadh*
70a 11. Leg. *.s. na bhfear air*
71a 14– 5. Leg. *mharbhadh*
71b 23– 4. Leg. *meallfad* is
72b 18– 9. Leg. *A s*(*uidhioghadh*) ⁊ *a s*(*ealbhadh*)

APPENDIX II

Exx. 10, 11. Leg. *meallfad* Ex. 18. Leg. *amháin*
Ex. 47. Leg. *fhearr*

APPENDIX IV

Lines 1, 2. Leg. *no* Line 5. Leg. *taoibhréim*[8]
Line 9. Leg. *innsgne*[11]

APPENDIX VII

p. 283, line 5. Leg. *cumh(n)gacht* p. 284, line 10. Leg.: V viii (iv)

APPENDIX VIII

Ex. 10. Leg. 214 29–30 Ex. 13. Leg. *thuillréim*
Ex. 17. Leg. *feirinnsgne* Ex. 23. Leg. 2, 79. 80, 81
Ex. 24, line 6. Omit quotation-marks Ex. 27. Leg. *tuillréim*
Ex. 42. Leg. *iollraighthe*

TECHNICAL TERMS

In introductory note leg.: " Explanations, when necessary, are
Leg. *eimhniughadh* *fuireach re,* 1ba 40, 70b 33 *moladh,* 199 28

VOCABULARY

Add: *atain* (Leg. *altain* ?), 1aa 38 *mannradh,* 68a 42